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

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2025
or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____to ____
Commission File Number: 001-39614

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**81-4717861**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
15440 Laguna Canyon Road, Suite 160 Irvine, California	
(Address of principal executive offices)	**92618 (Zip Code)**

(949) 418-1801
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, $0.0001 par value per share	TARS	The Nasdaq Global Market LLC (Nasdaq Global Select Market)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).
Yes ☒ No ☐

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	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-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 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of October 29, 2025, the number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, par value $0.0001 per share, was 42,449,105.

SUMMARY OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR BUSINESS

We face risks and uncertainties associated with our business, many of which are beyond our control. Some of the more significant risks associated with our business include the following:

- We are a commercial stage biopharmaceutical company with a limited operating history and a single product approved for commercial sale. While we have generated revenue from the launch of XDEMVY® (lotilaner ophthalmic solution) 0.25%, we have continued to incur significant losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur significant expenses and potential losses for the foreseeable future.

- Due to the recently initiated commercialization of XDEMVY and our continued development of our pipeline of product candidates through clinical trials and other indications, our capital requirements are difficult to predict and may change. We may need to obtain additional funding to achieve our goals and a failure to obtain this necessary capital when needed on acceptable terms, or at all, could force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts or other operations.

- We obtained regulatory approval for XDEMVY in the U.S. in July 2023 and have limited experience as a commercial company generating revenue from product sales. If the commercialization of XDEMVY becomes unsuccessful or any future approved product launches are unsuccessful, we may never be profitable.

- We are heavily dependent on the successful commercialization of XDEMVY and the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of our current and future product candidates. XDEMVY remains subject to ongoing post-marketing review and extensive regulation.

- We may not be successful in educating Eye Care Professionals ("ECPs"), and the market about the need for treatments specifically for *Demodex* blepharitis and other diseases or conditions targeted by XDEMVY or our product candidates. XDEMVY or other product candidates that we may develop may fail to achieve market acceptance by ECPs, other healthcare providers and patients, or adequate formulary coverage, pricing or reimbursement by third-party payers and others in the medical community, and the market opportunity for these products may be smaller than we estimate. XDEMVY and any product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations, third-party coverage or reimbursement practices or healthcare reform initiatives, which could harm our business.

- The sizes of the market opportunity for XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, as well as our other product or product candidates, have not been established with precision and may be smaller than we estimate, possibly materially. If our estimates of the sizes overestimate these markets, our sales growth may be adversely affected. We may also not be able to grow the markets for our product candidates as intended or at all.

- The development and commercialization of our products, including XDEMVY, for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, TP-04 for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05 for potential Lyme disease prophylaxis and community malaria reduction, is dependent on intellectual property we license from Elanco Tiergesundheit AG ("Elanco").

- We expect to expand our development, regulatory and operational capabilities, and, as a result, we may encounter difficulties in managing our growth, which could disrupt our operations.

- We contract with third parties for the commercial manufacture of XDEMVY and for the manufacture of our product candidates for preclinical studies, clinical trials and for eventual commercialization. In some instances, we or our third-party contract manufacturers rely on single source suppliers for certain of the materials for our product and product candidates. This reliance on third parties and single source suppliers increases the risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of XDEMVY, our product candidates, or compounds or that such supply will not be available to us at an acceptable cost, which could delay, prevent or impair our commercialization or development efforts, as we expect XDEMVY and each of our product candidates will continue to rely on single-source suppliers for the foreseeable future.

- Clinical drug development is a lengthy, expensive and risky process with uncertain timelines and uncertain outcomes, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future results. If clinical trials of our product candidates do not meet safety or efficacy endpoints or are prolonged or delayed, we may be unable to obtain required regulatory approvals, and therefore be unable to commercialize our product candidates on a timely basis or at all.

- Any termination or suspension of, or delays in the commencement or completion of, our planned clinical trials could result in increased costs to us, delay or limit our ability to generate revenue and adversely affect our commercial prospects.
- We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and perform some of our research and preclinical studies. If these third parties do not satisfactorily carry out their contractual duties or fail to meet expected deadlines, our development programs may be delayed or subject to increased costs, each of which may have an adverse effect on our business and prospects.
- If we are unable to obtain and maintain sufficient intellectual property protection for XDEMVY or our product candidates, or if the scope of the intellectual property protection is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our products may be adversely affected.
- Patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position on our product candidates and preclinical programs for an adequate amount of time.
- The concentration of our stock ownership will likely limit your ability to influence corporate matters, including the ability to influence the outcome of director elections and other matters requiring stockholder approval.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item I. Financial Statements

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
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TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and par value amounts)

	September 30, 2025 (unaudited)	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 112,724	$ 94,819
Marketable securities	289,113	196,557
Accounts receivable, net	72,620	46,760
Inventory	3,836	2,620
Other receivables	1,716	1,299
Prepaid expenses	21,695	14,650
Total current assets	501,704	356,705
Restricted cash, non-current	2,563	2,562
Inventory, non-current	2,532	2,533
Property and equipment, net	5,746	2,314
Intangible assets, net	7,606	8,326
Operating lease right-of-use assets	10,233	552
Long-term investments	3,000	3,000
Other assets	1,177	999
Total assets	$ 534,561	$ 376,991
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 103,498	$ 64,789
Accrued payroll and benefits	13,552	15,823
Total current liabilities	117,050	80,612
Long-term debt, net	72,281	71,845
Other long-term liabilities	10,148	—
Total liabilities	199,479	152,457
Commitments and contingencies (*Note 8*)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 42,447,882 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2025 (unaudited); 38,349,826 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	753,042	584,559
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	289	179
Accumulated deficit	(418,255)	(360,210)
Total stockholders' equity	335,082	224,534
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 534,561	$ 376,991

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed financial statements.

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:				
Product sales, net	$ 118,697	$ 48,118	$ 299,692	$ 113,651
License fees and collaboration revenue	—	—	—	2,894
Total revenues	118,697	48,118	299,692	116,545
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales	8,309	3,242	19,757	7,900
Research and development	16,284	12,128	46,287	36,513
Selling, general and administrative	108,633	57,910	296,641	168,280
Total operating expenses	133,226	73,280	362,685	212,693
Loss from operations before other income (expense)	(14,529)	(25,162)	(62,993)	(96,148)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	4,114	4,120	11,797	11,367
Interest expense	(2,268)	(2,445)	(6,721)	(5,537)
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	(1,944)
Other income (expense), net	98	67	(128)	(179)
Total other income (expense), net	1,944	1,742	4,948	3,707
Net loss	$ (12,585)	$ (23,420)	$ (58,045)	$ (92,441)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities and cash equivalents	250	522	110	348
Comprehensive loss	$ (12,335)	$ (22,898)	$ (57,935)	$ (92,093)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.30)	$ (0.61)	$ (1.40)	$ (2.48)
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	42,607,717	38,381,968	41,457,027	37,286,911

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed financial statements.

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2024	38,349,826	$ 6	$ 584,559	$ 179	$ (360,210)	$ 224,534
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(25,120)	(25,120)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	6,930	—	—	6,930
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs of $9.0 million	3,230,336	—	134,771	—	—	134,771
Exercise of vested stock options	78,436	—	1,437	—	—	1,437
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	336,939	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(94)	—	(94)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	41,995,537	$ 6	$ 727,697	$ 85	$ (385,330)	$ 342,458
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(20,340)	(20,340)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	8,234	—	—	8,234
Exercise of vested stock options	56,795	—	1,205	—	—	1,205
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	126,639	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued in connection with the employee stock purchase plan	32,001	—	1,101	—	—	1,101
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(46)	—	(46)
Balance as of June 30, 2025	42,210,972	$ 6	$ 738,237	$ 39	$ (405,670)	$ 332,612
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(12,585)	(12,585)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	12,243	—	—	12,243
Exercise of vested stock options	127,085	—	2,562	—	—	2,562
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	109,825	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	250	—	250
Balance as of September 30, 2025	42,447,882	$ 6	$ 753,042	$ 289	$ (418,255)	$ 335,082

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2023	34,211,190	$ 5	$ 441,641	$ (2)	$ (244,656)	$ 196,988
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(35,731)	(35,731)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	5,519	—	—	5,519
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs of $6.7 million	3,281,250	1	98,328	—	—	98,329
Issuance of pre-funded warrants, net of issuance costs of $0.6 million	—	—	9,365	—	—	9,365
Exercise of vested stock options	49,310	—	802	—	—	802
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	207,718	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(61)	—	(61)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	37,749,468	$ 6	$ 555,655	$ (63)	$ (280,387)	$ 275,211
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(33,290)	(33,290)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	7,481	—	—	7,481
Issuance of common stock upon public offering	—	—	3	—	—	3
Exercise of vested stock options	99,678	—	1,818	—	—	1,818
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	115,251	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued in connection with the employee stock purchase plan	65,988	—	1,136	—	—	1,136
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(113)	—	(113)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	38,030,385	$ 6	$ 566,093	$ (176)	$ (313,677)	$ 252,246
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(23,420)	(23,420)
Recognition of stock-based compensation expense	—	—	7,415	—	—	7,415
Exercise of vested stock options	58,674	—	721	—	—	721
Issuance of common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units	107,013	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	522	—	522
Balance as of September 30, 2024	38,196,072	$ 6	$ 574,229	$ 346	$ (337,097)	$ 237,484

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed financial statements.

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	**2024**
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$ (58,045)	$ (92,441)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	653	493
Amortization of intangible assets	720	300
Amortization of debt-related costs	437	344
Stock-based compensation	27,406	20,415
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	1,944
Non-cash lease expense	528	462
Net amortization/accretion of marketable securities	(4,557)	(2,732)
Realized loss on equity investments	—	591
Change in fair value of equity warrants issued by licensee	—	201
Unrealized (gain) loss from transactions denominated in a foreign currency	14	7
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(25,860)	(12,538)
Inventory	(1,215)	(2,273)
Other receivables	(418)	(52)
Prepaid expenses	(6,471)	683
Other non-current assets	(146)	614
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	37,445	25,290
Accrued payroll and benefits	(2,272)	(1,920)
Other long-term liabilities	—	(233)
Net cash used in operating activities	(31,781)	(60,845)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	269,718	37,535
Purchases of marketable securities	(357,606)	(172,661)
Purchases of long-term investments	—	(3,000)
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,501)	(1,495)
Net cash used in investing activities	(91,389)	(139,621)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of paid issuance costs	134,771	98,287
Proceeds from issuance of pre-funded warrants, net of paid issuance costs	—	9,365
Proceeds from sale of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	1,101	1,136
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	5,204	3,341
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	75,000
Payments for debt extinguishment	—	(31,877)
Payments of debt issuance costs	—	(3,523)
Net cash provided by financing activities	141,076	151,729
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	17,906	(48,737)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	97,381	224,947
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 115,287	$ 176,210
Supplemental Disclosures From Noncash, Investing and Financing Activities:		
Operating lease right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for operating lease liability	$ 10,209	$ 384
Interest expense paid in cash	$ 6,284	$ 5,488
Additions of intangible assets included within accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ —	$ 5,000
Additions of property and equipment included within accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 1,499	$ 58
Offering costs included within accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ —	$ 18

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed financial statements.

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)
(Unaudited)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Description of Business

Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Tarsus" or the "Company") is a commercial stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of therapeutics, starting with eye care. The Company launched XDEMVY® (lotilaner ophthalmic solution) 0.25%, formerly known as TP-03, for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, in August 2023, after receiving United States ("U.S.") Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval in July 2023.

Follow-On Public Offerings

In November 2023, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on November 21, 2023, (the "2023 Shelf Registration Statement"), which replaced the 2021 Shelf Registration Statement and permits the Company to offer up to $300.0 million of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and warrants in one or more offerings and in any combination, including in units from time to time.

In February 2024, the Company filed an automatic shelf registration on Form S-3 ASR (the "2024 Shelf Registration Statement"). In March 2024, the Company completed an underwritten follow-on public offering under the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement of 2,812,500 shares of the Company's common stock, par value $0.0001 per share, and, in lieu of common stock to a certain investor, pre-funded warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of its common stock (the "March 2024 Public Offering"). The price to the public was $32.00 per share and $31.9999 per pre-funded warrant, which was the price to the public of each share of common stock sold in the March 2024 Public Offering, minus the $0.0001 exercise price per pre-funded warrant. The pre-funded warrants are exercisable, subject to certain beneficial ownership restrictions, at any time after their original issuance and will not expire; as of September 30, 2025, 312,500 of pre-funded warrants are exercisable. The Company also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 468,750 additional shares of its common stock at the public offering price of $32.00 per share, which the underwriters exercised in full and was completed in March 2024. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company were $107.7 million, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions, and other estimated offering-related expenses.

In March 2025, the Company completed an underwritten follow-on public offering under the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement, pursuant to which the Company sold 2,808,988 shares of its common stock at a public offering price of $44.50 per share (the "March 2025 Public Offering"). The Company also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 421,348 additional shares of its common stock at the public offering price of $44.50 per share, which the underwriters exercised in full in March 2025. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company were approximately $134.8 million, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions, and other estimated offering-related expenses.

Open Market Sales Agreement

As part of the 2023 Shelf Registration Statement, the Company concurrently filed a sales agreement prospectus covering the sale of up to $100.0 million of common stock pursuant to an Open Market Sale Agreement (the "2023 ATM Prospectus") with Jefferies LLC ("Jefferies"), which replaced the November 1, 2021 Open Market Sale Agreement™ (the "2021 ATM Prospectus"). Under the terms of the 2023 ATM Prospectus, Jefferies will act as the Company's sales agent and is entitled to compensation for its services equal to 3% of the gross proceeds of any shares of common stock sold. In December 2023, the Company sold 1,000,000 shares of common stock under the 2023 ATM Prospectus for net proceeds of $19.2 million, after deducting broker commissions and offering-related expenses.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, there were no sales of the Company's common stock pursuant to the 2023 ATM Prospectus.

Liquidity

The Company has a limited operating history, limited history of product sales and has accumulated losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception. The Company has funded its inception-to-date operations through the Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), subsequent follow-on public offerings, and the 2023 ATM Prospectus, as well as from proceeds from product sales, the development and license agreement (the "China Out-License"), and draws on the current loan and security agreement (the "2024 Credit Facility") with Pharmakon Advisors, LP ("Pharmakon") and the previous loan and security agreement with Hercules Capital, Inc. ("Hercules") and Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company ("SVB") (collectively the "Credit Facilities"). The Company estimates that its existing capital resources will be sufficient to meet projected operating expense requirements and other liquidity needs for at least 12 months from the issuance date of the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements that have been prepared on a going-concern basis.

The Company plans to fund its operations, capital funding and other liquidity needs using existing cash and investments and, to the extent available, cash generated from commercial operations. Management expects the Company to continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future and may be required to raise additional capital to fund its ongoing operations. However, no assurance can be given as to whether financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. If the Company is unable to raise additional funds as required, it may need to delay, reduce, or terminate some or all of its development programs and clinical trials. The Company may also be required to sell or license its rights to product candidates in certain territories or indications that it would otherwise prefer to develop and commercialize on its own and/or enter into collaborations and other arrangements to address its liquidity needs, which could materially and adversely affect its business and financial prospects, or even its ability to remain a going concern.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND USE OF ESTIMATES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the U.S. for interim financial information pursuant to Form 10-Q and with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the related notes thereto in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the SEC on February 25, 2025.

The interim Condensed Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2025, the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss, and the Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and the Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are unaudited. These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the Company's annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which consist of only normal and recurring adjustments for the fair presentation of its financial information.

The financial data and other information disclosed in these notes related to the three and nine month periods are also unaudited. The Condensed Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all information and footnotes required by GAAP for annual financial statements. The condensed interim operating results for three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025 or any other interim or annual period.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP and with the rules and regulations of the SEC requires management to make informed estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these Condensed Financial Statements and Notes. These estimates and assumptions are based upon historical experience, knowledge of current events and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the recording of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources and involve judgments with respect to numerous factors that are difficult to predict and may materially differ from the amounts ultimately realized and reported due to the inherent uncertainty of any estimate or assumption. On an ongoing

basis, management evaluates its estimates, including those related to the recognition of revenue, clinical trial accruals, contract manufacturing accruals, expected demand for inventory, fair value of assets and liabilities, income taxes, and stock-based compensation. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other market-specific and relevant assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements under different assumptions and conditions.

The Company's Condensed Financial Statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, reflect the Company's estimates of the impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, including the impact of inflation, interest rates, and foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The duration and the scope of these conditions cannot be predicted; therefore, the extent to which these conditions will directly or indirectly impact the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition, is uncertain. The Company is not aware of any specific event or circumstance that would require an update to its estimates, judgments and assumptions or a revision of the carrying value of the Company's assets or liabilities as of the issuance date of the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements.

The accounting policies and estimates that most significantly impact the presented amounts within these accompanying Condensed Financial Statements are further described below:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and highly liquid investments, including money market fund accounts, that are readily convertible into cash without penalty, with original maturities of three months or less from the purchase date. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets for cash and cash equivalents are valued at cost, which approximate their fair value.

Restricted Cash

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company held $2.6 million of restricted cash as collateral for a letter of credit related to the Company's new office space lease that was executed in December 2024 (see *Note 8*). The restricted cash will be held for longer than one year and is reported in non-current assets on the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets.

Marketable Securities and Long-Term Investments

Marketable securities consist primarily of short-term fixed income investments carried at estimated fair value as determined based upon quoted market prices or pricing models for similar securities (see *Note 3*). Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in fixed income securities at the time of purchase. Available-for-sale securities with original maturities beyond three months at the date of purchase, including those that have maturity dates beyond one year from the balance sheet date, are classified as current assets on the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets due to their highly liquid nature and availability for use in current operations.

Marketable securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within the accompanying Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity until realized. The Company periodically evaluates whether declines in fair values of its available-for-sale securities below their book value are other-than-temporary. This evaluation consists of several qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the severity and duration of the unrealized loss as well as the Company's ability and intent to hold the available-for-sale security until a forecasted recovery occurs. The cost of debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization and accretion, as well as interest and dividends, are included in interest income. Realized gains and losses as well as credit losses, if any, on marketable securities identified on a specific identification basis are included in other income (expense) in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss. The Company evaluates the underlying credit quality and credit ratings of the issuers during the period. To date, the Company has not identified any other-than-temporary declines in fair value of its investments and no credit losses associated with credit risk have occurred or have been recorded. Interest earned on marketable securities is included in interest income within the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

The Company holds a preferred stock investment in a privately-held eye care company which does not meet the criteria for in-substance common stock. This preferred stock investment is included in long-term investments in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets given the Company's intent to hold these securities for longer than one year. In accordance with the measurement alternative under the Accounting Standards Codification 321, *Investments— Equity Securities*, at each subsequent reporting period the Company records its preferred stock investment at cost, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar equity financings at each subsequent reporting period. In addition, at each subsequent reporting period the Company will assess for possible impairment indicators. If the Company determines that the preferred stock fair value is less than its carrying value, it will recognize an impairment loss through other income (expense) on the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there have been no observable transactions or impairment indicators that resulted in a change to the fair value of the Company's preferred stock investment.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable generally consists of amounts due from the Company's customers, which includes pharmaceutical wholesalers and specialty pharmacy providers related to product sales of XDEMVY in the U.S. Payment terms are typically 30-60 days following delivery to customers. Accounts receivable are recorded net of discounts, chargebacks, allowances and other adjustments. The Company monitors the financial performance and creditworthiness of its customers so it can properly assess and respond to changes in their credit profile. The Company estimates the allowance for credit losses based on existing contractual payment terms, actual payment patterns of customers and individual customer circumstances. Amounts determined to be uncollectible are written off against the reserve when it is probable that the receivable will not be collected. The Company did not record a reserve for estimated credit losses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Inventory

Inventories include the costs of material, third-party manufacturing costs, packaging services, and freight-in. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory is measured at the lower-of-cost and net realizable value, based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, damage, expiration, or changes in price level.

The Company capitalizes inventory costs associated with products following regulatory approval when future commercialization is considered probable and the future economic benefit is expected to be realized. Product that may be used in clinical development programs are excluded from inventory and the costs are charged to research and development expense in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss as incurred, as long as they do not have an alternative use. The Company evaluates inventory levels that would be sold within one year. The portion of inventory that is not expected to be sold or used within one year is classified as inventory, non-current in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets.

Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date or, in the case of commercial milestone payments, the date they become due. The evaluation of intangible assets includes assessing the amortization period for which the asset is expected to contribute to the future cash flows of the Company. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives, primarily on a straight-line basis when the Company is unable to reliably estimate the pattern of cash flow.

Long-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset might not be fully recoverable. To do so, the Company compares the carrying value of the intangible asset to the undiscounted net cash flows over its remaining useful life, and if not recoverable, will estimate the fair value of the asset. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Fair Value Measurements

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the balance sheets are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair values. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or an exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The authoritative guidance on fair value measurements establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements as follows:

- *Level 1:* Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are publicly accessible at the measurement date.
- *Level 2:* Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but that are corroborated by market data. These inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or quoted market prices in markets that are not active to the general public.
- *Level 3:* Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The carrying amounts for financial instruments consisting of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short maturities for each.

Assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The Company reviews the fair value hierarchy classification on a quarterly basis. Changes in the ability to observe valuation inputs may result in a reclassification of levels for certain assets or liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. The Company did not have any transfers of assets and liabilities between the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the periods presented.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets that range from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of related improvements. The Company evaluates the recoverability of its property and equipment, net whenever events or changes in circumstances of the business indicate that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amounts to the sum of the future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate over the remaining useful lives of the assets. If a long-lived asset fails a recoverability test, the Company measures the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value.

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception and evaluates each lease agreement to determine whether the lease is an operating or finance lease. Right-of-use assets ("ROU assets") represent the Company's right to control an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the initial non-cancelable lease term, unless there is a renewal option that is reasonably certain to be exercised. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date in determining the discount rate utilized to present value the future minimum lease payments since an implicit interest rate in each at-market lease agreement was not determinable. Lease expense for the Company's operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's variable lease costs, consisting primarily of real estate taxes, insurance costs, and common area maintenance, are expensed as incurred and excluded from the reported ROU assets and lease liabilities amounts presented in the

accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets. The current and non-current portion of the operating lease liability are included in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets. Rent expense is allocated to research and development and general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Concentration Risk

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash held on deposit at financial institutions in the U.S. These deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") in an amount up to $250,000 for any depositor. To the extent the Company holds cash deposits in amounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limitation, it may incur a loss in the event of a failure of any of the financial institutions where it maintains deposits. The Company invests its excess cash in highly liquid investments, including money market fund accounts, that are readily convertible into cash without penalty.

Management believes the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial position of the depository institutions, but will continue to monitor regularly and adjust, if needed, to mitigate risk, including any ongoing or new events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions. The Company has established guidelines regarding diversification of its investments and their maturities, which are designed to maintain principal and maximize liquidity. To date, the Company has not experienced any losses associated with this credit risk and continues to assess that this exposure is not significant.

Major Customers

The Company periodically enters into agreements with certain limited specialty pharmacies and specialty distributors for the sale of XDEMVY in the U.S. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company's two largest customers each individually accounted for more than 10% of total gross product sales, which on a combined basis accounted for 77.1% and 74.9% of total gross product sales for the respective periods. For each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company's three and four largest customers each individually accounted for more than 10% of total gross product sales, which on a combined basis accounted for 74.3% and 82.3% of total gross product sales for the respective periods.

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, the Company's two largest customers each exceeded 10% of gross accounts receivable, which on a combined basis accounted for approximately 74.5% and 69.0% of the accounts receivable balance for the respective periods. The Company believes that the concentration of credit risk in its accounts receivable is mitigated by its credit evaluation process, relatively short collection terms, and the level of credit worthiness of its customers.

Major Suppliers

The Company does not currently own manufacturing facilities and depends on outsourced manufacturing for the production of XDEMVY for commercial use and for the production of its other product candidates for clinical trials. The Company enters into agreements with third-party manufacturers that are approved for the commercial production of XDEMVY and third-party suppliers that are approved for XDEMVY's active pharmaceutical ingredient. Although there are potential sources of supply other than the Company's existing manufacturers and suppliers, any new supplier would be required to qualify under applicable regulatory requirements. The loss of certain manufacturers and third-party suppliers could result in a temporary disruption of the Company's commercialization efforts.

Revenue Recognition

(i) Product Sales, Net

The Company recognizes product sales, net, when a customer obtains control of the promised goods or services, which occurs at a point in time, typically upon delivery of the Company's product to the customer. The Company records the amount of revenue that reflects the consideration that it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company applies the following five-step model in order to determine this amount: (i) identification of the promised goods in the contract; (ii) determination of whether the promised goods are performance obligations, including whether they are capable of being distinct; (iii) measurement of the transaction price, including the constraint on variable consideration; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognition of revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company sells XDEMVY to customers in the U.S., which became available for commercial sale during the third quarter of 2023. These customers include a limited number of specialty pharmacies and distributors who in turn sell it directly to clinics, hospitals, pharmacies and federal healthcare programs. Revenue from product sales is primarily recognized upon physical delivery of the product (when the customer obtains control of the product), in return for agreed-upon consideration. Shipping and handling activities are considered to be fulfillment activities rather than a separate performance obligation and are recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Revenues from product sales are recorded at the net sales price, or the transaction price, which may include fixed or variable consideration for (i) invoice discounts for prompt payment and distribution service fees, (ii) commercial and government rebates, chargebacks, discounts and fees, (iii) product returns and (iv) costs of co-pay assistance programs for patients, as well as other incentives. Estimates of variable consideration are calculated based on the actual product sales each reporting period and the nature of the variable consideration related to those sales. Where appropriate, the Company utilizes the expected value method to determine the appropriate amount for estimates of variable consideration based on factors such as the current contractual and statutory discount rates, specific known market events and trends, industry data and forecasted customer buying and payment patterns. The amount of variable consideration that is included in the transaction price may be constrained and is included in product sales, net only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. These estimates reflect the Company’s best estimate of the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled based on the terms of the contract. Actual amounts of consideration ultimately received may differ materially from estimates. If actual results in the future vary from estimates, the Company will adjust these estimates, which would affect product sales, net and earnings in the period such variances are adjusted. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not recognize any revenue related to material changes in product sales, net related to amounts included in accrued liabilities at the beginning of the period.

The Company categorizes product sales deduction estimates as follows:

Distribution Service Fees: The Company engages with wholesalers and specialty pharmacies to distribute its products to end customers. The Company pays the wholesalers and certain specialty pharmacies a fee for services such as: inventory management, chargeback administration, and service level commitments. The Company estimates the amount of distribution services fees to be paid to the customers and adjusts the transaction price with the amount of such estimate at the time of sale to the customer. An accrued liability is recorded for unpaid distribution service fees.

Prompt Pay Discounts: The Company provides its customers with a percentage discount on their invoice if the customers pay within the agreed upon timeframe. The Company expects that its customers will earn prompt pay discounts. The Company estimates the probability of customers paying promptly based on the percentage of discount outlined in the purchase agreement between the two parties, and deducts the full amount of these discounts from gross product sales and accounts receivable at the time revenue is recognized.

Product Returns: The Company's customers are contractually permitted to return product within the contractual allowable time, both before and after the applicable expiration date. In the initial sales period, the Company estimates its provision for returns based on industry data and adjusts the transaction price at the time of the product sale to the customer.

Once sufficient history has been collected for product returns, the Company will utilize that history to inform its returns estimate. Once the product is returned, it is destroyed since it cannot be resold.

Chargebacks: A chargeback is the difference between the Company's invoice price to the wholesaler and the wholesaler's customer's contract price. The wholesaler tracks these sales and charges back the Company for the difference between the negotiated prices paid between the wholesaler's customers and the wholesaler's acquisition cost. The Company estimates the percentage of goods sold that are eligible for chargeback and adjusts the transaction price and accounts receivable at the time of sale of the product to the customer.

Co-payment Assistance: Patients who meet certain eligibility requirements may receive co-payment assistance funded by the Company. The Company records contra-revenue for co-payment assistance based on actual program participation and estimates of program redemption using data provided by third-party administrators. An accrued liability is recorded on unredeemed co-payment assistance related to products for which control has been transferred to the customer.

Rebates: The Company accrues rebates for contractually agreed-upon discounts with commercial payers and mandated discounts under government programs such as the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program, and other government health care programs in the U.S. The Company's estimates for expected utilization of commercial payer rebates are based on data received from its customers. The estimates for rebates under government programs are based on statutory discount rates and expected utilization as well as historical data the Company has accumulated since product launch. The Company calculates the accruals for commercial and government rebates based on various assumptions, including payer mix, with actual rebates potentially requiring accrual adjustments affecting product sales, net. Rebates are generally invoiced and paid in arrears so that the accrual balance consists of an estimate of the amount expected to be incurred for the current period's activity, plus an accrual balance for known prior periods' unpaid rebates. If actual rebates vary from estimates, the Company may need to adjust accruals, which would affect product sales, net in the period of adjustment. An accrued liability is recorded for unpaid rebates related to product for which control has transferred to the customer.

(ii) License Fees and Collaboration Revenue

China Out-License

License fees and collaboration revenue in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss have historically been related to the China Out-License that allows the third-party licensee to market the Company's TP-03 product candidate (representing functional intellectual property) in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan (the "China Territory") — see *Note 9*. The accounting and reporting of revenue for out-license arrangements requires significant judgment for: (a) identification of the number of performance obligations within the contract; (b) the contract's transaction price for allocation (including variable consideration); (c) the stand-alone selling price for each identified performance obligation; and (d) the timing and amount of revenue recognition in each period.

The China Out-License was analyzed under GAAP to determine whether the promised goods or services are distinct or must be accounted for as part of a combined performance obligation. In making these assessments, the Company considers factors such as the stage of development of the underlying intellectual property and the capabilities of the customer to develop the intellectual property on their own, and/or whether the required expertise is readily available. If the license is not distinct, the license is combined with other promised goods or services as a combined performance obligation for revenue recognition.

The China Out-License included the following forms of consideration: (i) non-refundable upfront license payment; (ii) equity-based consideration; (iii) sales-based royalties; (iv) sales-based threshold milestones; (v) one-time payment for executing a drug supply agreement; (vi) development milestone payments; (vii) regulatory milestone payments and the issuance of a related patent; and (viii) a one-time termination payment to transition the rights to develop and commercialize TP-03 in China for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis and Meibomian Gland Disease ("MGD") to Xi An Grand Chang An Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ("GrandPharma"). Revenue is recognized in proportion to the allocated transaction price when (or as) the respective performance obligation is satisfied. The Company evaluates the progress related to each milestone at each reporting period and, if necessary, adjusts the probability of achievement and related revenue recognition. The measure of

progress, and thereby periods over which revenue is recognized, is subject to estimates by management and may change over the course of the agreement.

Contractual Terms for Receipt of Payments

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service and is the unit of accounting. A contract's transaction price is allocated among each distinct performance obligation based on relative standalone selling price and recognized when, or as, the applicable performance obligation is satisfied.

The contractual terms that establish the Company's right to collect specified amounts from its customers and that require contemporaneous evaluation and documentation under GAAP for the corresponding timing and amount of revenue recognition, are as follows:

Upfront License Fees: The Company determines whether non-refundable license fee consideration is recognized at the time of contract execution (i.e., when the license is transferred to the customer and the customer is able to use and benefit from the license) or over the actual (or implied) contractual period of the China Out-License. The Company also evaluates whether it has any other requirements to provide substantive services that are inseparable from the performance obligation of the license transfer to determine whether any combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time. Upfront payments may require deferral of revenue recognition to a future period until the Company performs obligations under these arrangements.

Development Milestones: The Company utilizes the most likely amount method to estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled for achievement of development milestones as these represent variable consideration. For those payments based on development milestones (e.g., patient dosing in a clinical study or the achievement of statistically significant clinical results), the Company assesses the probability that the milestone will be achieved, including its ability to control the timing or likelihood of achievement, and any associated revenue constraint. Given the high degree of uncertainty around the occurrence of these events, the Company determines the milestone and other contingent amounts to be constrained until the uncertainty associated with these payments is resolved. At each reporting period, the Company re-evaluates this associated revenue recognition constraint. Any resulting adjustments are recorded to revenue on a cumulative catch-up basis, and reflected in the financial statements in the period of adjustment.

Regulatory Milestones: The Company utilizes the most likely amount method to estimate the consideration to which it will be entitled and recognizes revenue in the period regulatory approval occurs (the performance obligation is satisfied) as these represent variable consideration. Amounts constrained as variable consideration are included in the transaction price to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company evaluates whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and not otherwise constrained. Accordingly, due to the inherent uncertainty of achieving regulatory approval, associated milestones are deemed constrained for revenue recognition until achievement.

Royalties: Under the sales-or-usage-based royalty exception the Company recognizes revenue based on the contractual percentage of the licensee's sale of products to its customers at the later of (i) the occurrence of the related product sales or (ii) the date upon which the performance obligation to which some or all of the royalty has been allocated has been satisfied or partially satisfied. To date, the Company has not recognized any royalty revenue from the China Out-License.

Sales Threshold Milestones: Similar to royalties, applying the sales-or-usage-based royalty exception, the Company recognizes revenue from sales threshold milestones at the later of (i) the period the licensee achieves the one-time annual product sales levels in their territories for which the Company is contractually entitled to a specified lump-sum receipt, or (ii) the date upon which the performance obligation to which some or all of the milestone has been allocated has been satisfied or partially satisfied. To date, the Company has not recognized any sales threshold milestone revenue from the China Out-License.

The Company re-evaluates the measure of progress to each performance obligation in each reporting period as uncertain events are resolved and other changes in circumstances occur.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists of direct and indirect costs related to the manufacturing and distribution of XDEMVY, including raw materials, third-party manufacturing costs, packaging services, freight-in, third-party royalties payable on the Company's product sales, net and amortization of capitalized intangible assets associated with XDEMVY. Cost of sales also includes period costs related to certain inventory warehouse and distribution operations and inventory adjustment charges. The Company began capitalizing inventory costs upon FDA approval of XDEMVY in July 2023. Prior to FDA approval of XDEMVY, manufacturing and other inventory costs were recorded to research and development expenses in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative costs consist of salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related costs for the Company's executive, finance, sales and marketing, and other administrative functions. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include sales and marketing costs to support the Company's commercial launch that started in August 2023, consulting fees, legal services, rent and other facilities costs, patient assistance donations, the U.S. healthcare reform federal excise fee on Branded Prescription Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Importers, and other general operating expenses not otherwise classified as research and development expenses. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred or as certain upfront or milestone payments become contractually due to licensors upon the achievement of clinical or regulatory events. Research and development expenses include internal costs directly attributable to in-development programs, including the costs of salaries, payroll taxes, employee benefit and other personnel-related costs (including stock-based compensation expense), license fees, materials, clinical trial site insurance, supplies and the cost of services provided by outside contractors to conduct nonclinical studies, clinical trials and contract manufacturing activities. All costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred. The Company accrues these costs based on factors such as estimates of the work completed and in accordance with agreements established with third-party service providers under the service agreements. As it relates to clinical trials, the financial terms of these contracts are subject to negotiations which vary from contract to contract and may result in payment flows that do not match the periods over which materials or services are provided under such contracts. Payments made prior to the receipt of goods or services to be used in research and development are capitalized until the goods or services are received. Such payments are evaluated for current or long-term classification based on when they will be realized. The Company's objective is to reflect the appropriate expense in its financial statements by matching those expenses with the period in which the services and efforts are expended. The Company accounts for these expenses according to the progress of the trial as measured by patient progression and the timing of various aspects of the trial taking into consideration discussions with applicable personnel and outside service providers. The clinical trial accrual is dependent in part upon the timely and accurate reporting of progress and efforts incurred from contract research organizations ("CROs"), contract manufacturers and other third-party vendors. Although estimates are expected to be materially consistent with actual amounts incurred, the Company's understanding of the status and timing of services performed relative to the actual status and timing of services performed can vary and may result in changes in estimates in any particular period. The Company makes significant judgments and estimates in determining the accrued liabilities balance at each reporting period. As actual costs become known, the Company adjusts its accrued liabilities. To date, there have been no material differences between estimates of such expenses and the amounts actually incurred.

The Company has entered into, and may continue to enter into, license agreements to access and utilize certain technology. In each case, the Company evaluates if the license agreement results in the acquisition of an asset or a business. To date, none of the Company's license agreements have been considered an acquisition of a business. For asset acquisitions, the upfront payments to acquire such licenses, as well as any future milestone payments made before product approval that do not meet the definition of a derivative, are immediately recognized as research and development expense in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss when paid or become payable, provided there is no alternative future use of rights in other research and development projects.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for equity awards granted to employees, consultants, and members of its Board of Directors. Stock option awards are at an exercise price of not less than 100% of the fair market value of common stock on the respective date of grant. The grant date is the date the terms of the award are formally approved by the Company's Board of Directors or its designee. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock option awards as of the date of grant. The fair value of restricted stock units is representative of the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date preceding the award grant date.

Stock awards granted typically have one to four-year service conditions and a contractual term of 10 years. Any performance conditions for vesting are explicitly stated in each award agreement and are associated with clinical, business development, or operational milestones. For stock-based awards that vest subject to the satisfaction of a service requirement, the related expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over each award's actual or implied vesting period. For stock-based awards that vest subject to a performance condition, the Company will recognize compensation expense when performance conditions are achieved or when the Company determines it is probable the performance conditions will be achieved by the end of the requisite service period. Compensation expense will be recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period of achievement, and on a straight-line basis thereafter until the end of the requisite service period. The expense recognized for awards is based on the grant date fair value of a unit multiplied by the number of units expected to be earned with respect to the related performance conditions. Depending on the outcome of these performance goals, a recipient may ultimately earn a number of units greater or less than the number of units expected to be earned. Shares of the Company's common stock are issued on a one-for-one basis for each performance unit earned. In general, performance unit awards vest at the end of the performance period. At each reporting period, the Company reassesses the probability of the achievement of the performance vesting conditions. As applicable, the Company reverses previously recognized expense for unvested awards in the same period of forfeiture.

The measurement of the fair value of stock option awards and recognition of stock-based compensation expense requires assumptions to be estimated by management that involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment, including (i) the expected term of the stock option until its exercise by the recipient, (ii) stock price volatility over the expected term, (iii) the prevailing risk-free interest rate over the expected term, and (iv) expected dividend payments over the expected term.

All stock-based compensation expense is reported in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss within cost of sales, research and development expense or selling, general and administrative expense, based upon the assigned department of the award recipient. The measurement of the fair value of stock option awards and recognition of stock-based compensation expense requires assumptions to be estimated by management that involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment, including:

Fair Value of Common Stock — The fair value of the Company's common stock is based on the closing quoted market price of its common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the date of the option grant.

Expected Term — The Company's expected term represents the period that the Company's stock option awards are expected to be outstanding. Management estimates the expected term of awarded stock options utilizing the simplified method to determine the expected term since the Company does not have sufficient exercise history. The simplified method results in an expected term of 6.25 years based on the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term.

Expected Volatility — Prior to 2023, the Company did not have sufficient trading history for its common stock to use its own historical volatility. Management estimated the expected volatility based on a designated peer-group of publicly-traded companies for a look-back period (from the date of grant) that corresponded with the expected term of the awarded stock option. Beginning in January 2023, the Company began using its own historical stock price for expected volatility.

Risk-Free Interest Rate — The Company estimates the risk-free interest rate based upon the U.S. Department of Treasury yield curve in effect at award grant date for the time period that corresponds with the expected term of the awarded stock option.

Dividend Yield — The Company's expected dividend yield is zero because it has never paid cash dividends and does not expect to for the foreseeable future.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the financial statements, as well as operating losses and tax credit carry forwards using enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period of enactment. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings, the timing and amount of which are uncertain due to the Company's historical operating performance and recorded cumulative net losses in prior fiscal periods. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets, because based upon a weighting of positive and negative factors, it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized. If or when the Company were to determine that deferred tax assets are realizable, an adjustment to the corresponding valuation allowance would increase the net income in the period that such determination was made.

The Company's income tax returns are based on calculations and assumptions that are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. In addition, the calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. The Company recognizes liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. While the Company believes it has appropriate support for the positions taken on its tax returns, the Company regularly assesses the potential outcomes of examinations by tax authorities in determining the adequacy of its provision for income taxes. The Company continually assesses the likelihood and amount of potential revisions and adjusts the income tax provision, income taxes payable and deferred taxes in the period in which the facts that give rise to a revision become known.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if any, are recorded as a component of income tax expense.

Net Loss per Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period, without consideration for potential dilutive shares of common stock. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury-stock method and if-converted method as applicable.

Due to net losses in all periods presented, all otherwise potentially dilutive securities are antidilutive, and accordingly, the reported basic net loss per share equals diluted net loss per share.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents (i) net loss for the periods presented, and (ii) unrealized gains or losses on debt securities included in the Company's reported marketable securities and cash equivalents.

Recently Issued or Effective Accounting Standards

Recently issued or effective accounting pronouncements that impact, or may have an impact, on the Company's financial statements have been discussed within the footnote to which each relates. Outside of the pronouncements below, other

(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)

recent accounting pronouncements not disclosed in these Condensed Financial Statements have been determined by the Company's management to have no impact, or an immaterial impact, on its current financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosure* ("ASU 2023-09"). ASU 2023-09 requires annual disclosures of specific categories in the rate reconciliation, additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold and a disaggregation of income taxes paid, net of refunds. The standard also eliminates certain existing disclosure requirements related to uncertain tax positions and unrecognized deferred tax liabilities and is effective for the Company beginning with its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending in 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2023-09 on the income tax disclosures within the consolidated financial statements but does not expect a material impact upon adoption. The Company anticipates that the adoption of ASU 2023-09 will expand its income tax footnote disclosures, including a more detailed effective tax rate reconciliation.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement Reporting-Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40), Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* ("ASU 2024-03"). ASU 2024-03 improves the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses by requiring more detailed information about the types of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and amortization) included within income statement expense captions. The standard is effective for the Company beginning with its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending 2027. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2024-03 should be applied prospectively. Retrospective adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact this standard will have on its financial statements.

3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis and the level of inputs used in such measurements by major security type are presented in the following table:

	September 30, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds[1]	$ 112,724	$ —	$ —	$ 112,724
U.S. Treasury securities	143,566	—	—	143,566
Commercial paper	—	58,968	—	58,968
Corporate debt securities	—	72,114	—	72,114
Government-related debt securities	—	14,465	—	14,465
Total assets measured at fair value	$ 256,290	$ 145,547	$ —	$ 401,837

[1] This balance includes cash requirements settled on a nightly basis.

	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds[1]	$ 89,822	$ —	$ —	$ 89,822
U.S. Treasury securities	103,314	—	—	103,314
Commercial paper	—	21,795	—	21,795
Corporate debt securities	—	46,644	—	46,644
Government-related debt securities	—	29,801	—	29,801
Total assets measured at fair value	$ 193,136	$ 98,240	$ —	$ 291,376

[1] This balance includes cash requirements settled on a nightly basis.

(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)

Money Market Funds and U.S. Treasury Securities

Money market funds and U.S. Treasury securities are highly liquid investments and are actively traded with readily-available market prices that are publicly observable and independently validated as of the measurement date. This approach results in the classification of these securities as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Commercial Paper, Corporate Debt Securities and Government-Related Debt Securities

Commercial paper, corporate debt securities and government-related debt securities were valued using Level 2 inputs that utilized industry standard valuation models, including both income and market-based approaches, for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, to estimate fair value. The Company reviews trading activity and pricing for these investments as of each measurement date.

The fair value and amortized cost of cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments by major security type are presented in the following table:

	September 30, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds[1]	$ 112,724	$ —	$ —	$ 112,724
Total cash equivalents	$ 112,724	$ —	$ —	$ 112,724
Marketable securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 143,422	$ 146	$ (2)	$ 143,566
Commercial paper	58,951	27	(10)	58,968
Corporate debt securities	71,959	157	(2)	72,114
Government-related debt securities	14,492	3	(30)	14,465
Total marketable securities	$ 288,824	$ 333	$ (44)	$ 289,113

[1] This balance includes cash requirements settled on a nightly basis.

	December 31, 2024			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds[1]	$ 89,822	$ —	$ —	$ 89,822
U.S. Treasury securities	4,996	1	—	4,997
Total cash equivalents	$ 94,818	$ 1	$ —	$ 94,819
Marketable securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 98,247	$ 72	$ (2)	$ 98,317
Commercial paper	21,757	38	—	21,795
Corporate debt securities	46,570	84	(10)	46,644
Government-related debt securities	29,805	12	(16)	29,801
Total marketable securities	$ 196,379	$ 206	$ (28)	$ 196,557

[1] This balance includes cash requirements settled on a nightly basis.

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, a majority of the Company's debt securities had a maturity of 12 months or less. As of September 30, 2025, twenty-nine securities had a contractual maturity between one and two years, with an estimated fair market value of $67.9 million and amortized cost of $67.7 million. As of December 31, 2024, eight debt securities had a maturity between one and two years, with an estimated fair market value of $19.0 million and amortized cost of $19.0 million.

(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had sixteen and ten available-for-sale positions of debt securities, respectively, in a continuous gross unrealized loss position for less than one year. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, unrealized credit losses on these securities were not material. Further, the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Accordingly, the Company did not recognize any other-than-temporary impairment losses.

4. BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNT DETAIL

The composition of selected captions within the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets are summarized below:

Inventory

Inventory consists of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets:		
Work in progress	$ 1,001	$ 614
Finished goods	2,835	2,006
Inventory	3,836	2,620
Non-current assets:		
Raw materials	2,532	2,533
Inventory, non-current	2,532	2,533
Total inventory	$ 6,368	$ 5,153

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Furniture and fixtures	$ 1,625	$ 1,598
Office equipment	1,127	1,127
Laboratory equipment	513	167
Leasehold improvements	3,882	794
Manufacturing equipment	1,228	604
Property and equipment, at cost	8,375	4,290
(Less): Accumulated depreciation	(2,629)	(1,976)
Property and equipment, net	$ 5,746	$ 2,314

Depreciation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $0.7 million and $0.5 million, respectively. There were no impairments recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, net consists of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Intangible assets, gross	$ 9,000	$ 9,000
(Less): Accumulated amortization	(1,394)	(674)
Intangible assets, net	$ 7,606	$ 8,326

Intangible assets are amortized to cost of sales over the remaining useful life of 7.9 years as of September 30, 2025, with an initial useful life of 10 years from the date of first commercial sale (see *Note 8*). Amortization expense for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $0.2 million and $0.1 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $0.7 million and $0.3 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2025, the expected future amortization expense for the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

	Amounts
2025 (remaining three months)	$ 240
2026	961
2027	961
2028	961
2029	961
Thereafter	3,522
Total future amortization	$ 7,606

There have been no impairments of intangible assets for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities consists of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts payable and other	$ 40,642	$ 27,739
Accrued product sales deductions	56,345	33,122
Accrued royalty payable	6,431	3,320
Operating lease liability, current	80	608
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 103,498	$ 64,789

5. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Common Stock Outstanding and Reserves for Future Issuance

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had 42,447,882 and 38,349,826 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively, excluding 312,500 of pre-funded warrants that remained exercisable at period end and are reserved for future issuance. Common stockholders have one vote for each share of common stock held and are entitled to receive dividends declared by the Company's Board of Directors when legally available for distribution, then-subject to the dividend rights of the holders of preferred stock.

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The Company's total shares reserved for future issuance under its 2020 and 2016 Equity Incentive Plans and 2020 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") are summarized below:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pre-funded warrants to purchase common stock	312,500	312,500
Equity award plans:		
Common stock awards reserved for future issuance under 2020 and 2016 Equity Incentive Plans	7,113,093	7,204,677
Common stock awards reserved for future issuance under the 2020 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	2,832,929	2,765,942
Stock options issued and outstanding (unvested and vested) under 2020 and 2016 Equity Incentive Plans	5,249,730	5,007,908
Restricted stock units issued and outstanding (unvested) under 2020 Equity Incentive Plan	1,748,511	1,915,281
Performance stock units issued and outstanding (unvested) under 2020 Equity Incentive Plan	714,806	—
Total shares of common stock reserved	17,971,569	17,206,308

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Stock-based compensation expense for stock options, restricted stock units, performance stock units, and the ESPP was recognized in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of sales	$ 204	$ 142	$ 509	$ 467
Research and development	2,958	1,709	6,383	5,040
Selling, general and administrative	9,081	5,564	20,514	14,908
Total stock-based compensation	$ 12,243	$ 7,415	$ 27,406	$ 20,415

The fair value of granted stock options was estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the following inputs:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.94 %	4.15 %	4.12 %	4.10 %
Weighted average volatility	67.04 %	70.20 %	68.21 %	71.10 %
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per stock option	$ 43.01	$ 25.82	$ 44.58	$ 34.66

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Stock Option Activity

Stock option activity for the period presented is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price/Share ($)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($)[1]
Outstanding — December 31, 2024	5,007,908	19.29	6.91	180,669
Granted	556,965	44.58		
Exercised	(262,316)	20.06		
Forfeited	(52,827)	24.66		
Outstanding — September 30, 2025	5,249,730	21.88	6.49	197,110
Exercisable — September 30, 2025	3,741,369	17.52	5.70	156,807
Unvested — September 30, 2025	1,508,361	32.71	8.47	40,303

[1] The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the options and the fair value of the Company's common stock as of September 30, 2025.

As of September 30, 2025, there was approximately $29.4 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of 2.4 years.

Restricted Stock Unit Activity

Restricted stock unit activity for the period presented is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value ($)
Outstanding — December 31, 2024	1,915,281	24.41
Granted	530,319	44.73
Vested	(573,403)	22.98
Forfeited	(123,686)	24.15
Outstanding — September 30, 2025	1,748,511	31.06

As of September 30, 2025, there was approximately $45.6 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested restricted stock units, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of 2.8 years.

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Performance Stock Unit Activity

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company granted certain employees performance stock units. Performance stock unit activity for the period presented is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value ($)
Outstanding — December 31, 2024	—	—
Granted	714,806	44.38
Outstanding — September 30, 2025	714,806	44.38

During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company began recognizing stock-based compensation expense related to a performance condition that was determined to be probable of achievement during the period. Based on the Company's determination, as of September 30, 2025, there was approximately $14.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested performance stock units. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP was $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and was $0.7 million and $0.7 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

6. NET LOSS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net loss	$ (12,585)	$ (23,420)	$ (58,045)	$ (92,441)
Weighted-average shares outstanding — basic and diluted[1]	42,607,717	38,381,968	41,457,027	37,286,911
Net loss per share — basic and diluted	$ (0.30)	$ (0.61)	$ (1.40)	$ (2.48)

[1] Weighted-average shares outstanding includes pre-funded warrants issued on March 5, 2024.

The following outstanding and potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share because their impact under the treasury stock method and if-converted method would have been anti-dilutive for each period presented:

	As of September 30,	
	2025	2024
Stock options, unexercised — vested and unvested	5,249,730	5,116,594
Restricted stock units — unvested	1,748,511	1,900,370
Total	6,998,241	7,016,964

7. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company manages business activities on an aggregated basis and operates in one reportable segment: therapeutics. The therapeutics segment derives revenue primarily through sales of XDEMVY to specialty pharmacies and distributors in the U.S., who in turn sell it directly to clinics, hospitals, pharmacies and federal healthcare programs. The segment also generates license fees and collaboration revenue related to the China Out-License (see *Note 9*). The accounting

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policies of the therapeutics segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see *Note 2*).

The Company's chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") is its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The CODM uses net loss, as reported in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss, to assess performance of the therapeutics segment and in deciding whether to allocate resources into the therapeutics segment or outside the segment, such as for acquisitions or new in-license agreements. The CODM uses net loss to regularly monitor budget versus actual results which are used in assessing performance of the segment and in establishing management's compensation. The CODM does not review assets in evaluating the results of the therapeutics segment, and therefore, such information is not presented.

The following table provides the operating financial results of the therapeutics segment:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:				
Product sales, net	$ 118,697	$ 48,118	$ 299,692	$ 113,651
License fees and collaboration revenue	—	—	—	2,894
Total revenues	118,697	48,118	299,692	116,545
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales	8,309	3,242	19,757	7,900
Research and development	16,284	12,128	46,287	36,513
Selling and marketing	64,708	35,543	190,851	95,681
General and administrative	43,925	22,367	105,790	72,599
Total operating expenses	133,226	73,280	362,685	212,693
Loss from operations	(14,529)	(25,162)	(62,993)	(96,148)
Other reconciling items[(1)]	1,944	1,742	4,948	3,707
Net loss	$ (12,585)	$ (23,420)	$ (58,045)	$ (92,441)
Other segment disclosures:				
Interest income	$ 4,114	$ 4,120	$ 11,797	$ 11,367
Interest expense	$ (2,268)	$ (2,445)	$ (6,721)	$ (5,537)
Depreciation and amortization expense	$ 460	$ 284	$ 1,373	$ 793

[(1)] Other reconciling items primarily includes interest income and interest expense. In the prior year periods, other reconciling items also included loss on debt extinguishment.

8. COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

Lease Agreements

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into lease agreements with unaffiliated third parties for its facilities and office equipment. As of September 30, 2025, the Company had two active leases with combined square footage of 98,807 for office and laboratory suites in Irvine, California.

In December 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to terminate its former facility lease agreements (the "Former Lease") and entered into a new lease agreement (the "Current Lease"), both with the same landlord, to relocate its corporate headquarters to another location in Irvine, California for a 10-year lease term. In September 2025, the Company gained access to the new facility, and commenced the Current Lease, but the Company's headquarters have not yet been relocated. Construction is still in progress on the new facility and the Company plans to move in during 2026.

The Current Lease payments will begin in November 2025. The Current Lease base rent for the first year is $2.5 million and is subject to annual increases of 3% thereafter. Upon the Current Lease commencement date, the Company is

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entitled to base rent abatement for the first five full calendar months for an aggregate amount of $0.7 million. The Current Lease provides a tenant improvement allowance, not to exceed $5.8 million, and to be applied to the construction costs of the premises. The tenant improvement allowance must be used within one year of the Current Lease commencement date otherwise it will be forfeited with no further obligation by the landlord. As of September 30, 2025, the Company has prepaid the first full month's rent and the landlord had not paid any of the tenant improvement allowance.

Upon the Current Lease execution, the Company provided the landlord a letter of credit for $2.6 million to serve as a security deposit. Provided that no defaults occur and the Company meets certain financial milestones for certain time periods, the security deposit can subsequently be reduced.

The components of total lease expense for the Company's lease agreements are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating lease expense	$ 174	$ 218	$ 530	$ 616
Variable lease expense	155	126	404	347
Total lease expense	$ 329	$ 344	$ 934	$ 963

Other information related to the Company's lease agreements is as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Remaining lease term (years)	10.2	0.8
Discount rate	11.4 %	11.0 %

Cash paid for the Company's lease agreements was $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and was $0.6 million and $0.6 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

The below table summarizes the (i) minimum lease payments for the remainder of the year and thereafter, (ii) lease arrangement imputed interest, and (iii) present value of future lease payments:

	Amounts
2025 (remaining three months)	$ 80
2026	2,021
2027	2,625
2028	2,704
2029	2,783
Thereafter	18,275
Total future lease payments, undiscounted	28,488
(Less): Imputed interest	(12,417)
(Less): Tenant improvement allowance	(5,843)
Present value of operating lease payments	$ 10,228
Operating lease liability, current	80
Operating lease liability, non-current	10,148
Total operating lease liability	$ 10,228

In-License Agreements

Elanco In-License Agreement for Skin and Eye Disease or Conditions in Humans

In January 2019, the Company executed a license agreement with Elanco Tiergesundheit AG (“Elanco”) for exclusive worldwide rights to certain intellectual property for the development and commercialization of lotilaner in the treatment or cure of any eye or skin disease or condition in humans, as amended in June 2022 (the “Eye and Derm Elanco

Agreement"). The Company has sole financial responsibility for related development, regulatory, and commercialization activities.

The Company made cash payments to Elanco under the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement comprised of $1.0 million upfront upon contract execution in January 2019 and a total of $4.0 million for three specified clinical milestone achievements in September 2020, April 2021, and March 2023, which were all recorded in research and development expense in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

In August 2023, a milestone of $4.0 million was achieved and paid to Elanco upon the first commercial sale of XDEMVY in the U.S. and in September 2024, a $5.0 million sales-based milestone obligation to Elanco was triggered for the achievement of reaching $100.0 million in net product sales of XDEMVY. These respective milestone payments were recorded to intangible assets, net in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The Company is obligated to make further cash payments to Elanco of $2.0 million under the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement upon achievement of the last clinical milestone in the treatment of human skin diseases using lotilaner and a maximum of $70.0 million for various commercial and sales threshold milestones for the treatment of human skin diseases and the treatment of blepharitis in humans using lotilaner.

In May 2025, Elanco sold and assigned its rights to receive certain future tiered royalties and commercial milestones under the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement to an affiliate of Blackstone Private Credit Fund ("Blackstone"). Certain future payments under the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement will be directed to Blackstone, with no modification to the Company's obligations or the terms of the underlying agreement. The Company and Elanco amended the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement to make certain conforming changes.

In addition, the Company is obligated to pay tiered contractual royalties in the mid to high single digits of its product sales, net. If the Company receives certain types of payments from its sublicensees, it will be obligated to pay a variable percentage in the low to mid double-digits of such proceeds, until achievement of the first applicable regulatory approval of a product covered under the license, which occurred in July 2023 with the FDA approval of XDEMVY. The Company's accrued royalties payable are recorded to cost of sales in the accompanying Condensed Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and accounts payable and other accrued liabilities in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Royalty expense for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, was $6.4 million and $2.4 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $15.5 million and $5.7 million, respectively.

Elanco In-License Agreement for All Other Diseases or Conditions in Humans

In September 2020, the Company executed a license agreement with Elanco granting it a worldwide license to certain intellectual property for the development and commercialization of lotilaner for the treatment, palliation, prevention, or cure of all other diseases and conditions in humans (i.e., beyond that of the eye or skin), as amended in June 2022 (the "All Human Uses Elanco Agreement").

The Company made cash payments under the All Human Uses Elanco Agreement of $0.5 million related to a clinical milestone that was triggered in December 2022 upon enrollment of the first patient in the Phase 2a Carpo trial, for the potential treatment of Lyme disease. The Company is required to make further cash payments under this agreement upon the achievement of various clinical milestones up to an aggregate maximum of $4.0 million and various commercial and sales threshold milestones for an aggregate maximum of $77.0 million. In addition, the Company will be obligated to pay contractual royalties in the single digits of its product sales, net. If the Company receives certain types of payments from its sublicensees, it will also be obligated to pay a variable percentage in the low to mid double-digits of such proceeds, until achievement of the first applicable regulatory approval of a product covered under the license.

Other In-License Agreement for All Ophthalmic Uses in Humans

In October 2024, the Company executed a new in-license agreement from a third party for the exclusive worldwide rights to develop, manufacture, and commercialize a compound for all ophthalmic uses (the "In-License Agreement"). The

Company made an upfront payment of $2.5 million upon contract execution in October 2024, which was recorded to research and development expense in the Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2024. As of September 30, 2025, the Company is obligated to make potential future cash payments under the In-License Agreement of $3.0 million upon the achievement of an event-based development milestone and up to $102.0 million for various commercial and sales threshold milestones. Future annual worldwide net sales of products developed from the compound, developed, manufactured, and commercialized via the In-License Agreement, will also be subject to incremental royalty rates in the range of mid-to-high single digits.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements, including severance and change in control agreements, with seven of its executive officers. These agreements provide for the payment of certain benefits upon separation of employment under specified circumstances, such as termination without cause, or termination in connection with a change in control event.

Litigation Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may be subject to various litigation and related matters arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company is currently not aware of any such matters where there is at least a reasonable probability that a material loss, if any, has been or will be incurred for financial statement recognition.

Indemnities and Guarantees

The Company has certain indemnity commitments, under which it may be required to make payments to its officers and directors in relation to certain transactions to the maximum extent permitted under applicable laws. The duration of these indemnities varies, and in certain cases, are indefinite and do not provide for any limitation of maximum payments. The Company has not been obligated to make any such payments to date and no liabilities have been recorded for this contingency in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets.

9. OUT-LICENSE AGREEMENTS

Out-License of TP-03 Commercial Rights in the China Territory in March 2021

In March 2021, the Company entered into the China Out-License with LianBio for its exclusive development and commercialization rights of TP-03 (lotilaner ophthalmic solution) 0.25% in the China Territory for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis and MGD. Prior to the March 2024 Novation Agreement to GrandPharma discussed in detail below, LianBio was contractually responsible for all clinical development and commercialization activities and costs within the China Territory.

The Company assessed this arrangement and identified the following material promises under the arrangement: (i) the exclusive license to research, develop, manufacture, commercialize, make, offer for sale, sell, and import TP-03 in the China Territory; and (ii) the research and development services in the form of clinical study materials for the respective Phase 2b/3 trial (Saturn-1) and Phase 3 (Saturn-2) TP-03 trials. The promises to provide research and development services for Saturn-1 and Saturn-2 clinical trials were evaluated and determined to be distinct promises in the contract and each of the two clinical trials are separate performance obligations apart from the promise to provide the license.

The assessment of the initial transaction price for the China Out-License included an analysis of amounts the Company expected to receive, which at contract inception consisted of: (i) the upfront cash payment of $15.0 million; (ii) a second cash payment of $10.0 million; (iii) a $10.0 million milestone that was determined to be within the control of the Company; and (iv) $1.2 million representing the initial fair value of equity warrants.

The Company accounted for each performance obligation as follows:

Out-License

The Company determined that this license was distinct based on an evaluation of the delivery of the functional license that was in the later stages of development, and it met the criteria for being distinct from the research and development services required under the China Out-License. The Company determined the standalone selling price of this license using a discounted projected sales model and recognized as license fees and collaboration revenue the total allocated transaction price at contract inception, upon delivery of the license.

Research and Development Services

The standalone selling price of these performance obligations was determined using the adjusted market assessment approach. The Company analyzed costs expected to be incurred for each of the clinical trials through completion to estimate the price that a customer would be willing to pay for these services in order to benefit from the clinical trials. The Company determined that LianBio simultaneously benefited from the research and development services that are satisfied over time, as they were able to request and access the clinical trial data at any point through the trial completion. Therefore, the Company recognized the amounts allocated to the respective research and development performance obligations for the Saturn-1 and Saturn-2 clinical trials within license fees and collaboration revenue as the research and development services were provided using an input method, based on the costs incurred for each clinical trial and the total costs expected to be incurred to satisfy each performance obligation. The Company believes this method most faithfully depicted its performance in transferring the promised services during the expected period of time that each clinical trial was ongoing. The Company monitored the expected completion dates for each clinical trial and updated its estimated time to completion at each reporting period, as necessary.

In February 2024, LianBio announced its plan to wind down its operations and in March 2024 made a special cash dividend payment to the Company of $0.7 million (equivalent to $4.80 per share - see *Note 3*). In March 2024, the Company executed an agreement with GrandPharma and LianBio to transition the rights to develop and commercialize TP-03 in China for *Demodex* blepharitis and MGD from LianBio to GrandPharma (“the Novation Agreement”) and, upon execution of the Novation Agreement, the China Out-License with LianBio was assigned to GrandPharma with a one-time payment of $2.5 million (the “Termination Payment”) made to the Company from LianBio in April 2024. This Termination Payment was recorded as license fees and collaboration revenue in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The Novation Agreement amended the $15.0 million future development milestone payable on China regulatory approval of the China Out-License with a combined condition of patent issuance related to TP-03 in China.

Simultaneous with the execution of the Novation Agreement, the Company entered into a warrant termination agreement (the “Warrant Termination Agreement”) for a total cancellation payment of $0.4 million (the “Warrant Cancellation Payment”). This Warrant Cancellation Payment was recorded as license fees and collaboration revenue in the Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Through September 30, 2025, the Company received aggregate payments from LianBio totaling $86.1 million, comprised of (i) $15.0 million of initial consideration, (ii) $67.5 million for the achievement of specified milestones, (iii) $2.5 million upon execution of the Novation Agreement, (iv) $0.4 million upon execution of the Warrant Termination Agreement, and (v) $0.7 million related to a special cash dividend.

As of September 30, 2025 the Company is eligible to receive further consideration from GrandPharma upon the achievement of additional TP-03 events, including: (i) additional regulatory approval and/or patent issuance milestones of up to an aggregate of $20.0 million; (ii) China-based TP-03 sales threshold milestone payments of up to an aggregate of $100.0 million; and (iii) tiered low-to-high-teen royalties for China Territory TP-03 product sales. The variable consideration related to the remaining milestone payments was fully constrained as of September 30, 2025.

10. CREDIT FACILITY AGREEMENTS

In April 2024, the Company executed the 2024 Credit Facility with Pharmakon with maturity in April 2029. The 2024 Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's presently existing and subsequently acquired assets. Upon execution, the Company made a $75.0 million draw from the initial tranche of the 2024 Credit Facility, a portion of

(all tabular amounts presented in thousands, except share, per share, per unit, and number of years)

which was utilized to repay all outstanding indebtedness on the Credit Facility with Hercules and SVB (the "2022 Credit Facility"), resulting in total net proceeds of $39.6 million. The 2024 Credit Facility provided for three potential additional term loan tranches in principal amounts up to $25.0 million, $50.0 million, and $50.0 million, respectively, subject to customary conditions to funding and, in the case of the last two tranches, achieving minimum net product sales milestones which have been met. The Company did not draw on the first or second additional tranche of $25.0 million and $50.0 million, respectively, each of which expired on December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The one remaining $50.0 million tranche may be requested at the Company's option on or prior to December 31, 2025.

Under the 2024 Credit Facility, the outstanding principal draws accrue interest at a floating rate based upon the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR"), plus a margin of 6.75% per annum. The SOFR is subject to a 3.75% floor. At the extinguishment date of the 2022 Credit Facility, the outstanding principal was accruing interest at the aggregate cap of 11.45%.

The Company was required to pay a specified fee upon the earlier of (i) February 2, 2027 or (ii) the date the Company prepays, in full or in part, the outstanding principal balance of the 2022 Credit Facility ("End of Term Charge"). Upon the signing of the 2024 Credit Facility, the End of Term Charge of $1.4 million was paid in full in April 2024, which was derived by multiplying 4.75% by the $30.0 million outstanding principal balance. Prior to being paid, the End of Term Charge was accreted to interest expense over the expected maturity date. The Company recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of $1.9 million in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the effective interest rates for the full term of the Credit Facilities was 12.30% and 13.37%, respectively. The Company recognized interest expense in the accompanying Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss in connection with the Credit Facilities as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest expense for long-term debt	$ 2,116	$ 2,316	$ 6,284	$ 5,193
Accretion of end of term charge	—	—	—	80
Amortization of debt issuance costs	152	129	437	264
Total interest expense	$ 2,268	$ 2,445	$ 6,721	$ 5,537

The carrying value of the 2024 Credit Facility consists of principal outstanding less legal and administrative issuance costs that were recorded as a debt discount to the long-term debt, net and will continue to be accreted to interest expense using the effective interest method during its term. The principal balance of the 2024 Credit Facility and related accretion and amortization are reported on a combined basis as long-term debt, net in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long-term debt, gross	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
Debt issuance costs	(3,523)	(3,523)
Accumulated amortization of debt issuance costs	804	368
Long-term debt, net	$ 72,281	$ 71,845

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Equity Investment in Privately-Held Eye Care Company

In April 2024, the Company participated in an equity financing round of an early clinical-stage private eye care company. Pursuant to the terms of a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company purchased $3.0 million of preferred stock, which is a small minority equity interest of this private company. Drs. Azamian (the Company's CEO and Chair of the Board) and Link (a member of the Company's Board of Directors) are board members of this private company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this report, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, future revenue, business strategy, product candidates, planned preclinical studies and clinical trials, results of clinical trials, research and development costs, regulatory approvals, timing and likelihood of success, as well as plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that are in some cases beyond our control and may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

The words “anticipate,” “believe,” contemplate,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “target,” “will,” or “would,” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ from expected results, include, among others:

- our ability to continue to successfully commercialize XDEMVY®, formerly known as TP-03, for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis;
- the prevalence of *Demodex* blepharitis and the size of the market opportunity for XDEMVY;
- our plans related to the continued commercialization of XDEMVY and our product candidates, if approved, including commercialization timelines and sales strategy;
- any statements regarding our ability to achieve distribution and patient access for our products including XDEMVY and timing and breadth of payer coverage; our expectations of the potential market size, pricing, gross-to-net yields, eye care provider and patient acceptance of our product and product candidates, opportunity and patient populations for our product and product candidates, including XDEMVY;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of XDEMVY and our product candidates;
- the likelihood of our clinical trials demonstrating safety and efficacy of our product candidates, and other positive results;
- the timing and progress of our current clinical trials and timing of initiation of our future clinical trials, and the reporting of data from our current and future trials;
- the timing or likelihood of regulatory filings and approval for our product candidates and our ability to meet existing or future regulatory standards or comply with post-approval requirements;
- our plans relating to the clinical development of our current and future product candidates, including the size, number and disease areas to be evaluated;
- the impact of health epidemics on our business and operations;
- the impact of unfavorable global and geopolitical economic conditions on our business and operations;
- the success of competing therapies that are or may become available;
- our estimates of the number of patients in the United States (“U.S.”) or globally, as applicable, who suffer from *Demodex* blepharitis, ocular rosacea, Lyme disease and malaria and the number of patients that will enroll in our clinical trials;
- the beneficial characteristics, safety, efficacy, therapeutic effects and potential advantages of our product candidates;
- our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approval of our product and our product candidates to meet existing or future regulatory standards;
- our plans relating to the further development and manufacturing of our product and product candidates, including additional indications for which we may pursue;
- our ability to identify additional products, product candidates or technologies with significant commercial potential that are consistent with our commercial objectives;
- the expected potential benefits of strategic collaborations with third parties (including, for example, the receipt of payments, achievement and timing of milestones under license agreements, and the ability of our third party collaborators to commercialize our product candidates in the territories under license) and our ability to attract collaborators with development, regulatory and commercialization expertise;
- existing regulations and regulatory developments in the U.S. and other jurisdictions;

- our plans and ability to obtain or protect intellectual property rights, including extensions of existing patent terms where available;
- our continued reliance on third parties to conduct additional clinical trials of our product candidates, and for the manufacture of our product candidates for preclinical studies and clinical trials;
- the need to hire additional personnel and our ability to attract and retain such personnel;
- the accuracy of our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- our financial performance;
- the sufficiency of our existing capital resources to fund our future operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements;
- our competitive position; and
- our anticipated use of our existing resources and the proceeds from our initial public offering ("IPO"), our subsequent follow-on public offerings in May 2022 (the "May 2022 Public Offering"), August 2023 (the "August 2023 Public Offering"), March 2024 (the "March 2024 Public Offering"), and March 2025 (the "March 2025 Public Offering", collectively the "Follow-On Public Offerings"), as well as proceeds from our sales agreement prospectus (the "2023 ATM Prospectus"), and drawdowns from our loan and security agreement (the "2024 Credit Facility") with funds associated with Pharmakon Advisors, LP ("Pharmakon").

We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about our business, the industry in which we operate and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects, and these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or development. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described in the section titled "Risk Factors" elsewhere in this report. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this report may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, advancements, discoveries, levels of activity, performance or events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Moreover, except as required by law, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this report to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations, except as required by law.

You should read this report and the documents that we reference in this report and have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as exhibits to this report with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect.

References in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the terms, "Tarsus," the "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc., unless the context otherwise indicates.

Overview

Our Business

We are a commercial stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of therapeutics, starting with eye care. We launched XDEMVY® (lotilaner ophthalmic solution) 0.25%, formerly known as TP-03, for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, in August 2023 after receiving U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval in July 2023. *Demodex* blepharitis is caused by the infestation of *Demodex* mites. Blepharitis ("Blephar" is a reference to eyelid and "itis" is a reference to inflammation) is an ophthalmic lid margin disease characterized by inflammation of the eyelid margin, redness and ocular irritation, including a specific type of eyelash dandruff called collarettes, which are pathognomonic for *Demodex* blepharitis. Poorly controlled and progressive blepharitis can lead to corneal damage over time and, in extreme cases, blindness. There may be as many as approximately 25 million people in the U.S. who suffer from *Demodex* blepharitis.

XDEMVY is the first and only therapeutic approved by the FDA and we believe is the definitive standard of care for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis.

XDEMVY targets and eradicates the root cause of *Demodex* blepharitis — *Demodex* mite infestation. The active pharmaceutical ingredient ("API") of XDEMVY, lotilaner, paralyzes and eradicates mites and other parasites through the inhibition of parasite-specific gamma-aminobutyric acid-gated chloride ("GABA-Cl") channels with no GABA-Cl inhibition in humans.

To date, we have completed seven clinical trials that include a Phase 3 Saturn-2 trial, a Phase 2b/3 Saturn-1 trial, four Phase 2 trials, and a Phase 1 trial for XDEMVY in *Demodex* blepharitis, all of which met their primary, secondary and/or certain exploratory endpoints, with the drug well tolerated throughout each trial. We have also completed clinical trials in *Demodex* blepharitis patients with Meibomian Gland Disease ("MGD") including the Ersa clinical trial involving XDEMVY (the "Ersa Trial"), and the Rhea clinical trial involving an XDEMVY vehicle (the "Rhea Trial"), all of which met their primary, secondary, and/or certain exploratory endpoints, with the drug well tolerated throughout each trial.

We intend to further advance our pipeline with, e.g., the lotilaner API to address several diseases in human medicine, including eye care, and infectious disease prevention. We are investigating the development of our product candidates to address targeted diseases with high unmet medical needs, which currently include TP-04, an investigational sterile aqueous gel formulation of lotilaner for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05, an investigational oral systemic formulation of lotilaner, for potential Lyme disease prophylaxis and community malaria reduction.

Recent Business and Clinical Highlights

XDEMVY:

- XDEMVY is continuing on a strong growth trajectory. During the third quarter of 2025, the Company:
  - Recognized $118.7 million in net product sales, an increase of approximately 147% year over year.
  - Delivered more than 103,000 bottles of XDEMVY to patients.
  - Obtained broad, high quality coverage, with more than 90% of commercial, Medicare and Medicaid lives covered leading to a gross-to-net discount of 44.7%.
- We are two years into launch and believe we are fundamentally changing how eye care professionals ("ECPs") diagnose and treat *Demodex* blepharitis.
  - More than 20,000 ECPs have written multiple prescriptions reflecting growing confidence and the consistent integration of XDEMVY into clinical practice.
  - At the end of the third quarter of 2025, the number of ECPs prescribing more than one bottle per week increased by approximately 30% compared to the second quarter of 2025.

TP-03 *Demodex* blepharitis in patients with MGD, Ersa and Rhea Trials:

In December 2023, we announced positive topline results of the Ersa Trial evaluating XDEMVY administered twice daily ("BID") or three times a day ("TID") for 6 weeks and 12 weeks for the treatment of MGD in patients with *Demodex* mites. XDEMVY demonstrated statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvements compared to baseline in two objective measures of the disease: the presence and quality of liquid secretion as measured by the Meibomian Gland Secretion Score; and the number of glands secreting normal or clear liquid. In November 2024, additional positive data was presented from the Ersa Trial as well as data from the Rhea Trial, a pilot study evaluating XDEMVY vehicle for the treatment of MGD in patients with *Demodex* mites, at the American Academy of Optometry ("AAOpt") Annual Meeting 2024, and in April 2025 at the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery ("ASCRS") Annual Meeting 2025. The Rhea Trial enrolled a similar patient population as the Ersa Trial, and evaluated the same outcomes, with the same dosing regimens, except the Rhea Trial participants received XDEMVY vehicle. Both the Ersa and Rhea Trials also assessed patient reported outcomes for some of the most commonly reported patient symptoms in *Demodex* blepharitis and MGD, namely fluctuating vision, itching, redness, and burning.

The presentations, which combined the Ersa and Rhea Trials data in a pooled analysis, demonstrated that XDEMVY provided statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvements of the meibomian glands from baseline and when compared to vehicle, including at least three times more glands secreting normal or clear liquid in patients treated with XDEMVY compared to vehicle at day 43. These improvements were shown across three objective measures of MGD: i)

the presence and quality of liquid secretion as measured by the Meibomian Gland Secretion Score; ii) the number of glands secreting normal or clear liquid; and iii) the number of glands yielding any liquid. Improvements were also demonstrated across certain patient reported outcomes, including fluctuating vision, itching and redness. Further, XDEMVY demonstrated statistically significant rates of collarette cure and lid margin erythema cure that are consistent with previous XDEMVY studies. No statistically significant differences were observed between the BID and TID treatment arms in both the Ersa and Rhea Trials, respectively, and XDEMVY and the XDEMVY vehicle were well tolerated. Given the positive results of these trials, plus the FDA's feedback that these patients are already covered under XDEMVY's label for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, our medical affairs team is continuing to move forward with sharing this data with ECPs.

TP-04 Rosacea, Galatea Trial:

In February 2024, we announced positive topline results from the Galatea trial, a Phase 2a trial evaluating TP-04, an investigational sterile aqueous gel formulation of lotilaner, for the treatment of rosacea (the "Galatea Trial"). The positive topline results demonstrated statistically significant improvements ($p<0.05$) in inflammatory lesions and Investigator's Global Assessment score (change in baseline and success rate) were observed compared to vehicle at week 12. TP-04 was generally well tolerated. After review of this data with the FDA and key opinion leaders, we decided to pursue development of TP-04 for the potential treatment for ocular rosacea, a highly prevalent and underserved eye disease with no FDA-approved therapy. In January 2025, we announced plans to initiate a Phase 2 study for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea in the second half of 2025, which we expect to initiate in December 2025, with topline results expected by year-end 2026.

TP-05 Lyme Disease, Carpo Trial:

We believe TP-05 is currently the only on-demand, oral tablet in development that targets ticks, and potentially prevents Lyme disease transmission. It is designed to rapidly and durably provide systemic blood levels of lotilaner potentially sufficient to kill infected ticks attached to the human body before they can transmit the Borrelia bacteria that causes Lyme disease.

In February 2024, we announced positive topline results from the Carpo trial, which demonstrated statistical significance in the mortality of ticks compared to vehicle ($p<0.001$), regardless of treatment arm, and was well tolerated (the "Carpo Trial"). The Carpo Trial was designed to evaluate TP-05, an investigational oral systemic, non-vaccine pharmacological prophylactic for the potential prevention of Lyme disease in humans. The Carpo Trial evaluated the efficacy of TP-05 in killing lab grown, non-disease carrying ticks after they have attached to the skin of healthy volunteers, as well as confirm the safety, tolerability, and blood concentration of TP-05.

In December 2024, we met with the FDA about our Lyme disease program. The FDA agreed to our proposed approach for a Phase 2b clinical trial of TP-05 (an investigational oral tablet), which would include several hundred subjects with planned trial initiation expected sometime in 2026. Additionally, the FDA confirmed that a Phase 3 clinical study would require a disease prevention field study that would likely require the enrollment of thousands of patients. We continue to believe that the best approach to get this potential prophylactic therapy to patients is to partner this program either prior to the planned initiation of the Phase 2b study or after the completion of the study.

Additional Potential Growth Drivers in 2025 and Beyond:

We believe we are on track for potential European regulatory submission expected in 2026, and approval expected in 2027, for a preservative-free formulation of XDEMVY for the potential treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis.

Communications with regulatory authorities in Japan are ongoing to help determine a regulatory path forward for *Demodex* blepharitis. The Elara prevalence study showed high prevalence and significant impact of *Demodex* blepharitis in Japan, consistent with U.S. findings.

Corporate and Financial Overview

We were incorporated as a Delaware corporation in November 2016, and our headquarters are located in Irvine, California. Since our inception, we have devoted substantially all of our resources to organizing and staffing our company, acquiring intellectual property, clinical development of our product candidates, commercializing XDEMVY, building our research and development capabilities, raising capital, and enhancing our corporate infrastructure.

To date, we have financed our operations through private placements of preferred stock, convertible promissory notes, net proceeds from issuance of common stock in our IPO, our subsequent Follow-On Public Offerings and our 2023 ATM

Prospectus, as well as proceeds from net product sales, our China Out-License, and drawdowns from the 2024 Credit Facility and the previous loan and security agreement with Hercules Capital, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First Citizens Bank & Trust Company (the "2022 Credit Facility", and collectively the "Credit Facilities").

We have incurred significant net operating losses ("NOLs") in every year since our inception and expect to continue to incur significant operating expenses as we commercialize XDEMVY for *Demodex* blepharitis and as we advance our other product candidates through clinical trials, regulatory submissions, and potential commercialization. Our net losses were $12.6 million and $23.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and $58.0 million and $92.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Our net losses may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year and could be substantial. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase significantly as we:

- continue to commercialize XDEMVY and our other product candidates for which we obtain regulatory approvals;
- maintain regulatory approval for XDEMVY and seek regulatory approval for our other product candidates that successfully complete clinical development, if any;
- advance the clinical development of TP-04 for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05 for the potential Lyme disease prophylaxis;
- engage with contract manufacturers to ensure a sufficient supply chain capacity to provide commercial quantities of XDEMVY and any other products for which we may obtain marketing approval;
- maintain, expand and protect our intellectual property portfolio;
- hire additional staff, including clinical, scientific, technical, regulatory, marketing, sales, operations, financial, and other support personnel, to execute our business plan; and
- add information systems and personnel to support our product development and continued commercialization efforts, and to enable us to operate as a public company.

We began generating XDEMVY product sales in August 2023, following FDA approval in July 2023. Our reported revenue within license fees and collaboration revenue is from our China Out-License and clinical supply agreement; we expect to report additional revenue under this caption in future periods.

We expect to finance our operations through existing capital balances, revenue from product sales, public equity or debt financings, or collaborations, strategic alliances, or licensing arrangements with third parties. Adequate funding may not be available to us when needed on acceptable terms, or at all. If we raise additional funds through collaborations, strategic alliances, or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our intellectual property, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional capital or enter into such agreements as and when needed, we could be forced to significantly delay, scale back, or discontinue our product development and/or commercialization plans, which would negatively and adversely affect our financial condition.

Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with drug product development and commercialization, we are unable to accurately predict the timing or amount of increased expenses or when or if we will be able to achieve or maintain profitability. Even if we are able to generate significant revenue from net product sales we may not become profitable. If we fail to become profitable or are unable to sustain profitability on a continuing basis, then we may be unable to continue our operations at planned levels.

As of September 30, 2025, our aggregate cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities was $401.8 million – see the section below titled "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources.*"

Impact of the Macroeconomic Environment

Recently, the economy has experienced significant volatility and escalating trade tensions. Together with high rates of inflation and energy supply issues experienced in certain regions, the potential enactment of tariffs, war and geopolitical

conflicts, these conditions have led to regional and/or global macroeconomic challenges, the effects of which may be of an extended duration.

See the section titled *Risk Factors* in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a further discussion of the potential adverse impact of unfavorable global and geopolitical economic conditions on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Components of our Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended

	Three Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change
	(in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Product sales, net	$ 118,697	$ 48,118	$ 70,579
Total revenues	118,697	48,118	70,579
Operating expenses:			
Cost of sales	8,309	3,242	5,067
Research and development	16,284	12,128	4,156
Selling, general and administrative	108,633	57,910	50,723
Total operating expenses	133,226	73,280	59,946
Loss from operations before other income (expense)	(14,529)	(25,162)	10,633
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	4,114	4,120	(6)
Interest expense	(2,268)	(2,445)	177
Other income (expense), net	98	67	31
Total other income (expense), net	1,944	1,742	202
Net loss	$ (12,585)	$ (23,420)	$ 10,835

Product Sales, Net

During the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, we recognized revenue of $118.7 million and $48.1 million, respectively, from product sales, net of rebates, chargebacks, discounts, and other adjustments primarily driven by approximately 103,000 bottles of XDEMVY delivered to patients compared to approximately 41,400 bottles delivered to patients in the prior year period.

Cost of Sales

For the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, we recognized $8.3 million and $3.2 million, respectively, in cost of sales for XDEMVY. Cost of sales consists of direct and indirect costs related to the manufacturing and

distribution of XDEMVY, including raw materials, third-party manufacturing costs, packaging services, freight-in, third-party royalties payable on our product sales, net, and amortization of capitalized intangible assets associated with XDEMVY.

Research and Development Expenses

	Three Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change
	(in thousands)		
Direct external expenses:			
TP-03 program	$ 3,405	$ 3,227	$ 178
TP-04 program	1,075	322	753
TP-05 program	210	969	(759)
Other early-stage programs	738	34	704
Indirect expenses:			
Compensation and personnel-related	9,604	6,718	2,886
Other	1,252	858	394
Total research and development expenses	$ 16,284	$ 12,128	$ 4,156

Research and development expenses increased by $4.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to the prior year period. The increase was primarily due to (i) $0.8 million of increased TP-04 program expenses, (ii) $2.9 million of increased payroll and personnel-related costs (including increased stock-based compensation expense of $1.2 million) related to employee additions to drive our product development initiatives, (iii) $0.7 million of increased early-stage programs, and (iv) $0.4 million of increased other indirect expenses. These increases were partially offset by $0.8 million of decreased TP-05 program expenses.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $50.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to the prior year period. The increase was primarily due to (i) $7.4 million of increased payroll and personnel-related costs (including increased stock-based compensation expense of $3.5 million) for commercial and corporate employee additions to support our business growth and commercial leadership hires for XDEMVY, (ii) $26.1 million of increased commercial and marketing costs, including direct-to-consumer (“DTC”) advertising costs, as we continued our commercial expansion of XDEMVY and (iii) $17.2 million of increased variable costs including certain patient assistance programs, fees related to increased bottles dispensed, information technology applications, legal, professional and other corporate expenses. Our field sales headcount and associated vendor expenses increased in 2025 due to further growth and expansion of our commercial activities for XDEMVY and other corporate initiatives.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net for the three months ended September 30, 2025 increased by $0.2 million primarily due to interest expense related to the 2024 Credit Facility.

Income Taxes

In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the “OBBB Act”) was enacted in the U.S, which contains a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting businesses. We evaluated the impact of the OBBB Act on our financial position and it did not have a material impact on our effective tax rate or cash flows during the three months ended September 30, 2025.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change
	(in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Product sales, net	$ 299,692	$ 113,651	$ 186,041
License fees and collaboration revenue	—	2,894	(2,894)
Total revenues	299,692	116,545	183,147
Operating expenses:			
Cost of sales	19,757	7,900	11,857
Research and development	46,287	36,513	9,774
Selling, general and administrative	296,641	168,280	128,361
Total operating expenses	362,685	212,693	149,992
Loss from operations before other income (expense)	(62,993)	(96,148)	33,155
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	11,797	11,367	430
Interest expense	(6,721)	(5,537)	(1,184)
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(1,944) 0	1,944
Other income (expense), net	(128)	(179)	51
Total other income, net	4,948	3,707	1,241
Net loss	$ (58,045)	$ (92,441)	$ 34,396

Product Sales, Net

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, we recognized revenue of $299.7 million and $113.7 million, respectively, from product sales, net of rebates, chargebacks, discounts, and other adjustments primarily driven by approximately 266,000 bottles of XDEMVY delivered to patients, compared to approximately 104,400 bottles delivered to patients in the prior year period.

License Fees and Collaboration Revenue

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we did not recognize any license fees and collaboration revenue. During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we recognized $2.9 million of license fees and collaboration revenue including (i) $2.5 million for a termination payment related to the Novation Agreement, and (ii) $0.4 million for a warrant termination payment (see *Note 9*).

Cost of Sales

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, we recognized $19.8 million and $7.9 million, respectively, in cost of sales of XDEMVY. Cost of sales consists of direct and indirect costs related to the manufacturing and distribution of XDEMVY, including raw materials, third-party manufacturing costs, packaging services, and freight-in, as well as third-party royalties payable on our product sales, net and amortization of capitalized intangible assets associated with XDEMVY.

Research and Development Expenses

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	Change
	(in thousands)		
Direct external expenses:			
TP-03 program	$ 10,225	$ 10,716	$ (491)
TP-04 program	3,065	997	2,068
TP-05 program	1,417	1,969	(552)
Other early-stage programs	3,016	394	2,622
Indirect expenses:			
Compensation and personnel-related	25,280	20,144	5,136
Other	3,284	2,293	991
Total research and development expenses	$ 46,287	$ 36,513	$ 9,774

Research and development expenses increased by $9.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to the prior year period. The increase was primarily due to (i) $5.1 million of increased payroll and personnel-related costs (including increased stock-based compensation expense of $1.3 million) for employee additions to drive our product development initiatives, (ii) $1.0 million of increased other indirect expenses, (iii) $2.6 million of increased early-stage programs, and (iv) $2.1 million of increased TP-04 program expenses. These increases were partially offset by $0.6 million of decreased TP-05 program expenses and $0.5 million of decreased TP-03 program expenses.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $128.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, as compared to the prior year period. The increase was primarily due to (i) $24.0 million of increased payroll and personnel-related costs (including increased stock-based compensation expense of $5.6 million) for commercial and corporate employee additions to support our business growth and commercial leadership hires for XDEMVY, (ii) $81.5 million of increased commercial and marketing costs, including DTC advertising costs, as we continued our commercial expansion for the commercial launch of XDEMVY, and (iii) $22.9 million of increased variable costs including certain patient assistance programs, fees related to increased bottles dispensed, information technology applications, legal, professional and other corporate expenses. Our field sales headcount and associated vendor expenses increased during 2025 due to further growth and expansion of our commercial activities for XDEMVY and other corporate initiatives.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased by $1.2 million primarily due to a $1.9 million loss on debt extinguishment related to the 2022 Credit Facility (see *Note 10)*, which was recognized in the prior year period and $0.4 million of increased interest income earned on our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, partially offset by $1.2 million of increased interest expense related to the Credit Facilities.

Income Taxes

In July 2025, the OBBB Act was enacted in the U.S, which contains a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting businesses. We evaluated the potential impact of the OBBB Act on our financial position and it did not have a material impact on our effective tax rate or cash flows during the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

Overview

Since our inception, we have financed our operations substantially through private placements of preferred stock, net proceeds from the issuance of common stock through our IPO, Follow-on Public Offerings, and the 2023 ATM Prospectus, as well as proceeds from product sales, net, the China Out-License, and drawdowns from our Credit Facilities. As of September 30, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $401.8 million.

Follow-On Public Offerings

In February 2024, we filed an automatic shelf registration statement on Form S-3 ASR (the "2024 Shelf Registration Statement"). In March 2024, we completed the March 2024 Public Offering. The 2024 Public Offering was an underwritten follow-on public offering under the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement, pursuant to which we sold 2,812,500 shares of our common stock, and, in lieu of common stock to a certain investor, pre-funded warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of our common stock. The price to the public was $32.00 per share and $31.9999 per pre-funded warrant, which was the price to the public of each share of common stock sold in the March 2024 Public Offering, minus the $0.0001 exercise price per pre-funded warrant. We also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 468,750 additional shares of our common stock at the public offering price of $32.00 per share, which the underwriters exercised in full in March 2024. We received $107.7 million of aggregate net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions, and other estimated offering-related expenses.

In March 2025, we completed an underwritten follow-on public offering under the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement pursuant to which we sold 2,808,988 shares of our common stock. The price to the public was $44.50 per share. We also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 421,348 additional shares of our common stock at the public offering price of $44.50 per share, which the underwriters exercised in full in March 2025. We received approximately $134.8 million of aggregate net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions, and other estimated offering-related expenses.

China Out-License

As of the date of this filing, we have received $86.1 million of total proceeds in connection with our China Out-License comprised of (i) $15.0 million of initial consideration, (ii) $67.5 million for the achievement of specified milestones, (iii) $0.7 million related to a special cash dividend, (iv) $2.5 million related to the Novation Agreement, and (v) $0.4 million related to a warrant termination agreement.

As of September 30, 2025 we are eligible to receive further consideration from GrandPharma upon the achievement of additional TP-03 events, including: (i) additional regulatory approval and/or patent issuance milestones and one-time payments of up to an aggregate of $20.0 million; (ii) China-based TP-03 sales threshold milestones of up to an aggregate of $100.0 million; and (iii) tiered low-to-high-teen royalties for China Territory TP-03 product sales.

Credit Facilities

In April 2024, we executed the 2024 Credit Facility with Pharmakon with maturity in April 2029. The 2024 Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of our presently existing and subsequently acquired assets. Upon execution, we made a $75.0 million draw from the initial tranche, a portion of which was utilized to repay all outstanding indebtedness associated with the 2022 Credit Facility, for total net proceeds of $39.6 million. The 2024 Credit Facility provided for three potential additional term loan tranches in principal amounts up to $25.0 million, $50.0 million, and $50.0 million, respectively, subject to customary conditions to funding and, in the case of the last two tranches, achieving minimum net sales milestones, which have been met. We did not draw on the first or second additional tranches of $25.0 million and $50,0 million, respectively, each of which expired on December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The one remaining $50.0 million tranche may be requested at our option on or prior to December 31, 2025.

The 2024 Credit Facility bears interest at a floating rate based upon the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR"), plus a margin of 6.75% per annum. The SOFR is subject to a 3.75% floor. The 2024 Credit Facility contains representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants in each case. There is also no warrant coverage to the lenders and no financial covenants associated with the financing.

Funding Requirements

Liquidity

Our operating expenditures currently consist of cost of sales, research and development costs (including activities within our preclinical, clinical, regulatory, and drug manufacturing initiatives) and selling, general and administrative costs. Our use of cash is impacted by the timing and extent of payments for each of these activities and other business requirements. We have incurred significant losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception and had an accumulated deficit of $418.3 million and $360.2 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

We believe our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $401.8 million as of September 30, 2025, is sufficient to fund our current and planned operations for at least the next twelve months from the date of filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We have additional availability from our 2024 Credit Facility of $50.0 million contingent on reaching certain sales milestones. Our cash runway estimate is predicated on current assumptions for future revenue, operating expenses, and debt availability and may require future adjustments. Accordingly, we may be required to raise additional capital earlier than we currently expect based on our cash requirements and market dynamics.

Shelf Registration Statements

In February 2024, we filed the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement, which permits us to offer and sell from time to time, in one or more series of issuances and on terms that we will determine at the time of the offering, our common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, warrants, units or any combination of such securities.

In November 2023, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that was declared effective by the SEC on November 21, 2023, (the "2023 Shelf Registration Statement"), and as part of the 2023 Shelf Registration Statement, we concurrently filed the 2023 ATM Prospectus with Jefferies. The 2023 ATM Prospectus covers the sale of up to $100.0 million of our common stock pursuant to an Open Market Sales AgreementTM we entered into with Jefferies in 2021 (the "ATM Sales Agreement"). Under the terms of the 2023 ATM Prospectus and ATM Sales Agreement, Jefferies will act as the Company's sales agent and is entitled to compensation for its services equal to 3% of the gross proceeds of any shares of common stock sold. In December 2023, we sold 1,000,000 shares of our common stock under the 2023 ATM Prospectus for $20.00 per share and received net proceeds of $19.2 million, after deducting broker commission and offering-related expenses. We have not sold any shares of our common stock under the 2023 ATM Prospectus during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Other Liquidity Risks

While we have generated revenue from the launch of XDEMVY, we expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and for these losses to further increase, as we expand our clinical development programs for our other product candidates and continue to commercialize XDEMVY. We may also encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other currently unknown factors that could adversely affect our business.

We may require additional capital to fully develop our product candidates and to execute our business strategy. Our requirements of a future capital raise will depend on many factors, including:

- the amount of revenue received from commercial sales of XDEMVY or our product candidates, should any of our product candidates receive marketing approval;
- the cost and timing associated with commercializing XDEMVY or our product candidates, if they receive marketing approval;
- the scope, timing, rate of progress and costs of our drug discovery efforts, preclinical development activities, laboratory testing and clinical trials for our product candidates;
- the number and scope of clinical programs we decide to pursue;
- the cost, timing and outcome of preparing for and undergoing regulatory review of our product candidates;
- the scope and costs of development and commercial manufacturing activities;
- the achievement of milestones or occurrence of other developments that trigger payments under any collaboration agreements we might have at such time;
- the availability of our 2024 Credit Facility;
- the extent to which we acquire or in-license other product candidates and technologies;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property rights and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations on favorable terms, if at all;

- our efforts to enhance operational systems and our ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel, including personnel to support the development of our product candidates and, ultimately, the sale of our products, following FDA approval;
- our implementation of various computerized information systems;
- impact of health epidemics on our clinical development or operations; and
- the costs associated with being a public company.

A change in the outcome of any of these or other variables with respect to the development of any of our product candidates could significantly change the costs and timing associated with the development of that product candidate. Furthermore, our operating plans may change in the future, and we will continue to require additional capital to meet operational needs and capital requirements associated with such operating plans. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience dilution. Any future debt financing into which we enter may impose upon us additional covenants that restrict our operations, including limitations on our ability to incur liens or additional debt, pay dividends, repurchase our common stock, make certain investments or engage in certain merger, consolidation or asset sale transactions. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us or our stockholders.

Adequate funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Our potential inability to raise capital when needed could have a negative impact on our financial condition and our ability to pursue our business strategies. If we are unable to raise additional funds as required, we may need to delay, reduce, or terminate some or all development programs and clinical trials. We may also be required to sell or license our rights to product candidates in certain territories or indications that we would otherwise prefer to develop and commercialize ourselves. If we are required to enter into collaborations and other arrangements to address our liquidity needs, we may have to give up certain rights that limit our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates or may have other terms that are not favorable to us or our stockholders, which could materially and adversely affect our business and financial prospects. See the section titled “Risk Factors” in this report for additional risks associated with our substantial capital requirements.

Summary Statements of Cash Flows

The following table sets forth the primary sources and uses of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for each of the periods presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	$ (31,781)	$ (60,845)
Investing activities	(91,389)	(139,621)
Financing activities	141,076	151,729
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ 17,906	$ (48,737)

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was $31.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, which primarily consisted of a net loss of $58.0 million, partially offset by net increases in operating assets and liabilities of $1.1 million and non-cash and other charges of $25.2 million. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to cash increases in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities of $37.4 million, partially offset by cash decreases including accounts receivable of $25.9 million, prepaid expenses of $6.5 million, accrued payroll and benefits of $2.3 million and inventories of $1.2 million. The increase in net non-cash and other charges was primarily related to stock-based compensation expense of $27.4 million and amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment totaling $1.4 million, partially offset by net amortization/accretion of marketable securities of $4.6 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was $60.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, which primarily consisted of a net loss of $92.4 million, partially offset by net increases in non-cash and other charges of $22.0 million and net operating assets and liabilities of $9.6 million. The increase in net non-cash and other charges was primarily related to stock-based compensation expense of $20.4 million and a loss on debt extinguishment of $1.9 million. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to cash increases in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities of $25.3 million and prepaid expenses of $0.7 million, partially offset by cash decreases including $12.5 million of accounts receivable, $1.9 million of accrued payroll and benefits, and $2.3 million of inventory.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was $91.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, and related to $357.6 million of purchased marketable securities and $3.5 million of purchased property, plant and equipment. These cash decreases were partially offset by $269.7 million of proceeds from maturities of marketable securities.

Net cash used in investing activities was $139.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and related to $172.7 million of purchased marketable securities, $3.0 million of purchased long-term investments, and $1.5 million of purchased property, plant and equipment. These cash decreases were partially offset by $37.5 million of proceeds from maturities of marketable securities.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was $141.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, and related to $134.8 million of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock in the March 2025 Public Offering, $5.2 million of proceeds from employee stock option exercises and $1.1 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock for our employee stock purchase plan (“ESPP”).

Net cash provided by financing activities was $151.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and primarily related to (i) $98.3 million of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock in the March 2024 Public Offering, (ii) $9.4 million of net proceeds from the issuance of pre-funded warrants in the March 2024 Public Offering, (iii) $75.0 million of proceeds from an initial draw against our 2024 Credit Facility, (iv) $3.3 million of proceeds from employee stock option exercises, and (v) $1.1 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock for our ESPP. These increases to cash were partially offset by $31.9 million of debt extinguishment payments on the 2022 Credit Facility, and $3.5 million of cash paid for loan issuance costs on the 2024 Credit Facility.

Critical Accounting Policies, Significant Judgments and Use of Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our Condensed Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Condensed Financial Statements, as well as the reported revenue earned and expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Historically, revisions to our estimates have not resulted in a material change to the financial statements. A summary of our critical accounting policies is presented in our filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

While our significant accounting policies are described in the notes to our financial statements also included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we believe this critical accounting policy is the most important to understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.

Rebates

We accrue rebates for contractually agreed-upon discounts with commercial payers and mandated discounts under government programs such as the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program, and other government health care programs in the U.S. Our estimates for expected utilization of commercial payer rebates are based on data received from our customers. The estimates for rebates under government programs are based on statutory discount rates and expected utilization as well as historical data we have accumulated since product launch. We calculate the accruals for commercial and government rebates based on various assumptions, including payer mix, with actual rebates potentially

requiring accrual adjustments affecting product sales, net. Rebates are generally invoiced and paid in arrears so that the accrual balance consists of an estimate of the amount expected to be incurred for the current period's activity, plus an accrual balance for known prior periods' unpaid rebates. If actual rebates vary from estimates, we may need to adjust accruals, which would affect product sales, net in the period of adjustment. An accrued liability is recorded for unpaid rebates related to product for which control has transferred to the customer.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A description of recent accounting pronouncements that may potentially impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows is disclosed in the notes to which they relate within these accompanying Condensed Financial Statements.

Indemnification Agreements

As permitted under Delaware law and in accordance with our bylaws, we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is or was serving in such capacity. We are also party to indemnification agreements with our officers and directors. We believe the fair value of the indemnification rights and agreements is minimal. Accordingly, we have not recorded any liabilities for these indemnification rights and agreements as of September 30, 2025.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our market risks during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments and in our financial position represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. As of September 30, 2025, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $401.8 million, consisting of interest-bearing money market accounts, for which the fair market value would be affected by changes in the general level of United States interest rates. However, due to the short-term maturities and the low-risk profile of our investments, an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities.

As of September 30, 2025, we had $75.0 million of debt principal outstanding. Our 2024 Credit Facility accrues interest at a floating rate based upon the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR"), plus a margin of 6.75% per annum. The SOFR is subject to a 3.75% floor. As a result, we are exposed to risks related to our indebtedness from changes in interest rates. We do not believe that a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in the applicable interest rate would have had a significant impact on our interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Inflation, interest rate changes, and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations did not have a significant impact on our results of operations for any periods presented herein. However, with further inflationary pressures, certain significant increased costs could have an adverse impact on the results of our operations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Conclusions Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain a system of disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Security and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, among other processes, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of September 30, 2025. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of September 30, 2025, the Company's

disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, do not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently a party to any material legal proceedings. From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us due to defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, negative publicity, reputational harm and other factors.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Before investing in our common stock, you should consider carefully the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our financial statements and the related notes. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that affect us. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including the risks described below. See "Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

We are a commercial stage biopharmaceutical company with a limited operating history and a single product approved for commercial sale. While we have generated revenue from the launch of XDEMVY® (lotilaner ophthalmic solution) 0.25%, we have continued to incur significant losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur significant expenses and potential losses for the foreseeable future.

We have one product, XDEMVY®, formerly known as TP-03, which obtained Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis in the U.S. in July 2023. We have incurred net losses each year since our Company's formation in 2016. We have funded our operations primarily from the sale and issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, convertible promissory notes and the sale of our common stock in our IPO, subsequent Follow-On Public Offerings, and under our Open Market Sale Agreement™ (the "2023 ATM Prospectus"), as well as proceeds from product sales, net, our China Out-License and draws from our Credit Facilities (as defined below). For the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 our net losses were $12.6 million and $23.4 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, our net losses were $58.0 million and $92.4 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of $418.3 million and $360.2 million, respectively. Additionally, the net losses we incur may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter such that a period-to-period comparison of our results of operations may not be a good indicator of our future performance. The size of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the rate of future growth of our expenses and our ability to generate revenue. We initiated sales and marketing activities to commercialize XDEMVY in August 2023. We could potentially incur operating losses over the next several years and for the foreseeable future until our revenue from product sales from XDEMVY and any other approved products exceeds expenses, which may never occur. We may never achieve profitability and, even if we do, we may not be able to sustain or increase our profitability. Our prior losses, combined with expected future losses, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our accumulated deficit and working capital.

We expect to continue incurring significant expenses and potential operating losses for the foreseeable future. We expect that our expenses will increase substantially as we:

- continue to commercialize XDEMVY and any other products for which we may obtain marketing approval;
- enhance our product development and planned future commercialization efforts of our product candidates, including through hiring additional clinical, regulatory, quality control and scientific personnel;
- seek marketing approvals and reimbursement for our product candidates;
- prepare for and initiate additional preclinical, clinical and other studies for our product candidates;

- change or add additional manufacturers or suppliers, some of which may require additional permits or other governmental approvals;
- create additional infrastructure to support our operations as a public company, including adding operational, financial and management information systems and personnel;
- seek to identify, assess, acquire or develop additional product candidates;
- acquire or in-license other product candidates and technologies;
- make milestone or other payments in connection with the development or approval of our product candidates;
- maintain, protect, enforce and expand our intellectual property portfolio; and
- experience any delays or encounter issues with any of the above.

Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with biopharmaceutical product development, we are unable to accurately predict the timing or amount of increased expenses or when, or if, we will be able to achieve profitability. Our expenses could increase beyond our expectations if, among other things:

- there are any delays in establishing appropriate manufacturing arrangements for or completing the development of any of our product candidates;
- we are required by regulatory authorities to perform clinical trials or studies in addition to, or different than, those that we currently expect; or
- there are any third-party challenges to our intellectual property or we need to defend against any intellectual property-related claim.

We expect to continue to expend substantial resources in connection with our commercialization efforts. If we are successful in commercializing more product candidates, we expect to incur substantial additional research and development and other expenditures to develop and market additional product candidates or to expand the approved indications of any marketed product. We may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown factors that may adversely affect our business.

We expect to expand our development, regulatory, operational, sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities and, as a result, we may encounter difficulties in managing our growth, which could disrupt our operations.

As we advance our research and development programs and commercialization efforts, we expect to experience continued growth in the number of our employees and the scope of our operations, particularly in the areas of clinical development, quality, regulatory affairs, manufacturing, quality control, sales, marketing, and distribution. To manage our anticipated future growth, we must:

- identify, recruit, integrate, maintain and motivate additional qualified personnel;
- manage our development efforts effectively, including the initiation and execution of clinical trials for our product candidates; and
- improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

Our future financial performance and our ability to develop, manufacture and commercialize our product candidates will depend, in part, on our ability to effectively manage any future growth, and our management may also have to divert financial and other resources, and a disproportionate amount of its attention away from day-to-day activities in order to devote a substantial amount of time, to managing these growth activities. If we do not effectively manage the expansion of our operations, we could experience weaknesses in our infrastructure, operational mistakes, loss of business opportunities, loss of employees and reduced productivity among remaining employees. The expansion of our operations also could lead to significant costs and may divert our management and business development resources. Any inability to manage growth could delay the execution of our business plans or disrupt our operations.

We currently rely, and for the foreseeable future will continue to rely, in substantial part on certain third-party contract organizations, advisors and consultants to provide certain services, including assuming substantial responsibilities for the conduct of our clinical trials and the manufacture of our product candidates. We cannot assure you that the services of such third-party contract organizations, advisors and consultants will continue to be available to us on a timely basis when needed, or that we can find qualified replacements. In addition, if we are unable to effectively manage our outsourced activities or if the quality or accuracy of the services provided by our vendors or consultants is compromised for any reason, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may not be able to successfully commercialize XDEMVY, obtain marketing approval of our product candidates or otherwise advance our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to properly manage our existing vendors or consultants or find other competent outside vendors and consultants on economically reasonable terms, or at all.

Many of the biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies that we compete against for qualified personnel and consultants have greater financial and other resources, different risk profiles and a longer history in the industry than we do. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain high quality personnel and consultants, the rate and success at which we can discover and develop product candidates and operate our business will be limited. If we are not able to effectively expand our organization by hiring new employees and expanding our groups of consultants and contractors, we may not be able to successfully implement the tasks necessary to further develop and commercialize our product candidates and, accordingly, may not achieve our research, development and commercialization goals.

Our future success depends on our ability to retain key employees, consultants and advisors and to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel.

We are highly dependent on the expertise of our executive officers, as well as the other members of our scientific and clinical teams and certain advisors to develop and soundly execute our business strategy. Although we have employment offer letters with each of our executive officers, each of them may terminate their employment with us at any time. We do not maintain key person insurance for any of our executives or employees.

Recruiting and retaining qualified scientific, clinical, and sales and marketing personnel are critical to our success. The loss of the services of our executive officers or other key employees could impede the achievement of our research, development and commercialization objectives and seriously harm our ability to successfully implement our business strategy. Furthermore, replacing executive officers and key employees may be difficult and may take an extended period of time because of the limited number of individuals in our industry with the breadth of skills and experience required to successfully develop, gain regulatory approval for and commercialize our product candidates. Competition to hire qualified personnel in our industry is intense, and we may be unable to hire, train, retain or motivate these key personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies for similar personnel.

Furthermore, to the extent we hire personnel from competitors, we may be subject to allegations that they have been improperly solicited or that they have divulged proprietary or other confidential information, or that their former employers own their research output. We also experience competition for the hiring of scientific and clinical personnel from universities and research institutions. In addition, we rely on consultants and advisors, including scientific and clinical advisors, to assist us in formulating our research and development and commercialization strategy. Our consultants and advisors may be employed by employers other than us and may have commitments under consulting or advisory contracts with other entities that may limit their availability to us. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain high quality personnel, our ability to pursue our growth strategy will be limited, and our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Many of our employees have become or will become vested in a substantial amount of our common stock or a number of common stock options. Our employees may be more likely to leave us if the shares they own have significantly appreciated in value relative to the original purchase prices of the shares, or if the exercise prices of the options that they hold are significantly below the market price of our common stock. Our future success also depends on our ability to continue to attract and retain additional executive officers and other key employees.

Our information technology systems, or those of our third-party contract research organizations ("CROs") or other contractors or consultants, may fail or suffer security breaches, loss or leakage of data, and other disruptions, which could result in a material disruption of XDEMVY and our product candidates' development programs, compromise sensitive information related to our business or prevent us from accessing critical information, potentially exposing us to liability or otherwise adversely affecting our business.

We are increasingly dependent upon information technology systems, infrastructure and data to operate our business. In the ordinary course of business, we collect, store and transmit confidential information (including but not limited to intellectual property, proprietary business information and personal information). It is critical that we do so in a secure manner to maintain the confidentiality, availability and integrity of such confidential information. We also have outsourced elements of our operations to third parties, and as a result we manage a number of third-party contractors who have access to our confidential information.

Despite the implementation of security measures, given their size and complexity and the increasing amounts of confidential information that they maintain, our internal information technology systems and those of our third-party CROs, contract manufacturing organizations ("CMOs"), and other contractors and consultants are potentially vulnerable to breakdown or other damage or interruption from service interruptions, system malfunction, natural disasters, interruptions or cyber incidents resulting from the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failures, as well as security breaches from inadvertent or intentional actions by our employees, contractors, consultants, business partners, and/or other third parties, or from cyber attacks by malicious third parties (including the deployment of harmful malware, ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, social engineering and other means to affect service reliability and threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information), which may compromise our system infrastructure or lead to data leakage. Further, due to the political uncertainty involving Russia and Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, there is an increased likelihood that escalation of tensions could result in cyber attacks that could either directly or indirectly impact our operations. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of, or damage to, our data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liability and reputational damage and the commercial operations of XDEMVY and further development of our product candidates could be delayed.

While we have not experienced any such system failure, accident or security breach to date, we cannot assure you that our data protection efforts and our investment in information technology and cybersecurity will prevent significant breakdowns, data leakages, breaches in our systems or other cyber incidents that could have a material adverse effect upon our reputation, business, operations or financial condition, whether due to a loss of our trade secrets or other proprietary information or other similar disruptions. Our inability to use or access our information systems at critical points in time could adversely affect the timely and efficient operation of our business. Any delayed sales, significant costs or lost customers resulting from these technology failures could adversely affect our business, operations, and financial results. For example, if such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations, it could result in a material disruption to our commercial operations of XDEMVY and further development of our product candidates could be delayed. In addition, the loss of clinical trial data for our product candidates could result in delays in our marketing approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the data. Furthermore, significant disruptions of our information technology systems or security breaches could result in the loss, misappropriation, and/or unauthorized access, use, or disclosure of, or the prevention of access to, confidential information (including trade secrets or other intellectual property, proprietary business information, and personal information), which could result in financial, legal, business, and reputational harm to us. For example, any such event that leads to unauthorized access, use, or disclosure of personal information, including personal information regarding our clinical trial subjects or employees, could harm our reputation directly, compel us to comply with federal and/or state breach notification laws and foreign law equivalents, subject us to mandatory corrective action, and otherwise subject us to liability under laws and regulations that protect the privacy and security of personal information, including private lawsuits or class actions under the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA"), which could result in significant legal and financial exposure and reputational damages that could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

We maintain specific coverage to mitigate losses associated with certain cybersecurity incidents that impact our or our third parties' systems, networks, and technologies. However, such coverage may not be adequate to cover any liabilities that we incur.

Product liability lawsuits against us could cause us to incur substantial liabilities, could divert our resources and could limit or delay our commercialization of XDEMVY or any product candidates that we may develop.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure related to the commercialization of XDEMVY and the testing of our product candidates in human clinical trials and will continue to face risk if we commercially sell any future products we

may develop. The sale of XDEMVY and any approved products in the future as well as the use of product candidates by us in clinical trials may expose us to liability claims. These claims might be made by patients that use the product, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical companies or others selling such products. On occasion, large judgments have been awarded in class action lawsuits based on products that had unanticipated adverse effects. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against claims that XDEMVY or our product candidates caused injuries, we could incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, product liability claims may result in:

- the inability or delay of our efforts to commercialize XDEMVY or any products that we may develop;
- decreased demand for XDEMVY or any product candidates or products that we may develop;
- withdrawal of regulatory approval, recall, restriction on the approval or a black box warning or contraindication for XDEMVY or any future product candidates, if approved;
- delay, variation or termination of clinical trials;
- injury to our reputation and significant negative media attention;
- withdrawal of clinical trial subjects or challenges with clinical trial enrollment;
- initiation of investigations by regulators;
- significant costs to defend the related litigation and diversion of management's time and our resources;
- substantial monetary awards to study subjects or patients;
- product recalls, withdrawals or new labeling requirements, marketing or promotional restrictions; or
- loss of revenue.

Although we maintain product liability insurance coverage, it may not be adequate to cover all liabilities that we may incur. We anticipate that we will need to increase our insurance coverage as our product candidates advance through clinical trials. Insurance coverage is increasingly expensive, thus we may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in an amount adequate to satisfy any liability that may arise. If a successful product or clinical trial liability claim or series of claims is brought against us for uninsured liabilities or in excess of insured liabilities, our assets may not be sufficient to cover such claims and our business operations could be impaired.

Our employees, independent contractors, including our CROs and CMOs, commercial partners, consultants, suppliers, service providers, and other vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk that our employees, independent contractors, including our CROs and CMOs, commercial partners, consultants, suppliers, service providers, and other vendors may engage in misconduct or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct or other unauthorized activities that violate the laws and regulations of the FDA and other similar foreign regulatory authorities, including those laws that require the reporting of true, complete, and accurate information to such foreign regulatory authorities; manufacturing standards; U.S. federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse, data privacy laws and other similar non-U.S. laws; or laws that require the true, complete, and accurate reporting of financial information or data. Activities subject to these laws also involve the improper use or misrepresentation of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, the creation of fraudulent data in our nonclinical studies or clinical trials, or illegal misappropriation of product, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by employees and other third parties, 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. In addition, we are subject to the risk that a person or government could allege such fraud or other misconduct, even if none occurred. 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 and financial results, including, without limitation, the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, disgorgements, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other U.S.

healthcare programs, imprisonment, other sanctions, contractual damages, reputational harm, future earnings and curtailment of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

Unfavorable global and geopolitical economic conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by general conditions in the global and geopolitical economy and in the global financial markets. Financial pressures may cause government or other third-party payers to more aggressively seek cost containment measures in healthcare and other settings. As a result of global economic conditions, some third-party payers may delay or be unable to satisfy their reimbursement obligations. Job losses or other economic hardships (including inflation) may also affect patients' ability to afford healthcare as a result of increased co-pay or deductible obligations, greater cost sensitivity to existing co-pay or deductible obligations, lost healthcare insurance coverage or for other reasons. We believe such conditions have led and could continue to lead to reduced demand for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our product sales, net, business and results of operations. The current inflationary environment related to increased aggregate demand, supply chain constraints and the effects from the armed conflict in Ukraine (including the effects of the sanctions that were implemented in response to the conflict and the resulting impacts on the commodity market and supply chains), and the current conflict in the Middle East have also increased our operating expenses and may continue to affect our operating expenses. Our operational costs, including the cost of energy, materials, labor, distribution and our other operational and facilities costs are subject to market conditions and are being adversely affected by inflationary pressures. Global and geopolitical economic conditions may also adversely affect the ability of our distributors, customers and suppliers to obtain the liquidity required to buy inventory or raw materials and to perform their obligations under agreements with us, which could disrupt our operations. Although we monitor our distributors', customers' and suppliers' financial condition and their liquidity to mitigate our business risks, some of our distributors, customers and suppliers may become insolvent, which could have a material adverse effect on our product sales, business and results of operations. A significant worsening of global and geopolitical economic conditions could precipitate or materially amplify the other risks described herein.

We maintain a significant portfolio of investments disclosed as cash equivalents and marketable securities in our accompanying Balance Sheets. The value of our investments may be adversely affected by interest rate fluctuations, inflation, downgrades in credit ratings, illiquidity in the capital markets, health epidemics and other factors that may result in other-than-temporary declines in the value of our investments. Any of those events could cause us to record impairment charges with respect to our investment portfolio or to realize losses on sales of investments.

Additionally, the U.S. government has made statements and taken certain actions that may lead to changes in U.S. and international trade policies towards China and other countries. It remains unclear what additional actions, if any, will be taken by the U.S. or other governments with respect to international trade agreements, the imposition of tariffs on goods imported into the United States, tax policy related to international commerce, or other trade matters. We are closely monitoring changes and developments in international trade policy and assessing the potential impact of these and other trade policy changes on our business operations and financial performance. XDEMVY is currently being filled and finished by a reputable contract manufacturer in Europe, and we are in discussions to potentially add a second contract manufacturer domiciled in the U.S. If tariffs are imposed, we believe the potential impact will be insignificant to our gross margins or other operating expenses.

Any unfavorable government policies on international trade, such as capital controls or tariffs, or any countermeasures imposed in response thereto, may negatively affect the demand and competitive position of our products or future products to the extent any of our product candidates are approved for commercial sale, negatively affect our costs, or negatively impact our supply chain, among other potential negative impacts. If any new tariffs, legislation and/or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated or, in particular, if the U.S. government, or other governments take retaliatory trade actions due to the recent trade tensions, including U.S.-China trade tensions, such changes could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Health epidemics may affect our ability to initiate and complete preclinical studies and clinical trials, disrupt regulatory activities, disrupt our manufacturing and supply chain or have other adverse effects on our business and operations. In addition, health epidemics could cause substantial disruption in the financial markets and may adversely impact economies worldwide, both of which could result in adverse effects on our business and operations.

Our business, operations and clinical development timelines could be adversely affected by health epidemics in regions where we have concentrations of clinical trial sites or other business operations, and could cause significant disruption in the operations of CROs upon whom we rely. Moreover, our clinical development timelines and plans could be affected by health epidemics as we and the third-party manufacturers and clinical research organizations that we engage may face

disruptions. Site initiation and patient enrollment could be delayed or suspended due to prioritization of hospital resources toward the health epidemics or patients not having a desire to enroll in clinical trials due to concerns. In addition, some patients may not be able to comply with clinical trial protocols and the ability to conduct follow up visits with treated patients may be limited if patients do not want to participate in follow up visits due to concerns regarding health epidemics or if quarantines impede patient movement or interrupt healthcare services. There may be shortages in the raw materials used in the manufacturing of our product candidates or laboratory supplies for our preclinical studies and clinical trials, in each case, because of ongoing efforts to address the outbreak.

We cannot assure that the inability to collect such clinical data would not have an adverse impact on our clinical trial results. Similarly, our ability to recruit and retain patients and principal investigators and site staff who, as healthcare providers, may have heightened exposure to health epidemics could be adversely impacted.

We may experience disruptions that could severely impact our business, preclinical studies, and clinical trials, including:

- delays in receiving approval from local regulatory authorities to initiate our planned clinical trials, including receiving any required investigational new drug ("IND");
- delays or difficulties in enrolling and retaining patients in our clinical trials;
- delays or difficulties in clinical site initiation, including difficulties in recruiting clinical site investigators and clinical site staff;
- manufacturing and supply chain disruptions;
- delays in clinical sites receiving the supplies and materials needed to conduct our clinical trials;
- delays in the transport of clinical trial materials;
- changes in local regulations as part of a response to a health epidemic which may require us to change the ways in which our clinical trials are conducted, which may result in unexpected costs, or to discontinue the clinical trials altogether;
- diversion of healthcare resources away from the conduct of clinical trials, including the diversion of hospitals serving as our clinical trial sites and hospital staff supporting the conduct of our clinical trials;
- difficulties recruiting or retaining patients for our planned clinical trials if patients are affected by the virus or are fearful of visiting or traveling to clinical trial sites because of the outbreak;
- interruption of or changes in key clinical trial activities, such as clinical trial site monitoring, implementation of virtual monitoring, use of local testing labs, or home delivery of study drugs, due to limitations on travel imposed or recommended by federal or state governments, employers and others, use of new digital technologies for subject visits or interruption of clinical trial subject visits and study procedures, the occurrence of which could affect the integrity of clinical trial data;
- risk that participants enrolled in our clinical trials will acquire a particular disease related to a health epidemic while the clinical trial is ongoing, which could impact the results of the clinical trial, including by increasing the number of observed adverse events;
- delays in necessary interactions with local regulators, ethics committees and other important agencies and contractors due to limitations in employee resources or forced furlough of government employees;
- limitations in employee resources that would otherwise be focused on the conduct of our clinical trials, including because of sickness of employees or their families or the desire of employees to avoid contact with large groups of people;
- interruption or delays in the operations of the FDA which may impact review and approval timelines;

- delays in regulatory approvals for our product candidates due to the FDA focusing on clinical trials related to therapies and vaccines targeting health epidemics;
- refusal of the FDA to accept data, including from clinical trials in affected geographies or failure to comply with updated FDA guidance and expectations related to the conduct of clinical trials during a health epidemic; and
- interruption or delays to our sourced discovery and clinical activities.

The response to a health epidemic may redirect resources with respect to regulatory matters in a way that would adversely impact our ability to pursue marketing approvals. In addition, we may face impediments to regulatory meetings and potential approvals due to measures intended to limit in-person interactions. Furthermore, third parties, including manufacturers, medical institutions, clinical investigators, CROs and consultants with whom we conduct business, are similarly adjusting their operations and assessing their capacity in light of a health epidemic. If these third parties continue to experience shutdowns or business disruptions, our ability to conduct our business in the manner and on the timelines presently planned could be materially and negatively impacted.

The extent to which the health epidemic impacts our business, clinical trials, results of operations and financial condition will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including, but not limited to, the duration of the pandemic, its severity, the actions to contain the virus or address its impact, and how quickly and to what extent government orders and mandates are lifted and normal economic and operating activities can resume. Further, while the potential economic impact of any health epidemic may be difficult to assess or predict, it could result in significant disruptions of global financial markets, which could reduce our ability to access capital, which could in the future negatively affect our liquidity. To the extent a health epidemic adversely affects our business, clinical trials, results of operations and financial condition, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section. The ultimate impact of a health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

We or the third parties upon whom we depend on may be adversely affected by earthquakes, fires or other natural disasters, or geopolitical events and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

Any unplanned event, such as earthquakes, fires, flood, explosion, extreme weather, health epidemics, pandemics, power outages, telecommunication failures, war or other military conflict, terrorist activities or other natural or manmade accidents or incidents could severely disrupt our operations, and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. If a natural disaster, power outage or other event occurred that prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our headquarters, that damaged critical infrastructure, such as the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. The disaster recovery and business continuity plans we have in place currently are limited and are unlikely to prove adequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of the limited nature of our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which, particularly when taken together with our lack of earthquake insurance, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to Development and Commercialization

We obtained regulatory approval for XDEMVY in the U.S. in July 2023 and commenced the commercial launch of XDEMVY in August 2023. We have limited experience as a commercial company and generating revenue from product sales. If the commercial launch of XDEMVY is unsuccessful or any future approved products are unsuccessful, we may never be profitable.

We received approval by the FDA for XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis in the U.S. and began generating revenue from product sales during the third quarter of 2023. Our ability to become and remain profitable is heavily dependent on our ability to continue to generate revenue from XDEMVY. The success of our commercialization will depend on a number of factors, including, among others, the continued development of our commercial organization, including our internal sales and marketing team and distribution capabilities, our ability to navigate the significant expenses and risks involved with the development and management of such capabilities, satisfying any post-marketing regulatory requirements, our ability to secure and maintain adequate healthcare coverage and the acceptance of XDEMVY by patients, Eye Care Professionals ("ECPs") and third-party payers. Further, our commercial success is dependent on our ability to educate ECPs, patients and others in the medical community about *Demodex* blepharitis. If XDEMVY, or any other future approved product, does not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, coverage, pricing or reimbursement, we may not generate significant revenue

from product sales and we may not be profitable. Even if we successfully commercialize XDEMVY in the U.S., we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability, unless XDEMVY is approved in other jurisdictions or for additional indications. Because of the uncertainties and risks associated with these activities, we are unable to accurately and precisely predict the timing and amount of revenues from product sales of XDEMVY, or any future approved products, or if or when we might achieve profitability.

If we are unsuccessful in accomplishing our objectives, or if our commercialization efforts do not develop as planned, we may not be able to successfully commercialize XDEMVY or any future approved products, we may require significant additional capital and financial resources, we may not become profitable, and we may not be able to compete against more established companies in our industry. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

We are heavily dependent on the successful commercialization of XDEMVY and the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of our current and future product candidates.

We currently have one product approved for commercial sale, XDEMVY, which was approved by the FDA in July 2023 for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis in the U.S. The success of our business, including our ability to generate revenue from product sales in the future, will primarily depend on the continued successful commercialization of XDEMVY and the successful development, regulatory approvals and commercialization of our product candidates in one or more jurisdictions. Our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability depends significantly on our ability, or any future collaborator's ability, to achieve a number of challenging objectives, including:

- timely receipt of regulatory approvals from applicable regulatory authorities for our product candidates for which we successfully complete clinical development;
- successful and timely completion of preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates;
- successfully educating ECPs about *Demodex* blepharitis and related diagnosis;
- successful commercial launch following any regulatory approval, including leveraging our commercial infrastructure in-house or with one or more collaborators;
- commercial acceptance of XDEMVY and any of our other product candidates by patients, the medical community and third-party payers, including our direct-to-consumer ("DTC") television advertising campaign;
- establishing and maintaining relationships with CROs and clinical sites for the clinical development, both in the U.S. and internationally, of our product candidates;
- making any required post-marketing approval commitments to applicable regulatory authorities;
- establishing and maintaining commercially viable supply and manufacturing relationships with third parties that can provide adequate, in both amount and quality, products and services to support clinical development and meet the market demand for product candidates that we develop, if approved;
- obtaining an IND prior to commencing clinical trials in the U.S. for drug for a particular indication, such as TP-04 for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05 for potential Lyme disease prophylaxis and community malaria reduction;
- a continued acceptable safety and efficacy profile both prior to and following any marketing approval of our product candidates;
- identifying, assessing and developing new product candidates;
- obtaining, maintaining and expanding patent protection, trade secret protection and regulatory exclusivity, both in the U.S. and internationally;
- protecting our rights in our intellectual property portfolio;

- defending against third-party interference or infringement claims, if any;
- obtaining favorable terms in any collaboration, licensing or other arrangements that may be necessary or desirable to develop, manufacture or commercialize our existing or acquired product candidates;
- obtaining coverage and adequate reimbursement for customers and patients from government and third-party payers for XDEMVY and other potential product candidates that we develop;
- addressing any competing therapies and technological and market developments; and
- attracting, hiring and retaining qualified personnel.

We may never be successful in achieving our objectives and, even if we do, may never generate significant revenue that is large enough to achieve profitability. If we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis and we will continue to incur substantial research and development and other expenditures to develop and market additional product candidates. In addition, as a young business, we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other known and unknown challenges. Our failure to become and remain profitable would decrease the value of our company and could impair our ability to maintain or further our research and development efforts, raise additional necessary capital, grow our business, retain key employees and continue our operations.

We may not be successful in educating ECPs and the market about the need for treatments specifically for Demodex blepharitis and other diseases or conditions targeted by XDEMVY or our product candidates. XDEMVY or other product candidates that we may develop may fail to achieve market acceptance by ECPs, other healthcare providers and patients, or adequate formulary coverage, pricing or reimbursement by third-party payers and others in the medical community, and the market opportunity for these products may be smaller than we estimate.

XDEMVY, or any current or future product candidate that receives marketing approval, may fail to gain sufficient market acceptance by ECPs or other healthcare providers, patients, third-party payers and others in the medical community. Before the approval of XDEMVY, there was no FDA-approved prescription therapeutic for *Demodex* blepharitis and the only other current treatments include over-the-counter and off-label remedies such as tea tree oil, lid wipes and artificial tears, as well as off-label prescription products. Efforts to educate the medical community, patients and third-party payers on the benefits of XDEMVY and our other product candidates has required and may continue to require significant resources and we may not be successful.

Although XDEMVY is approved for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, ECPs and potential patients may not have sufficient information about, or recognize the need for a treatment specifically targeting *Demodex* blepharitis. It is possible that ECPs may continue to rely on other treatments for treating symptoms consistent with *Demodex* blepharitis. A key tenet of our continued commercialization strategy is to educate ECPs on *Demodex* blepharitis and how to diagnose it with a simple slit lamp examination as well as raise patient awareness of *Demodex* blepharitis. However, our efforts may prove to be unsuccessful, and we may not be able to develop this new market for XDEMVY. We may still not achieve success in promotional efforts for XDEMVY, and ECPs may continue to use existing treatments rather than XDEMVY or any other product candidate and potential patients may not inquire as to XDEMVY. It is also possible that ECPs and patients may not be willing to adopt XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis because of the possibility that the disease will recur despite mite eradication, or after adoption fail to continue to use XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis.

In addition, if generic versions of any products that compete with XDEMVY or any of our product candidates are approved for marketing by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities, they could be offered at a substantially lower price than we expect to offer for XDEMVY or our other product candidates, if approved. As a result, ECPs, patients and third-party payers may choose to rely on such products rather than XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved.

If XDEMVY or any other product candidate that we develop does not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, formulary coverage, pricing or reimbursement we may not generate significant product revenues and we may not become profitable. The degree of market acceptance of XDEMVY or any other product candidate that we develop, if approved for commercial sale, will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the efficacy, safety and potential advantages of XDEMVY, or our product candidates, if approved, compared to alternative treatments, including the existing standard-of-care, and the perceptions by members of the healthcare community of the same;

- our ability to offer our products for sale at competitive prices, particularly in light of the lower cost of alternative treatments;
- the clinical indications for which the product is approved;
- the convenience and ease of administration compared to alternative treatments;
- the willingness of the target patient population to try new therapies and of ECPs to prescribe these therapies;
- the strength and effectiveness of our marketing and distribution support, which may be adversely impacted by health epidemics;
- publicity concerning our products or competing products and treatments;
- the timing of market introduction of competitive products;
- the perception by patients or physicians that the diseases we are targeting, including *Demodex* blepharitis, are not burdensome;
- the potential for our competitors to limit our access to the market through anti-competitive contracts or other arrangements;
- the availability of third-party formulary coverage and adequate reimbursement;
- product labeling or product insert requirements of the FDA or other regulatory authorities;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects; and
- any restrictions on the use of our products, if approved, together with other medications.

The sales, marketing, and distribution of XDEMVY or any future approved products may be unsuccessful or less successful than anticipated. If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities for any of our future approved products or enter into agreements with third parties to sell and market XDEMVY or any future approved products on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully commercialize XDEMVY or any future approved products.

We began commercializing our first product, XDEMVY, in the U.S. in July 2023. The success of our commercialization efforts for XDEMVY and any future approved products is subject to the effective execution of our business plan, including, among others, the continued development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities. For example, we have established an internal infrastructure as well as an ECP-focused sales and distribution infrastructure to market XDEMVY and our product candidates in the U.S., and have completed hiring in areas to support commercialization, including sales management, sales representatives, marketing, access and reimbursement, sales support and distribution. There are significant risks involved with establishing our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, including our ability to hire, retain and appropriately incentivize qualified individuals, provide adequate training to sales and marketing personnel, and effectively manage geographically dispersed sales and marketing teams to generate sufficient demand. Any failure or delay in the development of these capabilities could or negatively affect the success of our commercialization efforts and business. For example, the commercialization of XDEMVY may not develop as planned or anticipated, which may require us to, among other items, adjust or amend our business plan and strategies and incur significant expenses.

Further, given our limited experience commercializing products, we do not have a track record of successfully executing on the commercialization of an approved product. If we are unsuccessful in accomplishing our objectives and executing on our business plan, or if the commercialization of XDEMVY or any future approved products does not develop as planned, we may require significant additional capital and financial resources, we may not become profitable, and we may not be able to compete against more established companies in our industry.

Additionally, if we choose to collaborate, either globally or on a territory-by-territory basis, with third parties that have direct sales forces and established distribution systems, either to augment our own sales force and distribution systems or in lieu of our own sales force and distribution systems, we will be required to negotiate and enter into arrangements with such third parties relating to the proposed collaboration. If we are unable to enter into such arrangements when needed, on acceptable terms, or at all, we may not be able to successfully commercialize any of our product candidates that receive regulatory

approval or any such commercialization may experience delays or limitations. If we are unable to successfully commercialize our approved product candidates, either on our own or through collaborations with one or more third parties, our future product revenue will suffer and we may incur significant additional losses.

Further, in order to continue to commercialize XDEMVY or commercialize any product candidates, if approved, we must continue to build marketing, sales, distribution, managerial and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services for each of the territories in which we may have approval to sell and market our product candidates. We may not be successful in accomplishing these required tasks.

The sizes of the market opportunities for our product or product candidates, particularly XDEMVY for the treatment of Demodex blepharitis, may be smaller than we estimate, possibly materially. If we overestimate the size of these markets, our sales growth may be adversely affected. We may also not be able to grow the markets for our product candidates as intended or at all.

Our assessment of the potential market opportunity for XDEMVY and other product candidates that we develop is based on industry and market data that we obtained from industry publications and research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties and our own internal epidemiology and market research studies. Industry publications and third-party research, surveys and studies generally indicate that their information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, although they do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. While we believe these industry publications and third-party research, surveys and studies are reliable, we have not independently verified such data. Similarly, although the studies we have conducted are based on information that we believe to be complete and reliable, we cannot guarantee that such information is accurate or complete. The potential market opportunities for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis is difficult to precisely estimate, because patients often have multiple ocular surface diseases and the symptoms have significant overlap, leading to frequent misdiagnosis of the various conditions. Therefore, our estimates of the potential market opportunities for our product candidates include several key assumptions based on our industry knowledge, industry publications, third-party research and our own epidemiology studies and market research, which may be based on a small sample size and fail to accurately reflect market opportunities. While we believe that our internal assumptions and the bases of the studies and research we have conducted are reasonable, no independent source has verified such assumptions or bases. If any of our assumptions or estimates, or these publications, research, surveys or studies prove to be inaccurate, then the actual market for XDEMVY or any of our other product candidates may be smaller than we expect, and as a result our revenue from product sales may be limited and it may be more difficult for us to achieve or maintain profitability.

We may face significant potential competition in the future, and if our competitors develop and market technologies or products more rapidly than we do or that are more effective, safer or less expensive than the product candidates we develop, our commercial opportunities will be negatively impacted. XDEMVY and our product candidates, if approved, will also compete with existing branded, generic and off-label products.

The development and commercialization of new drug products is highly competitive. We may face potential competition with respect to XDEMVY and our product candidates that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future, from many different sources, including major pharmaceutical companies, specialty pharmaceutical companies and biotechnology companies worldwide and existing treatments. Potential competitors also include academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private research organizations that conduct research, seek patent protection and establish collaborative arrangements for research, development, manufacturing and commercialization.

Our commercial opportunity could be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are safer, more effective, have fewer or less severe side effects, are more convenient or are less expensive than our products. Our competitors may obtain FDA approval or other regulatory authority approval for their products more rapidly than we may obtain approval for our product candidates, which could result in our competitors establishing a strong market position before we are able to enter the market.

In addition, our ability to compete may be affected in many cases by insurers or other third-party payers, particularly Medicare and other comparable foreign regulatory authorities, seeking to encourage the use of generic products. Generic products are currently being used for certain of the indications that we are pursuing, and additional products are expected to become available on a generic basis over the coming years.

Many of the companies against which we are competing or against which we may compete in the future have significantly greater financial resources and expertise in research and development, manufacturing, preclinical testing, conducting clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and marketing approved products than we do. Mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries may result in even more resources being concentrated among a

smaller number of our competitors. Smaller and early stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. These third parties compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, establishing clinical trial sites and patient registration for clinical trials, as well as in acquiring technologies complementary to, or necessary for, our programs.

Additionally, while XDEMVY is approved for the treatment of blepharitis or *Demodex* blepharitis specifically, a number of other treatments are currently available for blepharitis in the U.S. Current treatments for blepharitis in the U.S. include over the counter remedies such as tea tree oil, lid wipes and artificial tears, as well as off-label prescription products. If ECPs were to continue to prescribe these other existing treatments instead of XDEMVY, our business would be adversely affected.

Although we obtained FDA approval of XDEMVY, and even if we obtain FDA approval of any of our product candidates, we may never obtain approval or authorization for such product candidates, including XDEMVY, in any other jurisdiction or commercialize such product candidates in the U.S. or in any other jurisdiction, which would limit our ability to realize their full market potential.

In order to market any products, including XDEMVY, outside of the U.S., we will need to comply with additional onerous and varying regulatory requirements of other countries regarding safety and efficacy on a country-by-country basis. Approval by the FDA in the U.S. does not ensure approval by comparable regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions nor does it ensure that we will be able to successfully commercialize XDEMVY or any other approved products in the U.S. or in other jurisdictions. In addition, clinical trials conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries, and regulatory approval in one country does not mean that regulatory approval will be obtained in any other country. Further, successful commercialization in the U.S. does not guarantee successful commercialization in other jurisdictions. Approval procedures vary among countries and can involve additional product testing and validation and additional administrative review periods. Seeking foreign regulatory approvals could result in significant delays, difficulties and costs for us and may require additional preclinical studies or clinical trials which would be costly and time consuming. Regulatory requirements can vary widely from country to country and could delay or prevent the introduction of our products in those countries. Satisfying these and other regulatory requirements is costly, time consuming, uncertain and subject to unanticipated delays. In addition, our failure to obtain regulatory approval in any country may delay or have negative effects on the process for regulatory approval in other countries. We do not have any product candidates approved for sale in international markets, and we do not have experience in obtaining regulatory approval in international markets. If we, or our collaboration partners, fail to comply with regulatory requirements in international markets or to obtain and maintain required approvals, or if regulatory approvals in international markets are delayed, our ability to realize the full market potential of our products will be harmed.

Our future product candidates may cause significant adverse events, toxicities or other undesirable side effects which may delay or prevent marketing approval or cause us to abandon or limit further clinical development or commercialization of those product candidates. In addition, significant adverse events, toxicities or other undesirable side effects may be identified during post-marketing surveillance for XDEMVY, or future approved products, which could result in regulatory action or negatively affect our ability to market the product.

Adverse events or other undesirable side effects caused by our product candidates could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in a more restrictive label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA, the European Commission or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities.

During the conduct of clinical trials, subjects report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the product candidate being studied caused these conditions. It is possible that as we test our product candidates in larger, longer and more extensive clinical trials, or as use of these product candidates becomes more widespread if they receive regulatory approval, illnesses, injuries, discomforts and other adverse events that were not observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in previous trials, will be reported by subjects. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational products are tested in large-scale, Phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients on a commercial scale after approval.

Our understanding of the relationship between our product candidates and these adverse events may change as we gather more information, and additional unexpected adverse events or an increase in adverse event rates may occur. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates have side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, participant recruitment for trials and the ability of enrolled subjects to complete trials could be negatively impacted,

and the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.

Additionally, if we or others later identify undesirable side effects or adverse events caused by XDEMVY or one of our product candidates that receives marketing approval, a number of potentially significant negative consequences could result, including, but not limited to:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw approvals of such product or require additional warnings on the label such as a black box warning, a contraindication or other limitations on the product's approved use, or issue safety alerts, Dear Healthcare Provider letters, press releases or other communications containing warnings or other safety information about the product;
- the product may be seized by regulatory authorities;
- there may be a recall of the product;
- we may be required to change the way the product is administered or conduct additional clinical trials or post-approval studies;
- we may be required to create and implement a Risk Evaluation Mitigation Strategy ("REMS") plan, which could include a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients, a communication plan for healthcare providers, including ECPs, and/or other elements to assure safe use;
- the product may become less competitive;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients; and
- our reputation may suffer and there may be resulting harm to physician or patient acceptance of our product.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the particular product candidate, if approved, and could significantly harm our business, results of operations, and prospects.

As we participate in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program and other governmental pricing programs, failure to comply with obligations under these programs could result in additional reimbursement requirements, penalties, sanctions and fines, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, a participating manufacturer is required to pay a rebate to each state Medicaid program for its covered outpatient drugs that are dispensed to Medicaid beneficiaries and paid for by the state Medicaid program as a condition of having federal funds being made available for drugs under Medicaid and Medicare Part B ("Medicare Part B"). Those rebates are based on pricing data reported by the manufacturer on a monthly and quarterly basis to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"). These data include the average manufacturer price and, in the case of innovator products, the best price for each drug, which, in general, represents the lowest price available from the manufacturer to any wholesaler, retailer, provider, health maintenance organization, nonprofit entity, or governmental entity in the U.S. in any pricing structure, calculated to include all sales and associated rebates, discounts, and other price concessions. If we fail to pay the required rebate amount or report pricing data on a timely basis, we may be subject to civil monetary penalties and/or termination from the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program. Additionally, civil monetary penalties can be applied if we are found to have knowingly submitted any false price or product information to the government, if we fail to submit the required price data on a timely basis, or if we misclassify or misreport product information. CMS could also decide to terminate our Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, in which case federal payments may not be available under Medicaid or Medicare Part B for our covered outpatient drugs.

The Affordable Care Act ("ACA") made significant changes to the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, and CMS issued a final regulation to implement the changes to the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program under the ACA. CMS also issued a final regulation that modified prior Medicaid Drug Rebate Program regulations to permit reporting multiple best price figures with regard to value based purchasing arrangements; and provide definitions for "line extension," "new formulation," and related terms, with the practical effect of expanding the scope of drugs considered to be line extensions that are subject to an alternative rebate formula. Certain pharmacy benefit managers ("PBM") "accumulator" and "maximizer" programs that attempted to implement these regulations were invalidated by a court, but such programs may continue to negatively affect us in

other ways. Our failure to comply with these price reporting and rebate payment options, as well as PBM "accumulator" and "maximizer" programs, could negatively impact our financial results.

Federal law requires that a manufacturer also participate in the 340B Drug Pricing program ("340B program") in order for federal funds to be available for the manufacturer's drugs under Medicaid and Medicare Part B. The 340B program requires participating manufacturers to agree to charge no more than the 340B "ceiling price" ("340B ceiling price") for the manufacturer's covered outpatient drugs to a specified "covered entities," including community health centers and other entities that receive certain federal grants, as well as hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients. The 340B ceiling price is calculated using a statutory formula, which is based on the average manufacturer price and rebate amount for the covered outpatient drug as calculated under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program. If we are found to have knowingly and intentionally charged 340B program covered entities more than the statutorily mandated ceiling price, we could be subject to significant civil monetary penalties and/or such failure also could be grounds for Health Resources and Services Administration to terminate our agreement to participate in the 340B program, in which case our covered outpatient drugs would no longer be eligible for federal payment under the Medicaid or Medicare Part B program.

Further, the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") established a Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program ("Medicare Part D") inflation rebate scheme, with the first rebate period taking place in the fourth quarter of 2022 through the third quarter of 2023, and a drug price negotiation program, with the first negotiated prices to take effect in 2026. It also makes several changes to the Medicare Part D benefit, including the creation of a new Manufacturer Discount Program ("MDP") in place of the current coverage gap discount program (which began in 2025). Manufacturers may be subject to civil monetary penalties for certain violations of the negotiation and inflation rebate provisions and an excise tax during a noncompliance period under the negotiation program. Drug manufacturers may also be subject to civil monetary penalties with respect to their compliance with the new Medicare Part D manufacturer drug discount program.

Pricing and rebate calculations are complex, vary across products and programs, and are often subject to interpretation by the manufacturer, governmental agencies, and courts. A manufacturer that becomes aware that its Medicaid reporting for a prior quarter was incorrect, or has changed as a result of recalculation of the pricing data, is obligated to resubmit corrected data up to three years after those data originally were due. Restatements and recalculations increase the costs for complying with the laws and policies governing the Medicaid Drug Rebate program and could result in an overage or underage in our rebate liability for past quarters. They also may affect the 340B ceiling price and therefore liability under the 340B program.

We accrue rebates for contractually agreed-upon discounts with commercial insurance companies and mandated discounts under government programs such as the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, Medicare Part D, and other government health care programs in the U.S. Our estimates for expected utilization of commercial insurance rebates are based on data received from its customers. Our estimates for rebates under government programs are based on statutory discount rates and expected utilization as well as historical data it has accumulated since product launch. Our rebate calculations may require estimates, including estimates of customer mix, to determine which product sales will be subject to rebates and the amount of such rebates. We update our estimates and assumptions on a quarterly basis and records any necessary adjustments to revenue in the period identified. Rebates are generally invoiced and paid in arrears so that the accrual balance consists of an estimate of the amount expected to be incurred for the current quarter's activity, plus an accrual balance for known prior quarters' unpaid rebates. If actual rebates vary from estimates, due to government invoicing delays or otherwise, we may need to adjust accruals, potentially adversely, which would affect product sales, net in the period of adjustment. An accrued liability is recorded for unpaid rebates related to product for which control has transferred to the customer.

Finally, in order to be eligible to have its products paid for with federal funds under the Medicaid and Medicare programs and purchased by the Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA"), Department of Defense ("DoD"), Public Health Service, and Coast Guard (collectively, the "Big Four agencies") and certain federal grantees, a manufacturer is required to participate in the VA Federal Supply Schedule ("FSS") pricing program, established under Section 603 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992. Under this program, the manufacturer is obligated to make its covered drugs available for procurement on an FSS contract and charge a price to the Big Four agencies that is no higher than the Federal Ceiling Price ("FCP"), which is a price calculated pursuant to a statutory formula. The FCP is derived from a calculated price point called the "non-federal average manufacturer price" ("Non FAMP"), which the manufacturer calculates and reports to the VA on a quarterly and annual basis. Pursuant to applicable law, knowing provision of false information in connection with a Non FAMP filing can subject a manufacturer to significant penalties for each item of false information. The FSS contract also contains extensive disclosure and certification requirements. If we overcharge the government in connection with the FSS contract or Tricare Retail Pharmacy Rebate Program, whether due to a misstated FCP or otherwise, we will be required to refund the difference to the government. Failure to make necessary disclosures and/or to identify contract overcharges can result in allegations against us under the False Claims Act and other laws and regulations. Unexpected refunds to the government, and any response to

government investigation or enforcement action, would be expensive and time-consuming, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

Under Section 703 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the manufacturer is required to pay quarterly rebates to DoD on utilization of its innovator products that are dispensed through DoD's Tricare network pharmacies to Tricare beneficiaries. The rebates are calculated as the difference between the annual Non FAMP and FCP for the calendar year that the product was dispensed. A manufacturer that overcharges the government in connection with the FSS contract or Tricare Retail Pharmacy Rebate Program, whether due to a misstated FCP or otherwise, is required to refund the difference to the government. Failure to make necessary disclosures and/or to identify contract overcharges can result in allegations against us under the False Claims Act and other laws and regulations.

We may expend our limited resources on the commercialization of XDEMVY for the treatment of Demodex blepharitis and fail to capitalize on product candidates or indications that may be more profitable or for which there is a greater likelihood of success.

Because we have limited financial and managerial resources, we must prioritize our research programs and will need to focus our product candidates on the potential treatment of certain indications. We are currently focused on the commercialization, of XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis. As a result, we may forego or delay pursuit of opportunities with other product candidates or for other indications that later prove to have greater commercial potential. Our resource allocation decisions may cause us to fail to capitalize on the most viable commercial products or profitable market opportunities. Our spending on current and future research and development programs for XDEMVY and other product candidates may not yield any commercially viable products. If we do not accurately evaluate the commercial potential or target market for XDEMVY for other indications and other product candidates, we may also relinquish valuable rights to that product candidate through collaboration, licensing or other royalty arrangements in cases in which it would have been more advantageous for us to retain sole development and commercialization rights to such product candidate.

The terms of approvals and ongoing regulation of XDEMVY and any other current product candidates or product candidates we develop could require substantial expenditure of resources and may limit how we manufacture and market our products, which could materially impair our ability to generate revenue from product sales.

XDEMVY, and any other product candidate for which we obtain regulatory approval, along with the manufacturing processes, post-approval clinical data, labeling, advertising, and promotional activities for such product, will be subject to continual requirements of and review by the FDA, the European Medical Agency ("EMA") and other regulatory authorities. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration and listing requirements, current good manufacturing practice ("cGMP") requirements relating to quality control, quality assurance and corresponding maintenance of records and documents, and requirements regarding the distribution of samples to physicians and recordkeeping. Even if regulatory approval of a product candidate is granted, the approval may be subject to limitations on the indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or contain requirements for costly post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of the product.

Accordingly, we and our contract manufacturers will continue to expend time, money, and effort in all areas of regulatory compliance, including manufacturing, production, product surveillance, and quality control for XDEMVY and any other approved products. If we are not able to comply with post-approval regulatory requirements, we could have the regulatory approvals for our products, including XDEMVY, withdrawn by regulatory authorities and our ability to market XDEMVY or any future products could be limited, which could adversely affect our ability to achieve or sustain profitability. Further, the cost of compliance with post-approval regulations may have a negative effect on our business, operating results, financial condition, and prospects. Moreover, our business relating to our ability to educate consumers and ECPs about our products including XDEMVY could be adversely affected if regulatory authorities further restrict, or no longer allow pharmaceutical DTC campaigns.

If XDEMVY or any of our product candidates that are approved for marketing are found to have been improperly promoted for off-label uses by us, or if ECPs misuse our products or use our products off-label, we may become subject to prohibitions on the sale or marketing of our products, product liability claims and significant fines, penalties and sanctions, and our brand and reputation could be harmed.

The FDA and other foreign regulatory authorities strictly regulate the marketing of and promotional claims that are made about drug products. In particular, a product may not be promoted for uses or indications that are not approved by the FDA or such other foreign regulatory authorities as reflected in the product's approved labeling. Any regulatory approval that

the FDA or a foreign regulatory authority grants is limited to those specific diseases and indications for which a product is deemed to be safe and effective. For example, the FDA-approved label for XDEMVY is limited to the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis, and we are not permitted to promote XDEMVY for any other uses, unless and until such uses are approved.

In addition, although we believe XDEMVY and our product candidates may exhibit a lower risk of side effects or more favorable tolerability profile or better symptomatic improvement than other products for the indications we are studying, without head-to-head data, we will be unable to make comparative claims for XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved. If we receive regulatory approval for any of our products and are found to have promoted XDEMVY or any of our products or product candidates, if approved, for off-label uses, we may become subject to significant liability, which would materially harm our business. Both federal and state governments have levied large civil and criminal fines against companies for alleged improper promotion and have enjoined several companies from engaging in off-label promotion. If we become the target of such an investigation or prosecution based on our marketing and promotional practices, we could face similar sanctions, which would materially harm our business. In addition, our management's attention could be diverted from our business operations, significant legal expenses could be incurred, and our brand and reputation could be damaged. The FDA has also previously requested that companies enter into consent decrees or permanent injunctions under which specified promotional conduct is changed or curtailed. If we are deemed by the FDA to have engaged in the promotion of our products for off-label use, we could be subject to FDA regulatory or enforcement actions, including the issuance of an untitled letter, a warning letter, injunction, seizure, civil fine, or criminal penalties. It is also possible that other federal, state, or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they determine our business activities constitute promotion of an off-label use, which could result in significant penalties, including criminal, civil or administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations. We cannot, however, prevent an ECP from using XDEMVY or our product candidates in ways that fall outside the scope of the approved indications, as he or she may deem appropriate in his or her medical judgment. ECPs may also misuse XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved, or use improper techniques, which may lead to adverse results, side effects or injury and, potentially, subsequent product liability claims. Furthermore, the use of XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved, for indications other than those approved by the FDA and/or other regulatory authorities may not effectively treat such conditions, which could harm our brand and reputation among ECPs and patients.

Clinical drug development is a lengthy, expensive and risky process with uncertain timelines and uncertain outcomes, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future results. If clinical trials of our product candidates do not meet safety or efficacy endpoints or are prolonged or delayed, we may be unable to obtain required regulatory approvals, and therefore be unable to commercialize our product candidates on a timely basis or at all.

Before obtaining marketing approval from regulatory authorities for the sale of our product candidates, we must conduct extensive clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the product candidates in humans. The research and development of drugs is an extremely risky industry. Only a small percentage of product candidates that enter the development process ever receive marketing approval. Failure or delay can occur at any time during the clinical trial process. To date, we have focused substantially all of our efforts and financial resources on identifying, acquiring, and developing our product candidates, including conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials. Clinical testing is expensive and can take many years to complete, and we cannot be certain that any clinical trials will be conducted as planned or completed on schedule, if at all. Furthermore, product candidates are subject to continued preclinical safety studies, which may be conducted concurrently with our clinical testing. The outcomes of these safety studies may delay the launch of or enrollment in future clinical trials and could impact our ability to continue to conduct our clinical trials. Our inability to successfully complete preclinical and clinical development could result in additional costs to us and negatively impact our ability to generate revenue. Our future success is dependent on our ability to successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval for, and then successfully commercialize product candidates. We currently generate revenue from product sales for one product, and we may never be able to develop or commercialize additional marketable products.

The results of preclinical and early clinical trials of our product candidates and other products with the same mechanism of action may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials. For example, we may not be able to replicate the safety and efficacy results of our Phase 2b/3 clinical trials for *Demodex* blepharitis in clinical trials for other indications in the future. Clinical trial failure may result from a multitude of factors including flaws in trial design, dose selection, placebo effect, patient enrollment criteria and other challenges with enrolling and maintaining trial subjects, relatively smaller sample size in earlier trials, and failure to demonstrate favorable safety or efficacy traits. As such, failure in clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. A number of companies in the biopharmaceutical industry have suffered setbacks in the advancement of clinical trials due to lack of efficacy or adverse safety profiles, notwithstanding promising results in earlier trials, and we cannot be certain that we will not face similar setbacks. Based upon negative or inconclusive results, we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or preclinical studies. In addition, data obtained from clinical trials are susceptible to varying interpretations, and regulators may not interpret our data as favorably as we do, which

may further delay, limit or prevent marketing approval. Furthermore, as more product candidates within a particular class of drugs proceed through clinical development to regulatory review and approval, the amount and type of clinical data that may be required by regulatory authorities may increase or change. The outcome of preclinical testing and early clinical trials may not be predictive of the success of later clinical trials, and preliminary or interim results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results. For example, our product candidates may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy in clinical development despite positive results in preclinical studies or having successfully advanced through initial clinical trials. The failure of any of our product candidates to demonstrate safety and efficacy in any clinical trial could negatively impact the perception of our other product candidates or cause regulatory authorities to require additional testing before approving any of our product candidates.

If we are unable to complete preclinical or clinical trials of current or future product candidates, due to safety concerns, or if the results of these trials are not satisfactory to convince regulatory authorities of their safety or efficacy, we will not be able to obtain marketing approval for commercialization. Even if we are able to obtain marketing approvals for any of our product candidates, those approvals may be for indications that are not as broad as desired or may contain other limitations that would adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from sales of those products. Moreover, if we are not able to differentiate our product against other approved products within the same class of drugs, or if any of the other circumstances described above occur, our business would be materially harmed and our ability to generate revenue from that class of drugs would be severely impaired.

Each of our product candidates will require additional clinical development, management of clinical, preclinical (for some of our product candidates) and/or manufacturing activities, regulatory approval in multiple jurisdictions, achieving and maintaining commercial-scale supply, building of a commercial organization, substantial investment and significant marketing efforts before we generate any revenues from product sales. We are not permitted to market or promote any of our product candidates before we receive regulatory approval from the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities, and we may never receive such regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. We may experience delays in our ongoing clinical trials, and we do not know whether planned clinical trials will begin on time, need to be redesigned, enroll patients on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. Any recommendations by the FDA regarding our applications or clinical trials could cause delay of any regulatory approval by the FDA and cause our expenses to increase. We may experience numerous unforeseen events during, or as a result of, clinical trials that could delay or prevent our ability to receive marketing approval or commercialize our product candidates, or any other product candidates that we may develop, including:

- we may experience delays in or failure to reach agreement on acceptable terms with prospective CROs, vendors and clinical sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different CROs, vendors and trial sites;
- we may fail to obtain sufficient enrollment in our clinical trials, our enrollment needs may grow larger than we anticipate, or participants may fail to complete our clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate;
- clinical trials of our product candidates may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or abandon product development programs;
- we may decide, or regulators or Institutional Review Boards (“IRBs”) or ethics committees may require us, to suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements or a finding that the participants are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- regulators or IRBs or ethics committees may not authorize us or our investigators to commence a clinical trial at a prospective clinical trial site or at all or may require us to perform additional or unanticipated clinical trials to obtain approval or we may be subject to additional post-marketing testing requirements to maintain regulatory approval;
- regulators may revise the requirements for approving our product candidates, or such requirements may not be as we anticipate;
- the cost of clinical trials of our product candidates may be greater than we anticipate, and we may need to delay or suspend one or more trials until we complete additional financing transactions or otherwise receive adequate funding;
- the supply or quality of our product candidates or other materials necessary to conduct clinical trials of our product candidates may be insufficient or inadequate or may be delayed;

- our product candidates may have undesirable side effects or other unexpected characteristics, causing us or our investigators, regulators or IRBs or ethics committees to suspend or terminate trials;
- regulatory authorities may determine that the planned design of our clinical trials is flawed or inadequate;
- regulatory authorities may suspend or withdraw their approval of a product or impose restrictions on its distribution;
- we may not be able to timely or at all obtain INDs for a product candidate;
- we may modify a preclinical study or clinical trial protocol;
- third-party contractors may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner, or at all;
- we may be unable to establish clinical endpoints that applicable regulatory authorities consider clinically meaningful, or, if we seek accelerated approval, biomarker efficacy endpoints that applicable regulatory authorities consider likely to predict clinical benefit;
- we may experience delays due to the outbreak of health epidemics, including with respect to the conduct of ongoing clinical trials, receipt of product candidates or other materials, submission of NDAs, filing of INDs, and starting any clinical trials for other indications or programs; and
- we may experience manufacturing delays due to health epidemics in our supply chain caused by a shortage of raw materials, a lack of employees on site at our suppliers due to illness, or a lack of productivity at our suppliers due to local or national government quarantine restrictions on coming to the workplace.

If we are required to conduct additional clinical trials or other testing of our product candidates beyond those that we currently contemplate, if we are unable to successfully complete clinical trials of our product candidates or other testing, if the results of these trials or tests are not positive or are only modestly positive, if there are safety concerns or if we determine that the observed safety or efficacy profile would not be competitive in the marketplace, we may:

- incur unplanned costs;
- be delayed in obtaining marketing approval for our product candidates;
- not obtain marketing approval at all;
- obtain marketing approval in some countries and not in others;
- obtain approval for indications or patient populations that are not as broad as intended or desired;
- obtain approval with labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings;
- be subject to additional post-marketing testing requirements; or
- have the product removed from the market after obtaining marketing approval.

We cannot be certain whether any of our planned clinical trials will begin on schedule or any preclinical studies we plan to initiate will begin on our intended schedule, or whether any such studies or clinical trials will need to be restructured or will be completed on schedule, or at all. If we experience delays in the completion of, or termination of, any clinical trial of our product candidates, or are unable to achieve clinical endpoints due to unforeseen events, such as health epidemics, the commercial prospects of our product candidates will be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenues from any of these product candidates will be delayed. In addition, any delays in completing our clinical trials will increase our costs, slow down our product candidate development and approval process and jeopardize our ability to generate additional revenue from product sales. Significant clinical trial delays could also allow our competitors to bring products to market before we do or shorten any periods during which we have the exclusive right to commercialize our product candidates and impair our ability to commercialize our product candidates and may harm our business and results of operations.

Our product candidates still require significant testing. We only recently began clinical trials to test TP-04 and TP-05 in humans and, as a company, we have limited experience in this area.

We are early in our development efforts for our product candidates and indications, including TP-04 for the treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05 for potential Lyme disease prophylaxis and community malaria reduction. The risk of failure for product candidates in early development is high. Extensive clinical trials are necessary to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of such product candidates in humans. Clinical trials may fail to demonstrate that such product candidates are safe for humans and effective for indicated uses. Further, we intend to leverage data from the TP-03 preclinical studies and clinical safety assessments for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis to satisfy the preclinical study requirements for TP-04 and TP-05 and other indications. For rosacea, we conducted the Phase 1 Galatea Trial with TP-04 and initiated the Phase 2a Galatea Trial, for the potential treatment of rosacea in March 2023. In February 2024 we announced positive topline results, and in January 2025 we announced plans to initiate a Phase 2 study specifically for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea in the second half of 2025, which we expect to initiate in December 2025, with topline results expected by year-end 2026. With respect to Lyme disease, in December 2022 we announced positive topline results from the completed Callisto trial and enrollment of the first patient in the Carpo Trial. The Carpo Trial, evaluated TP-05, an investigational oral systemic, non-vaccine pharmacological prophylactic for the potential prevention of Lyme disease in humans is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that evaluated the efficacy of TP-05 in killing lab grown, non-disease carrying ticks after they have attached to the skin of healthy volunteers, as well as confirm the safety, tolerability, and blood concentration of TP-05. In February 2024, we announced positive topline results from the Carpo Trial. In December 2024, we met with the FDA about our Lyme disease program. The FDA agreed to our proposed approach for a Phase 2b clinical trial, which would include several hundred subjects with planned trial initiation expected sometime in 2026. Additionally, the FDA confirmed that a Phase 3 clinical study would require a disease prevention field study that would likely require the enrollment of thousands of patients.

The FDA may reject our use of data from TP-03 preclinical studies for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis for other indications or require additional studies to augment the data to advance for clinical development. The FDA may also reject our use of data from preclinical studies conducted by third parties for Lyme disease and require us to conduct additional preclinical studies before advancing to additional clinical trials. In addition, data from preclinical studies conducted by third parties may not be as reliable as data from studies conducted by us and since we did not conduct the studies, there may be weaknesses in the studies design or results that we may not be aware of.

In part because of our limited infrastructure, experience conducting clinical trials as a company and regulatory interactions, we cannot be certain that our clinical trials will be completed on time, that our planned clinical trials will be initiated on time, if at all, that our planned development programs would be acceptable to the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities, or that, if approval is obtained, such product candidates can be successfully commercialized.

We have and may continue to encounter difficulties or delays enrolling patients in our clinical trials, which could cause delays in or adverse effects of our clinical development activities.

We have and may continue to experience difficulties in patient enrollment in our clinical trials for a variety of reasons. The timely completion of clinical trials in accordance with their protocols depends, among other things, on our ability to enroll a sufficient number of patients who remain in the study until its conclusion. We have and may continue to experience difficulties in patient enrollment in our clinical trials for a variety of reasons. For example, we experienced delays related to our Carpo Trial with topline results being pushed to February 2024 as a result of patient enrollment delays. The enrollment of patients depends on many factors, including:

- the patient eligibility criteria defined in the protocol;
- size of the patient population required for analysis of the trial's primary endpoints;
- the proximity of patients to study sites;
- the design of the trial;
- our ability to recruit clinical trial investigators with the appropriate competencies and experience;
- clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the product candidate being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any new drugs that may be approved for the indications we are investigating;

- our ability to obtain and maintain patient consents;
- costs to, or lack of adequate compensation for, prospective patients;
- difficulties of enrolling patients or patients continuing to participate in follow-up visits due to ongoing or new health epidemics; and
- the risk that patients enrolled in clinical trials will drop out of the trials before completion.

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

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

Any termination or suspension of, or delays in the commencement or completion of, our planned clinical trials could result in increased costs to us, delay or limit our ability to generate revenue from product sales and adversely affect our commercial prospects.

Before we can initiate clinical trials in the U.S. for our product candidates, we must submit the results of preclinical testing and any previous clinical studies to the FDA along with other information, including information about product candidate chemistry, manufacturing and controls and our proposed clinical trial protocol, as part of an IND. The initiation of clinical trials in the 27 member states of the EU (the "EU Member States") will be subject to similar requirements concerning approval by competent national authorities and the receipt of a positive opinion from the relevant ethics committees. We do not know whether our planned trials will begin on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. The commencement and completion of clinical trials can be delayed for a number of reasons, including delays related to:

- the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities placing the clinical trial on hold;
- subjects failing to enroll or remain in our trial at the rate we expect;
- subjects choosing an alternative treatment or other product candidates, or participating in competing clinical trials;
- lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical trial;
- subjects experiencing severe or unexpected drug-related adverse effects;
- failure to demonstrate efficacy of the product;
- any interruptions or delays in the supply of our product candidates for our clinical trials;
- a facility manufacturing any of our product candidates or any of their components being ordered by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities to temporarily or permanently shut down due to violations of cGMP regulations or other applicable requirements, or infections or cross-contaminations of product candidates in the manufacturing process;
- any changes to our manufacturing process that may be necessary or desired;
- any failure or delay in reaching an agreement with CROs, vendors and clinical trial sites;
- third-party clinical investigators losing the licenses or permits necessary to perform our clinical trials, not performing our clinical trials on our anticipated schedule or consistent with the clinical trial protocol, good

clinical practices ("GCP") or regulatory requirements or other third parties not performing data collection or analysis in a timely or accurate manner;

- third-party contractors becoming debarred, disqualified or suspended or otherwise penalized by the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities for violations of applicable regulatory requirements, in which case we may need to find a substitute contractor, and we may not be able to use some or all of the data produced by such contractors in support of our marketing applications;
- one or more IRBs, other ethics committees refusing to approve, suspending or terminating the trial at an investigational site, precluding enrollment of additional subjects, or withdrawing its approval of the trial; or
- changes in regulatory requirements and policies, which may require us to amend clinical trial protocols to comply with these changes and resubmit our clinical trial protocols to IRBs or ethics committees for reexamination.

Any delays in completing our clinical trials will increase our costs, slow down our product candidate development and approval process and jeopardize the commercial prospects of our product candidates and our ability to generate revenue from product sales.

In addition, many of the factors that cause, or lead to, termination or suspension of, or a delay in the commencement or completion of, clinical trials may also ultimately lead to the denial of regulatory approval of a product candidate. For example, if we make manufacturing or formulation changes to our product candidates, we may need to conduct additional studies to bridge our modified product candidates to earlier versions. Further, if one or more clinical trials are delayed, our competitors may be able to bring products to market before we do, and the commercial viability of our product candidates could be significantly reduced. Any of these occurrences may harm our business, financial condition and prospects significantly. Any termination of any clinical trial of our product candidates will harm our commercial prospects and our ability to generate revenue from product sales.

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

Our future profitability may depend, in part, on our ability to commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets for which we may rely on collaboration with third parties, such as our China Out-License. We are evaluating the opportunities for the development and commercialization of our product candidates in other foreign markets. We are not permitted to market or promote any of our product candidates before we receive regulatory approval from the applicable regulatory authority in that foreign market, and we may never receive such regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. To obtain separate regulatory approvals in other countries we may be required to comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of such countries regarding the safety and efficacy of our product candidates and governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales, pricing and distribution of our product candidates, and we cannot predict success in these jurisdictions. If we obtain approval of our product candidates and ultimately commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets, we would be subject to additional risks and uncertainties, including:

- our customers' ability to obtain reimbursement for our product candidates in foreign markets;
- our inability to directly control commercial activities if we are relying on third parties;
- the burden of complying with complex and changing foreign regulatory, tax, accounting and legal requirements;
- different medical practices and customs in foreign countries affecting acceptance in the marketplace;
- import or export licensing requirements;
- longer accounts receivable collection times;
- longer lead times for shipping;
- language barriers for technical training and the need for language translations;
- reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some foreign countries;

- the existence of additional potentially relevant third-party intellectual property rights;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; and
- the interpretation of contractual provisions governed by foreign laws in the event of a contract dispute.

For example, the pharmaceutical industry in the China Territory is subject to comprehensive government regulation and supervision, encompassing the approval, registration, manufacturing, packaging, licensing and marketing of new drugs. In recent years, the regulatory framework in the China Territory regarding the pharmaceutical industry has undergone significant changes, and we expect that it will continue to undergo significant changes. Any such changes or amendments may result in increased compliance costs on our business or cause delays in or prevent the successful development of TP-03 by GrandPharma under the China Out-License and reduce the current benefits we believe are available to us. The China Territory authorities have become increasingly vigilant in enforcing laws in the pharmaceutical industry and any failure by GrandPharma or our other partners to maintain compliance with applicable laws and regulations or obtain and maintain required licenses and permits may result in the suspension or termination of our partner's business activities in the China Territory. Additionally, to the extent that we enter into collaborations with third parties for development and/or commercialization of our products or product candidates in foreign markets, we will be unable to directly control development and commercial activities or whether such third parties continue to develop or commercialize such products or product candidates. For example, in February 2024, LianBio announced its completion of a comprehensive strategic review and determined to initiate the wind down of its operations, including the sale of remaining pipeline assets, the delisting of its American Depositary Shares, deregistration under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, and workforce reductions. In March 2024, we executed the Novation Agreement with GrandPharma and LianBio to transition the rights to develop and commercialize TP-03 in China for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis and MGD. As of the date of this filing, it is uncertain if and when we will receive any future milestone consideration under the China Out-License.

Another example of the changing regulatory requirements is that in the European Union ("EU"), the European Commission has presented a proposal to reform the current EU pharmaceutical legislation. The proposal intends to reduce the regulatory data protection period and orphan market exclusivity period for new medicinal products. It is currently uncertain if the proposal will be adopted in its current form and it is uncertain if and when the revised legislation would enter into force.

Foreign sales of our product candidates could also be adversely affected by the imposition of governmental controls, political and economic instability, trade restrictions and changes in tariffs. In some countries, particularly the countries in Europe, the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can take considerable time after the receipt of marketing approval for a drug. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some countries, we may be required to conduct a clinical trial that compares the cost-effectiveness of our product candidate to other available therapies. If reimbursement of our products is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our business could be harmed, possibly materially.

We have conducted a number of our completed clinical trials and may conduct ongoing clinical trials for our product candidates at sites outside the U.S., and the FDA may not accept data from trials conducted in such locations.

Although the FDA may accept data from clinical trials conducted outside the U.S., acceptance of this data is subject to conditions imposed by the FDA. For example, the clinical trial must be well designed and conducted and be performed by qualified investigators in accordance with certain ethical and policy principles, including GCP standards. Among other requirements, the trial data must be applicable to the U.S. population and U.S. medical practice in ways that the FDA deems clinically meaningful. In addition, while these clinical trials are subject to the applicable local laws, FDA acceptance of the data will depend on its determination that the trials also complied with certain U.S. laws and regulations. There can be no assurance the FDA will accept data from clinical trials conducted outside of the U.S. There can also be no assurance that the comparable foreign regulatory authority in any jurisdiction in which we seek regulatory approval for our product candidates will accept data from clinical trials conducted outside such jurisdiction. If the FDA or any such foreign regulatory authority does not accept the data from any trial that we have conducted outside the U.S., it would likely result in the need for additional trials, which would be costly and time-consuming and could delay or permanently halt our development of the applicable product candidates.

In addition, there are risks inherent in conducting clinical trials in multiple jurisdictions, inside and outside of the U.S. and if we conduct trials outside of the U.S., we may face risks, such as:

- regulatory and administrative requirements of the jurisdiction where the trial is conducted that could burden or limit our ability to conduct our clinical trials;

- foreign exchange rate fluctuations;
- manufacturing, customs, shipment and storage requirements;
- cultural or legal differences in the standards for medical practice and clinical research;
- diminished protection of intellectual property in some countries;
- different cultural attitudes to self-reported adverse events (such as burning, stinging, blurry vision) leading to a different safety profile; and
- the risk that the patient populations in such trials are not considered representative as compared to the patient population in the target markets where approval is being sought.

Managing our obligations under our in-license and out-license agreements and other strategic agreements may divert management time and attention, causing delays or disruptions to our business.

We have entered into two license agreements with Elanco Tiergesundheit AG ("Elanco"): (i) a license agreement for exclusive worldwide rights to certain intellectual property for the development and commercialization of lotilaner in the treatment or cure of any eye or skin disease or condition in humans, as amended in June 2022 ("Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement"), and (ii) a license agreement with Elanco granting it a worldwide license to certain intellectual property for the development and commercialization of lotilaner for the treatment, palliation, prevention, or cure of all other diseases and conditions in humans (i.e., beyond that of the eye or skin), as amended in June 2022 (the "All Human Uses Elanco Agreement" and with the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement, the "Elanco Agreements"), and have also entered into the China Out-License as discussed elsewhere herein. We have also entered into and may in the future enter into in-license or out-license agreements with multiple licensors and strategic agreements, which, subject us to various obligations, including diligence obligations, reporting and notification obligations, payment obligations for achievement of certain milestone as well as other material obligations. We may need to devote substantial time and attention to ensuring that we successfully integrate these transactions into our existing operations and are compliant with our obligations under these agreements, which may divert management's time and attention away from our research and development programs or other day-to-day activities.

Our in-license, out-license, and strategic agreements are also complex and certain provisions in those agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. In the event of any disagreement about the interpretation of these provisions, our management may need to devote a disproportionate amount of its attention to resolving these disagreements. Such disruptions may cause delays in our research and development programs and other business objectives.

Our operating activities may be restricted by certain covenants in our license and other strategic agreements, which could limit our development and commercial opportunities.

In connection with our in-license, out-license, or other collaborations or strategic alliances, we may agree to and be bound by negative covenants which may limit our development and commercial opportunities. For example, pursuant to the Elanco Agreements, we made certain covenants to only engage with third party suppliers previously approved by Elanco, and only under certain circumstances. These provisions may inhibit our development efforts, prevent us from forming strategic collaborations to develop and potentially commercialize any other product candidates and may materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Interim top-line and preliminary results from our clinical trials that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more participant data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures, which could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we may publish interim top-line or preliminary results from our clinical trials. Interim results from clinical trials that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as participant enrollment continues and more participant data become available. We also make assumptions, estimations, calculations, and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully evaluate all data. Preliminary or top-line results also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the preliminary data we previously published. As a result, interim and preliminary data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available. Adverse differences between preliminary or interim data and final data could be material and could significantly harm our reputation and business prospects and may cause the trading price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly.

Risks Related to our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

Our limited operating history may make it difficult for you to evaluate the success of our business to date and to assess our future viability.

We commenced activities in 2016. Our limited operating history may make it difficult to evaluate the success of our business to date and to assess our future viability. Our operations to date have been limited to organizing our company, raising capital, identifying and developing product candidates, establishing licensing arrangements and/or acquiring necessary technology, undertaking research, preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates, establishing arrangements for the manufacture of XDEMVY and other product candidates, longer-term planning for commercialization efforts of XDEMVY and our other potential product candidates, and commercializing XDEMVY. Our prospects must be considered in light of the uncertainties, risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in their early stages of operations. We have limited experience in obtaining marketing approvals, manufacturing commercial scale product or arranging for a third party to do so on our behalf, or conducting sales, marketing and distribution activities necessary for successful product commercialization. Consequently, any predictions made about our future success or viability may not be as accurate as they could be if we had a longer operating history or a history of successfully developing, obtaining marketing approval for and commercializing products. In addition, as our business grows, we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other known and unknown obstacles. We may not be successful as we transition from a company with a research and development focus to a company capable of supporting commercial activities.

Due to the ongoing commercialization of XDEMVY and our continued development of our pipeline of product candidates through clinical trials and other indications, our capital requirements are difficult to predict and may change. We may need to obtain additional funding to achieve our goals and a failure to obtain this necessary capital when needed on acceptable terms, or at all, could force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts or other operations.

Since our inception, we have funded our operations through private placements of preferred stock, convertible promissory notes, the sale of our common stock in our IPO and the Follow-On Public Offerings, and the 2023 ATM Prospectus, as well as proceeds from product sales, net, our China Out-License, and draws on our Credit Facilities. We expect our expenses to increase substantially and we will require a larger amount of capital to fund our commercialization efforts, the development of our product candidates and the maintenance and expansion of our operations and capabilities. These expenditures will include costs associated with marketing and selling any products approved for sale, including XDEMVY, conducting non-clinical studies and clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals, securing manufacturing and supply of product candidates, costs associated with in-licensing assets consistent with our core strategy and other unanticipated costs. Further, as a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other costs associated with operating as a public company.

We believe that our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $401.8 million as of September 30, 2025 and expected sales of XDEMVY is sufficient to fund our current and planned operations for at least the next twelve months from the date of filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We may need to raise additional capital to complete the development and commercialization of XDEMVY and our other product candidates through one or more of: equity and debt offerings, draws from our Credit Facilities, marketing and distribution arrangements and other collaborations, strategic alliances and licensing arrangements or other sources.

Due to the complexities of our transition to a commercial-stage company, it is challenging to estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully commercialize any products approved for sale. We may need to raise additional funds earlier than currently anticipated if we choose to pursue additional indications for our product candidates, acquire new product candidates or otherwise expand our business more rapidly than we presently planned. We have based these estimates on assumptions that may prove to be incorrect or require adjustment because of our ongoing business decisions, and we could utilize our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the cost and timing, receipt and amount of sales and marketing capabilities of any current and future products, including the success of our commercialization efforts involving XDEMVY;
- market acceptance of our current and future products, including XDEMVY, and the impact of any competing products;

- the ability of patients or healthcare providers to obtain coverage of or sufficient reimbursement for any current or future products;
- the scope and costs of manufacturing development and commercial manufacturing activities and our ability to scale them up;
- the scope, rate of progress, costs and results of our drug discovery, preclinical development activities, laboratory testing and clinical trials for our product candidates;
- the number and scope of clinical programs we decide to pursue;
- the extent to which we acquire or in-license other product candidates and technologies;
- the cost, timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates, including the potential for regulatory authorities to require that we conduct more studies and trials than those that we currently expect to conduct and the costs of post-marketing studies or REMS that could be required by regulatory authorities;
- suspensions or delays in enrollment of our ongoing and future clinical trials, issues with data collection, or changes to the number of subjects we decide to enroll in clinical trials, including as a result of health pandemics, competing trials, or otherwise;
- the costs of commercialization activities for any current or future products that are approved for sale, including marketing, sales, and distribution costs, and any discounts or rebates to obtain access;
- potential changes in the regulatory environment and enforcement rules;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property rights and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations on favorable terms, if at all;
- our ability to satisfy our outstanding debt obligations;
- our efforts to enhance operational systems and our ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel, including personnel to support the sales and marketing activities associated with the commercialization of our products, including XDEMVY, and the development of our product candidates;
- potential changes in pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement infrastructure;
- the costs related to any future collaboration or licensing partners upon the achievement of negotiated milestones;
- the costs associated with any product liability or other lawsuits related to our products;
- the expense needed to attract and retain skilled personnel; and
- the costs associated with being a public company.

Commercialization efforts of any current or future products, including our commercialization efforts involving XDEMVY, identifying potential product candidates and conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials is a time consuming, expensive and uncertain process that takes years to complete, and we may never generate the necessary data or results required to obtain marketing approval for our product candidates. In addition, our product candidates, if approved, may not achieve adequate product sales or commercial success. Although we initiated commercialization of XDEMVY for the treatment of *Demodex* blepharitis in August 2023, we will need to continue to sustain our existing capital resources to fund our future operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements. Adequate additional financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all, and may be impacted by the economic climate and market conditions. If we are unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, limit, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves. In addition, attempting to secure additional financing may divert the time and attention of management from day-to-day activities and distract from our research and development efforts.

Alternatively, we may seek additional capital due to favorable market conditions or strategic considerations, even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

We expect to finance our cash needs through existing capital balances, revenue from our net product sales, possible combinations of equity and debt offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a common stockholder. For example, in May 2022, August 2023, March 2024, and March 2025, we completed the Follow-On Public Offerings, in which we received total net proceeds of $74.2 million, $99.3 million, $107.7 million, and $134.8 million, respectively (after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other estimated offering-related expenses) through the issuance of 5,889,832 shares of our common stock in the May 2022 Public Offering, 6,069,449 shares of our common stock in the August 2023 Public Offering, 3,281,250 shares of our common stock and, in lieu of common stock to a certain investor, pre-funded warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of our common stock in the March 2024 Public Offering, and 3,230,336 shares of our common stock in the March 2025 Public Offering. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions. For example, the 2024 Credit Facility restricts our ability to pursue certain transactions that we may believe to be in our best interests without the prior written consent of Pharmakon, including but not limited to: disposing of certain properties or assets, incurring additional indebtedness, granting liens, making investments, paying dividends or making distributions or certain other restricted payments in respect of equity, prepaying other indebtedness, entering into restrictive agreements, undertaking fundamental changes or amending certain material contracts, in each case subject to certain customary exceptions and negotiated carve outs.

If we raise funds through collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we raise funds through research grants, we may be subject to certain requirements, which may limit our ability to use the funds or require us to share information from our research and development. Raising additional capital through any of these or other means could adversely affect our business and the holdings or rights of our stockholders, and may cause the market price of our shares to decline. 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 product development or continued and future commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

Adverse developments affecting the financial services industry, such as actual events or concerns involving liquidity, defaults or non-performance by financial institutions or transactional counterparties, could adversely affect our business and our financial condition and results of operations.

Actual events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties or other companies in the financial services industry or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. For example, in March 2023, Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) was closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, which appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), as receiver, and SVB was subsequently transferred into a new entity, Silicon Valley Bridge Bank (“SVBB”), which First Citizens Bank then assumed. Unless otherwise noted herein, all references to SVB or Silicon Valley Bank shall refer to Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First Citizens Bank. In light of the foregoing, the Company does not believe it has exposure to loss as a result of SVB’s receivership.

We currently maintain cash held on deposit at financial institutions in the U.S., including at SVB. These deposits are insured by the FDIC in an amount up to $250,000 for any depositor. To the extent we hold cash deposits in amounts that exceed the FDIC insurance limitation, we may incur a loss in the event of a failure of any of the financial institutions where we maintain deposits, to the extent such loss exceeds the FDIC insurance limitation, and such a failure could have a material adverse effect upon our liquidity, operations and our results of operations.

Additionally, we and other parties with whom we conduct business may be unable to access funds in such deposit account or other accounts, including money market funds, held with a financial institution or lending arrangements with such a financial institution. Our ability and any of our counter-party’s ability to pay their obligations to us or to enter into new commercial arrangements requiring additional payments to us could be adversely affected. In this regard, counterparties to SVB

credit agreements and arrangements, and third parties such as beneficiaries of letters of credit (among others), may experience direct impacts from financial institutions in the future and uncertainty remains over liquidity concerns in the broader financial services industry.

Inflation and rapid increases in interest rates have led to a decline in the trading value of previously issued government securities with interest rates below current market interest rates. Although the U.S. Department of Treasury, FDIC and Federal Reserve Board have announced a program to provide up to $25 billion of loans to financial institutions secured by certain of such government securities held by financial institutions to mitigate the risk of potential losses on the sale of such instruments, widespread demands for customer withdrawals or other liquidity needs of financial institutions for immediately liquidity may exceed the capacity of such program. There is no guarantee that the U.S. Department of Treasury, FDIC and Federal Reserve Board will provide access to uninsured funds in the future in the event of the closure of other banks or financial institutions, or that they would do so in a timely fashion.

Our existing indebtedness may limit our flexibility in financing and operating our business and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In April 2024 we entered into the 2024 Credit Facility with Pharmakon. The 2024 Credit Facility provides a $75.0 million initial term loan which was drawn in April 2024, a portion of which was utilized to repay all outstanding indebtedness, for total net proceeds of $39.6 million. The 2024 Credit Facility provided for three potential additional term loan tranches in principal amounts up to $25.0 million, $50.0 million, and $50.0 million, respectively, subject to customary conditions to funding and, in the case of the last two tranches, achieving minimum net product sales milestones, which have been met. We did not draw on the first or second additional tranches of $25.0 million and $50.0 million, respectively, which expired on December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The one remaining $50.0 million tranche may be requested at our option on or prior to December 31, 2025. The 2024 Credit Facility contains representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants in each case, which is customary for financings of this type. Certain of the customary negative covenants limit our ability to, among other things, dispose of certain properties or assets, incur additional indebtedness, grant liens, make investments, pay dividends or make distributions or certain other restricted payments in respect of equity, prepay other indebtedness, enter into restrictive agreements, undertake fundamental changes or amend certain material contracts, in each case subject to certain customary exceptions and negotiated carve outs. However, there are no financial covenants.

Such restrictions could limit our ability to take certain actions and could reduce our flexibility to run and manage our business which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Our obligations under the 2024 Credit Facility are secured by a lien in substantially all of our assets, subject to certain exclusions. If we were unable to repay amounts due under the 2024 Credit Facility, Pharmakon could proceed against such assets. Any declaration by Pharmakon of an event of default could significantly harm our business and prospects and could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We may engage in acquisitions or strategic partnerships that could disrupt our business, cause dilution to our stockholders, reduce our financial resources, cause us to incur debt or assume contingent liabilities, and subject us to other risks.

In the future, we may enter into transactions to acquire other businesses, product candidates, products or technologies or enter into strategic partnerships, including licensing. If we do identify suitable acquisition or partnership candidates, we may not be able to make such acquisitions or partnerships on favorable terms, or at all. Any acquisitions or partnerships we make may not strengthen our competitive position, and these transactions may be viewed negatively by customers or investors. We may decide to incur debt in connection with an acquisition or issue our common stock or other equity securities to the stockholders of the acquired company, which would reduce the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders.

We could incur losses resulting from undiscovered liabilities of the acquired business or partnership that are not covered by the indemnification we may obtain from the seller or our partner. In addition, we may not be able to successfully integrate any acquired personnel, technologies and operations into our existing business in an effective, timely and non-disruptive manner. Acquisitions or partnerships may also divert management attention from day-to-day responsibilities, lead to a loss of key personnel, increase our expenses and reduce our cash available for operations and other uses. We cannot predict the number, timing or size of future acquisitions or partnerships or the effect that any such transactions might have on our operating results.

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

We have incurred substantial losses during our history which we expect to continue, we do not expect to become profitable in the near future, and we may never achieve profitability. Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code

of 1986, as amended, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," generally defined as a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in its equity ownership by certain stockholders over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change NOL carryforwards, and other pre-change tax attributes (such as research tax credits) to offset its post-change income or taxes may be limited. We have experienced ownership changes in the past due to several offerings of our common and preferred stock. However, we do not believe that these ownership changes will significantly limit our ability to use our pre-change tax attributes. We may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock. Similar provisions of state tax law may also apply to limit our use of accumulated state tax attributes. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of NOLs is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. As a result, even if we attain profitability, we may be unable to use a material portion of our NOLs and other tax attributes, which could adversely affect our future cash flows.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could negatively impact our financial condition.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal, state, and local income taxation are complex and are constantly under review by legislators, the U.S. Department of Treasury, and the Internal Revenue Service. Changes to tax laws (which may have retroactive application) have occurred and are likely to continue to occur in the future, which could adversely affect our shareholders. For example, the Internal Revenue Code tax capitalization rules operative beginning in 2022 required that domestically incurred research and development expenses be capitalized and amortized over a 5-year period for tax purposes. However, The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the "OBBB Act"), enacted in July 2025, features several tax reforms, including permitting taxpayers to permanently deduct domestic research and development expenses for amounts paid or incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2024. We are continuing to analyze the potential impact of the OBBB Act on our operations and financial condition, but we do not expect the OBBB Act to materially impact our effective tax rate or cash flows in the current fiscal year.

Risks Related to Reliance on Third Parties

We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and perform some of our research and preclinical studies. If these third parties do not satisfactorily carry out their contractual duties or fail to meet expected deadlines, our development programs may be delayed or subject to increased costs, each of which may have an adverse effect on our business and prospects.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct our clinical trials. We currently rely on third parties, such as CROs, clinical data management organizations, medical institutions and clinical investigators, to conduct our current and planned clinical trials of TP-03, TP-04 and TP-05 and other product candidates, and we expect to continue to rely upon third parties to conduct additional clinical trials of potential future product candidates. Third parties have a significant role in the conduct of our clinical trials and the subsequent collection and analysis of data. These third parties are not our employees, and except for remedies available to us under our agreements with such third party, we have limited ability to control the amount or timing of resources that any such third party will devote to our clinical trials. Some of these third parties may terminate their engagements with us at any time. If we need to enter into alternative arrangements with a third party, it would delay our development activities.

Our reliance on these third parties for such development activities will reduce our control over these activities but will not relieve us of our regulatory responsibilities. For example, we will remain responsible for ensuring that each of our clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trial. Moreover, the FDA requires us to comply with GCP standards, regulations for conducting, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. The EC also requires us to comply with similar standards. Regulatory authorities enforce these GCP requirements through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, principal investigators and trial sites. If we or any of our CROs fail to comply with applicable GCP requirements, the clinical data generated in our clinical trials may be deemed unreliable and the FDA, EC or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical trials before approving our marketing applications. We cannot assure you that upon inspection by a given regulatory authority, such regulatory authority will determine that any of our clinical trials comply with GCP or other applicable regulations. In addition, our clinical trials must be conducted with product produced under current applicable cGMP regulations. Our failure to comply with these regulations may require us to repeat clinical trials, which would delay the marketing approval process. We also are required to register certain ongoing clinical trials and post the results of certain completed clinical trials on a government-sponsored database, ClinicalTrials.gov, within certain timeframes. Failure to do so can result in fines, adverse publicity and civil and criminal sanctions.

The third parties we rely on for these services may also have relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors. In addition, the operations of our CROs and other third-party service providers may be constrained or

disrupted by health epidemics. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or conduct our clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated protocols, we will not be able to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, marketing approvals for our product candidates and will not be able to, or may be delayed in our efforts to, successfully commercialize our product candidates.

If any of our relationships with these third parties terminate, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with alternative third parties or do so on commercially reasonable terms. Switching or adding additional CROs, investigators and other third parties involves additional cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, there is a natural transition period when a new CRO commences work. As a result, delays can occur, which could materially impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development timelines. Although we plan to carefully manage our relationships with our CROs, investigators and other third parties, we may nonetheless encounter challenges or delays in the future, which could have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and prospects.

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

We contract with third parties for the commercial manufacture of XDEMVY and for the manufacture of our product candidates for preclinical studies, clinical trials and eventual commercialization. In some instances, we or our third-party contract manufacturers rely on single source suppliers for certain of the materials for our product and product candidates. This reliance on third parties and single source suppliers increases the risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of XDEMVY or our product candidates or compounds or that such supply will not be available to us at an acceptable cost, which could delay, prevent or impair our commercialization or development efforts.

We do not have any, and have no plans to acquire any, manufacturing facilities. We produce in our laboratory relatively small quantities of compounds for evaluation in our research programs. We rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties for the commercial manufacture of XDEMVY and the manufacture of our product candidates for preclinical and clinical testing, as well as for commercial manufacture of our product candidates, if approved. If the third parties we engage with are unable to supply us with sufficient quantities of XDEMVY or our product candidates, and we are unable to timely establish an alternate supply from one or more third-party manufacturers, we will experience delays in our commercialization and development efforts as we seek to locate and qualify new manufacturers. In particular, any replacement of our third-party manufacturers could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements or capacity could be limited at each of the qualified replacements. We currently have limited manufacturing arrangements and expect that XDEMVY and each of our product candidates will only be covered by third-party manufacturers, which exacerbates these and other related risks for us. Additionally, we and our third-party contract manufacturers rely, and we expect that we will continue to rely, on single source suppliers for certain materials for our products and product candidates for the foreseeable future. For example, we purchase our API for XDEMVY, lotilaner, from a single source supplier. This reliance on third parties, including single source suppliers, increases the risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of XDEMVY or our product candidates or any future approved products, or such quantities at an acceptable cost or quality, which could delay, prevent or impair our commercialization or development efforts. If current or future suppliers are delayed or unable to supply sufficient materials to manufacture our products and product candidates, we may experience delays in our commercialization and development efforts, which would have an adverse affect on our business and results of operations.

Furthermore, all entities involved in the preparation of XDEMVY for commercial sale or other therapeutics for clinical trials or commercial sale, including our existing contract manufacturers for XDEMVY and our product candidates, are subject to extensive regulation. Components of a finished therapeutic product approved for commercial sale or used in clinical trials must be manufactured in accordance with cGMP requirements. These regulations govern manufacturing processes and procedures, including record keeping, and the implementation and operation of quality systems to control and assure the quality of XDEMVY, investigational products and future products approved for sale. Poor control of production processes can lead to the introduction of contaminants, or to inadvertent changes in the properties or stability of XDEMVY or our product candidates that may not be detectable in final product testing. We or our contract manufacturers must supply all necessary documentation in support of an NDA on a timely basis and must adhere to the FDA's Good Laboratory Practice regulations and cGMP regulations enforced by the FDA through its facilities inspection program. Foreign regulatory authorities, including the European Commission and the competent authorities of the EU Member States, may require compliance with similar requirements. The facilities and quality systems of our third-party contractor manufacturers must pass a pre-approval inspection

for compliance with the applicable regulations as a condition of marketing approval of our product candidates. We do not control the manufacturing process of, and are completely dependent on, our contract manufacturing partners for compliance with cGMP regulations. We have little or no control over the production processes of third-party manufacturers, CMOs or other suppliers. The third-party manufacturing facilities used in the production of API and our drug products are located outside of the U.S. and require FDA approval, which our third-party manufacturers may have limited experience with obtaining. Our CMOs and other suppliers are subject to inspection by the FDA and may receive observations that they may not be able to resolve in a timely or effective manner, which could impact whether our products can be approved on a timely basis, if at all.

In the event that any of our manufacturers fails to comply with such requirements or to perform its obligations to us in relation to quality, timing or otherwise, or if our supply of XDEMVY, components or other materials becomes limited or interrupted for other reasons, we may be forced to manufacture XDEMVY or other materials ourselves, for which we currently do not have the capabilities or resources, or enter into an agreement with another third party, which we may not be able to do on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. In particular, any replacement of our manufacturers could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements. In some cases, the technical skills or technology required to manufacture XDEMVY or our product candidates may be unique or proprietary to the original manufacturer and we may have difficulty transferring such skills or technology to another third party and a feasible alternative may not exist. These factors would increase our reliance on such manufacturer or require us to obtain a license from such manufacturer in order to have another third party manufacture XDEMVY or our product candidates. If we elect to or are required to change manufacturers for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new manufacturer maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations and guidelines. If any of our current contract manufacturers cannot perform as agreed, we may be required to replace such manufacturers. Although we believe that there are several potential alternative manufacturers who could manufacture XDEMVY or our product candidates, we may incur added costs and delays in identifying and qualifying any such replacement or be unable to reach agreement with an alternative manufacturer.

Our or a third party's failure to execute on our manufacturing requirements, to do so on commercially reasonable terms and comply with cGMP could adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including:

- an inability to meet commercial demands for XDEMVY or any other future product that is approved;
- requirements to cease development or to recall batches of XDEMVY or our product candidates;
- an inability to initiate or continue clinical trials of our product candidates under development;
- delay in submitting regulatory applications, or receiving marketing approvals, for our product candidates;
- loss of the cooperation of an existing or future collaborator, including by Elanco and under the Elanco Agreements; and
- subjecting third-party manufacturing facilities or our manufacturing facilities to additional inspections by regulatory authorities.

XDEMVY, our product candidates and any future products that we may develop may compete with other products and product candidates for access to manufacturing facilities. As a result, we may not obtain access to these facilities on a priority basis or at all. There are a limited number of manufacturers that operate under cGMP regulations and that might be capable of manufacturing for us. Any performance failure on the part of our existing or future manufacturers could prevent or delay commercialization efforts of XDEMVY or any future products, if approved, clinical development of product candidates or marketing approval of current or future product candidates.

We or our third-party manufacturers may encounter shortages in the raw materials or API necessary to produce XDEMVY or our product candidates in the quantities needed in sufficient quantities for our commercialization or to meet an increase in demand, or for our clinical trials, as a result of capacity constraints or delays or disruptions in the market for the raw materials or APIs, including shortages caused by the purchase of such raw materials or APIs by our competitors or others. The failure of us or our third-party manufacturers to obtain the raw materials or APIs necessary to manufacture sufficient quantities of XDEMVY or our product candidates, may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We, or our third-party manufacturers, may be unable to successfully scale-up manufacturing of XDEMVY or our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, which would delay or prevent us from commercializing, conducting clinical trials and developing our product candidates.

In order to successfully commercialize XDEMVY and to conduct clinical trials of our product candidates, we will need to manufacture XDEMVY and our product candidates in large quantities. We, or our manufacturing partners, may be unable to maintain or successfully increase the manufacturing capacity for XDEMVY or any of our product candidates in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. In addition, quality issues may arise during scale-up activities. If we, or our manufacturing partners, are unable to successfully scale up the manufacture of XDEMVY or our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, the commercialization of XDEMVY or the development, testing and clinical trials of that product candidate may be delayed or become infeasible, and commercialization of XDEMVY or marketing approval or commercial launch of any resulting product may be delayed or not obtained, which could significantly harm our business.

Changes in methods of product candidate manufacturing or formulation may result in additional costs or delay.

As product candidates progress through preclinical to late stage clinical trials to marketing approval and commercialization, it is common that various aspects of the development program, such as manufacturing methods and formulation, are altered along the way in an effort to optimize yield, manufacturing batch size, minimize costs and achieve consistent quality and results. Such changes carry the risk that they will not achieve these intended objectives. Any of these changes could cause our product candidates to perform differently and affect the results of planned clinical trials or other future clinical trials conducted with the altered materials. This could delay completion of clinical trials, require the conduct of bridging clinical trials or the repetition of one or more clinical trials, increase clinical trial costs, delay approval of our product candidates and jeopardize our ability to commercialize our product candidates and generate revenue.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Changes in patent law in the U.S. and other jurisdictions could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect XDEMVY or 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 and is therefore costly, time-consuming and inherently uncertain. Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the U.S. could increase the uncertainties and costs. Patent reform legislation in the U.S. and other countries, including the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (the "Leahy-Smith Act"), signed into law on September 16, 2011, could increase those uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to U.S. patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted, redefine prior art and provide more efficient and cost-effective avenues for competitors to challenge the validity of patents. These include allowing third-party submission of prior art to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") during patent prosecution and additional procedures to attack the validity of a patent by USPTO administered post-grant proceedings, including post-grant review, *inter partes* review, and derivation proceedings. After March 2013, under the Leahy-Smith Act, the U.S. transitioned to a first inventor to file system in which, assuming that the other statutory requirements are met, the first inventor to file a patent application will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether a third party was the first to invent the claimed invention. However, the Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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. Depending on future actions by the U.S. Congress, the U.S. courts, the USPTO and the relevant law-making bodies in other countries, 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.

The U.S. federal government retains certain rights in inventions produced with its financial assistance under the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 (the "Bayh-Dole Act"). The federal government retains a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license for its own benefit. The Bayh-Dole Act also provides federal agencies with "march-in rights." March-in rights allow the government, in specified circumstances, to require the contractor or successors in title to the patent to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license to a responsible applicant or applicants. If the patent owner refuses to do so, the government may grant the license itself. If, in the future, we co-own or license in technology that is critical to our

business that is developed in whole or in part with federal funds subject to the Bayh-Dole Act, our ability to enforce or otherwise exploit patents covering such technology may be adversely affected.

Additionally, the new unitary patent system that came into effect in Europe in June 2023 has increased the complexity and uncertainty of European patent laws and would significantly impact European patents, including those granted before the introduction of such a system. Under the unitary patent system, European applications will have the option, upon grant of a patent, of becoming a Unitary Patent which will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Unitary Patent Court ("UPC"). As the UPC is a new court system, there is no precedent for the court, increasing the uncertainty of any litigation. Patents granted before the implementation of the UPC will have the option of opting out of the jurisdiction of the UPC and remaining as national patents in the UPC countries. Patents that remain under the jurisdiction of the UPC will be potentially vulnerable to a single UPC-based revocation challenge that, if successful, could invalidate the patent in all countries who are signatories to the UPC. We cannot predict with certainty the long-term effects of any potential changes.

The development and commercialization of our products, including our lead product XDEMVY, for the treatment of Demodex blepharitis, TP-04 for the potential treatment of ocular rosacea and TP-05 for potential Lyme disease prophylaxis and community malaria reduction, is dependent on intellectual property we license from Elanco. If we breach our agreements with Elanco or the agreements are terminated, we could lose license rights that are important to our business.

Pursuant to the Elanco Agreements we acquired exclusive, worldwide, sublicensable licenses to certain intellectual property of Elanco for the development, marketing and commercialization of lotilaner for (i) the treatment, prevention, palliation or cure of any eye or skin disease or condition in humans and (b) all other applications in humans, respectively. The Elanco Agreements impose various development, regulatory, commercial diligence, financial and other obligations on us. If we fail to comply with our obligations under the Elanco Agreements, or otherwise materially breach either Elanco Agreement, and fail to remedy such failure or cure such breach within 60 days, Elanco will have the right to terminate the applicable Elanco Agreement. If we fail to meet any milestones by the achievement deadlines set forth in either Elanco Agreement for any reason other than those outside of our reasonable control, and such milestones remain unmet for 120 days after Elanco notifies us thereof, Elanco may terminate the applicable Elanco Agreement.

If either Elanco Agreement is terminated, or if our field of use in the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement is reduced to eye and skin conditions only by Elanco, we would lose our applicable license in the country where such license was terminated and all rights therein to the licensed intellectual property would revert to Elanco. The loss of the license from Elanco would prevent us from developing and commercializing XDEMVY, TP-03, TP-04 and TP-05 in any country where the license is terminated and could subject us to claims of breach of contract and patent infringement by Elanco if any continued research, development, manufacture or commercialization of XDEMVY, TP-03, TP-04 or TP-05 is covered by the affected patents. If Elanco terminates the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement for our failure to achieve a development milestone by the specified achievement deadline, then we must grant Elanco a non-exclusive, sublicensable, royalty-free license to our patents and know-how relating to lotilaner to develop, manufacture and commercialize lotilaner and any licensed products for the treatment, palliation, prevention or cure of any eye or skin disease or condition in humans. If Elanco terminates the All Human Uses Elanco Agreement for our failure to achieve a development milestone by the specified achievement deadline, then we must grant Elanco a non-exclusive, sublicensable, royalty-free license to our patents and know-how relating to lotilaner to develop, manufacture and commercialize lotilaner and any licensed products for all applications in humans other than the treatment, palliation, prevention or cure of any eye or skin disease or condition. Accordingly, the loss of our license or the termination of our license for skin diseases and conditions or of our license for other use in humans with Elanco would materially harm our business.

If we are unable to obtain and maintain sufficient intellectual property protection for XDEMVY or our product candidates, or if the scope of the intellectual property protection is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our products may be adversely affected.

We rely upon a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secret protection, and confidentiality agreements to protect the intellectual property related to XDEMVY, our development programs and product candidates. Our success depends in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain patent protection in the U.S. and other countries with respect to XDEMVY, our product candidates and research programs. We seek to protect our proprietary position by filing patent applications in the U.S. and abroad related to our novel discoveries and technologies that are important to our business. Our pending and future patent applications may not result in patents being issued that protect XDEMVY or our product candidates or their intended uses or that effectively prevent others from commercializing competitive technologies, products or product candidates.

Obtaining and enforcing patents is expensive and time-consuming, and we may not be able to file and prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications, or maintain and/or enforce patents that may issue based on our patent applications, at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. Moreover, in some circumstances, we do not have the right to control the preparation, filing and prosecution of patent applications, or to maintain, enforce and defend the patents, covering technology that we license from third parties. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development results before it is too late to obtain patent protection. Although we enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to patentable aspects of our research and development output, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, CROs, CMOs, consultants, advisors and other third parties, any of these parties may breach these agreements and disclose such results before a patent application is filed, thereby jeopardizing our ability to seek patent protection.

The patent position of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies generally is highly uncertain, involves complex legal and factual questions and has in recent years been the subject of much litigation, resulting in court decisions, including U.S. Supreme Court decisions, which have increased uncertainties as to the ability to enforce patent rights in the future. In addition, the scope of patent protection outside of the U.S. is uncertain and laws of foreign countries may not protect our rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S., or vice versa. For example, European patent law restricts the patentability of methods of treatment of the human body more than U.S. law does. With respect to both owned and in-licensed patent rights, we cannot predict whether the patent applications we and our licensors are currently pursuing or will pursue will issue as patents in any particular jurisdiction or whether the claims of any issued patents will provide sufficient protection from competitors. As noted above, the Novation Agreement amended the $15.0 million future development milestone payable on China regulatory approval of the China Out-License with a combined condition of patent issuance related to TP-03 in China. If we are not able to maintain the aforementioned patent issuance in China, the likelihood we achieve the associated milestone, as well as commercialization in the China Territory may be substantially decreased.

Further, we may not be aware of all third-party intellectual property rights potentially relating to XDEMVY or our product candidates or their intended uses, and as a result the impact of such third-party intellectual property rights upon the patentability of our own patents and patent applications, as well as the impact of such third-party intellectual property upon our ability to commercialize our products, is highly uncertain. Because we have not yet conducted a formal patent landscape analysis related to XDEMVY or our product candidates, we may not be aware of issued patents that a third party might assert are infringed by XDEMVY or one of our current or future product candidates, which could materially impair our ability to commercialize XDEMVY or our product candidates. Even if we diligently search third-party patents for potential infringement by our products or product candidates, including XDEMVY, TP-03, TP-04 or TP-05, we may not successfully find patents that our products or product candidates, including XDEMVY, TP-03, TP-04 or TP-05, may infringe. If we are unable to confirm that our products do not infringe third-party patents, others could preclude us from commercializing XDEMVY or our product candidates. In addition, publications of discoveries in the scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries and patent applications in the U.S. and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing or, in some cases, not published at all. Therefore, we cannot know with certainty whether we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our patents or pending patent applications, or that we were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions. As a result, the issuance, scope, validity, enforceability and commercial value of our patent rights are highly uncertain. Our patents or pending patent applications may be challenged in the courts or patent offices in the U.S. and abroad. For example, we may be subject to a third party pre-issuance submission of prior art to the USPTO, or become involved in post-grant review or interference procedures, oppositions, derivations, revocations, reexaminations, or inter partes review proceedings, in the U.S. or elsewhere, challenging our patent rights or the patent rights of others. An adverse determination in any such submission, proceeding or litigation could reduce the scope of, or invalidate, our patent rights, allow third parties to commercialize our technology or product candidates and compete directly with us, without payment to us, or result in our inability to manufacture or commercialize drugs without infringing third-party patent rights. If the breadth or strength of protection provided by our patents and patent applications is threatened, regardless of the outcome, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to license, develop or commercialize XDEMVY or our current or future product candidates.

Our owned and licensed patent estate includes patent applications, many of which are at an early stage of prosecution. The coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before the patent is issued, and its scope can be reinterpreted after issuance. Even if our owned and in-licensed patent applications issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide us with any meaningful protection, prevent competitors from competing with us or otherwise provide us with any competitive advantage. The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability, and our owned and in-licensed patents may be challenged in the courts or patent offices in the U.S. and abroad. Such challenges may result in loss of exclusivity or ability to sell our products without infringing third-party patents or patent claims being narrowed, invalidated, or held unenforceable, in whole or in part, which could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical technology and products, or limit the duration of the patent protection of our technology and products. In addition, given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of

new product candidates, patents protecting such candidates might expire before or shortly after such candidates are commercialized. Furthermore, our competitors may be able to circumvent our patents by developing similar or alternative technologies or products in a non-infringing manner. As a result, our owned and in-licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing technology and products similar or identical to any of our technology and product candidates.

Furthermore, while we seek to protect the trademarks we use in the U.S. and in other countries, we may be unsuccessful in obtaining registrations and/or otherwise protecting these trademarks. If that were to happen, we may be prevented from using our names, brands and trademarks unless we enter into appropriate royalty, license or coexistence agreements, which may not be available or may not be available on commercially reasonable terms. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks, trade names, service marks and domain names, then we may not be able to compete effectively, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business. Our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, diluted or declared generic, or determined to be infringing on other marks. We rely on both registration and common law protection for our trademarks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names or may be forced to stop using these names, which we need to build name recognition among potential partners or customers in our markets of interest. At times, competitors may adopt trademarks and trade names similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. During trademark registration proceedings, we may receive rejections. Although we would be given an opportunity to respond to those rejections, we may be unable to overcome such rejections. In addition, in the USPTO and in comparable agencies in many foreign jurisdictions, third parties are given an opportunity to oppose pending trademark applications and to seek to cancel registered trademarks. Opposition or cancellation proceedings may be filed against our trademarks, and our trademarks may not survive such proceedings. Effective trademark protection may not be available or may not be sought in every country in which our products are made available. Any name we propose to use for our products in the U.S. must be approved by the FDA, regardless of whether we have registered it, or applied to register it, as a trademark. The FDA typically conducts a review of proposed product names, including an evaluation of potential for confusion with other product names. If the FDA objects to any of our proposed product names, we may be required to expend significant additional resources in an effort to identify a usable substitute name that would qualify under applicable trademark laws, that does not infringe the existing rights of third parties and that is acceptable to the FDA. If we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected.

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.

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuities fees and various other governmental fees on patents and/or patent applications are due to be paid to the USPTO and foreign patent agencies in several stages over the lifetime of the patent and/or patent application. The USPTO and various foreign governmental patent agencies also require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. In certain circumstances, we rely on our licensing partners to pay these fees to, or comply with the procedural and documentary rules of, the relevant patent agency While an inadvertent lapse can in many cases be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules, there are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance events that could result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application include, but are not limited to, failure to respond to official actions within prescribed time limits, non-payment of fees and failure to properly legalize and submit formal documents. In such an event, potential competitors might be able to enter the market with similar or identical products or technology. If we or our licensors fail to maintain the patents and patent applications relating to XDEMVY or our product candidates, our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects would be adversely affected.

We may not identify relevant third-party patents or may incorrectly interpret the relevance, scope or expiration of a third-party patent which might adversely affect our ability to develop and market our products.

We cannot guarantee that any of our patent searches or analyses, including the identification of relevant patents, the scope of patent claims or the expiration of relevant patents, are complete or thorough, nor can we be certain that we have identified each and every third party patent and pending application in the U.S. and abroad that is relevant to or necessary for the commercialization of XDEMVY or our product candidates in any jurisdiction. Because we have not yet conducted a formal patent landscape analysis related to XDEMVY or our product candidates, we may not be aware of issued patents that a third party might assert are infringed by one of XDEMVY or our current or future product candidates, which could materially impair our ability to commercialize XDEMVY or our product candidates. Even if we diligently search third-party patents for potential

infringement by our products, including XDEMVY, or product candidates, we may not successfully find patents that our products or product candidates may infringe. If we are unable to confirm that our products, including XDEMVY, do not infringe third-party patents, others could preclude us from commercializing XDEMVY or our product candidates.

The scope of a patent claim is determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history. Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to market our products. We may incorrectly determine that our products are not covered by a third-party patent or may incorrectly predict whether a third party's pending application will issue with claims of relevant scope. Our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the U.S. or abroad that we consider relevant may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to develop and market XDEMVY or our product candidates. Our failure to identify and correctly interpret relevant patents may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our products, including XDEMVY.

We may wish to acquire rights to future assets through in-licensing or may attempt to form collaborations in the future with respect to XDEMVY or our product candidates, but may not be able to do so, which may cause us to alter or delay our commercialization or development plans.

The commercialization of XDEMVY and the development and potential commercialization of our product candidates will require substantial additional capital to fund expenses. In 2019 and 2020, we entered into the Eye and Derm Elanco Agreement and the All Human Uses Elanco Agreement, respectively. We have utilized these license rights in developing and marketing XDEMVY, and our TP-03,TP-04 and TP-05 product candidates. We may, in the future, decide to collaborate with other biopharmaceutical companies for the development and potential commercialization of XDEMVY in other jurisdictions or our product candidates. We will face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators. We may not be successful in our efforts to establish a strategic partnership or other alternative arrangements for our product candidates because they may be deemed to be at too early of a stage of development for collaborative effort and third parties may not view our product candidates as having the requisite potential to demonstrate safety and efficacy. If and when we collaborate with a third party for the commercialization of XDEMVY in other jurisdictions or the development and commercialization of a product candidate, we can expect to relinquish some or all of the control over the future success of XDEMVY or that product candidate to the third party. Our ability to reach a definitive agreement for a collaboration will depend, among other things, upon our assessment of the collaborator's resources and expertise, the terms and conditions of the proposed collaboration and the proposed collaborator's evaluation of a number of factors. Those factors may include the following:

- the potential market for the product candidate;
- the costs and complexities of manufacturing and delivering such product candidate to patients;
- the design or results of clinical trials;
- the likelihood of approval by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities;
- the potential of competing products;
- the existence of uncertainty with respect to our ownership of technology or other rights, which can exist if there is a challenge to such ownership without regard to the merits of the challenge; and
- industry and market conditions generally.

The collaborator may also consider alternative product candidates or technologies for similar indications that may be available to collaborate on and whether such a collaboration could be more attractive than the one with us for XDEMVY or our product candidate. We may also be restricted under any license agreements from entering into agreements on certain terms or at all with potential collaborators. Collaborations are complex and time-consuming to negotiate and document. In addition, there have been a significant number of recent business combinations among large pharmaceutical companies that have resulted in a reduced number of potential future collaborators and changes to the strategies of the combined company. As a result, we may not be able to negotiate collaborations on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to do so, we may have to curtail the development of such product candidate, reduce or delay one or more of our other development programs, delay the commercialization or reduce the scope of any planned sales or marketing activities for such product candidate, or increase our expenditures and undertake development, manufacturing or commercialization activities at our own expense. If we elect to increase our expenditures to fund development, manufacturing or commercialization activities on our own, we may

need to obtain additional capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If we do not have sufficient funds, we may not be able to further develop our product candidates or bring them to market and generate product revenue.

Collaborations that we have entered into and may enter in the future may not be successful, and any success will depend heavily on the efforts and activities of such collaborators. Collaborations pose a number of risks, including the following:

- collaborators have significant discretion in determining the amount and timing of efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations;
- collaborators may not perform their obligations as expected;
- collaborators may not pursue development of our product candidates or may elect not to continue or renew development programs based on results of clinical trials or other studies, changes in the collaborators' strategic focus or available funding, or external factors, such as an acquisition or business combination, that divert resources or create competing priorities;
- collaborators may not pursue commercialization of any product or product candidates that achieve marketing approval or may elect not to continue or renew commercialization programs based on results of clinical trials or other studies, changes in the collaborators' strategic focus or available funding, or external factors, such as an acquisition or business combination, that may divert resources or create competing priorities;
- collaborators may delay clinical trials, provide insufficient funding for a clinical trial program, stop a clinical trial or abandon a product candidate, repeat or conduct new clinical trials or require a new formulation of a product candidate for clinical testing;
- we may not have access to, or may be restricted from disclosing, certain information regarding product candidates being developed or commercialized under a collaboration and, consequently, may have limited ability to inform our stockholders about the status of such product candidates on a discretionary basis;
- collaborators could independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that compete directly or indirectly with XDEMVY or our product candidates and products if the collaborators believe that the competitive products are more likely to be successfully developed or can be commercialized under terms that are more economically attractive than ours;
- product candidates discovered in collaboration with us may be viewed by our collaborators as competitive with their own product candidates or products, which may cause collaborators to cease to devote resources to the commercialization of our product candidates;
- a collaborator may fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements regarding the development, manufacture, distribution or marketing of a product candidate or product;
- a collaborator may seek to renegotiate or terminate their relationship with us due to unsatisfactory clinical results, manufacturing issues, a change in business strategy, a change of control or other reasons;
- a collaborator with marketing and distribution rights to one or more of our product candidates that achieve marketing approval may not commit sufficient resources to the marketing and distribution of such product or products;
- disagreements with collaborators, including disagreements over intellectual property or proprietary rights, contract interpretation or the preferred course of development, might cause delays or terminations of the research, development or commercialization of product candidates, might lead to additional responsibilities for us with respect to product candidates, or might result in litigation or arbitration, any of which would be time-consuming and expensive;
- collaborators may not properly obtain, maintain, enforce, defend or protect our intellectual property or proprietary rights or may use our proprietary information in such a way as to potentially lead to disputes or legal proceedings that could jeopardize or invalidate our intellectual property or proprietary information or expose us to potential litigation;

- disputes may arise with respect to the ownership of intellectual property developed pursuant to our collaborations;
- collaborators may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the intellectual property or proprietary rights of third parties, which may expose us to litigation and potential liability; and
- collaborations may be terminated for the convenience of the collaborator, and, if terminated, we could be required to raise additional capital to pursue further development or commercialization of the applicable product candidates.

Collaboration agreements may not lead to development or commercialization of our products or product candidates in the most efficient manner, or at all. If any collaborations that we enter into do not result in the successful development and commercialization of products or if one of our collaborators terminates its agreement with us, we may not receive any future research funding or milestone or royalty payments under the collaboration. If we do not receive the funding we expect under these agreements, our development of our product candidates could be delayed and we may need additional resources to develop our product candidates. All of the risks relating to product development, regulatory approval and commercialization described in this report also apply to the activities of our collaborators.

In the future, we may need to obtain additional licenses of third-party technology that may not be available to us or are available only on commercially unreasonable terms or we may fail to comply with our obligations under such agreements and our business could be harmed.

In addition to the Elanco Agreements, from time to time we may be required to license technology from additional third parties to further develop or commercialize our product candidates. Should we be required to obtain licenses to any third-party technology, including any such patents required to manufacture, use or sell our product candidates, such licenses may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

If we are unable to license such technology, or if we are forced to license such technology on unfavorable terms, our business could be materially harmed. If we are unable to obtain a necessary license, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected product candidates, which could materially harm our business and the third parties owning such intellectual property rights could seek either an injunction prohibiting our sales or an obligation on our part to pay royalties and/or other forms of compensation. Even if we are able to obtain a license, it may be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same technologies licensed to us.

If we are unable to obtain rights to required third-party intellectual property rights or maintain the existing intellectual property rights we have, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to redesign our technology, product candidates, or the methods for manufacturing them or to develop or license replacement technology, all of which may not be feasible on a technical or commercial basis. If we are unable to do so, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected technology and product candidates, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects significantly.

Additionally, if we fail to comply with our obligations under any license agreements, our counterparties may have the right to terminate these agreements, in which event we might not be able to develop, manufacture or market, or may be forced to cease developing, manufacturing or marketing, any product that is covered by these agreements or may face other penalties under such agreements. Such an occurrence could materially adversely affect the value of the product candidate being developed under any such agreement. Termination of these agreements or reduction or elimination of our rights under these agreements, or restrictions on our ability to freely assign or sublicense our rights under such agreements when it is in the interest of our business to do so, may result in our having to negotiate new or reinstated agreements with less favorable terms, cause us to lose our rights under these agreements, including our rights to important intellectual property or technology or impede, or delay or prohibit the further development or commercialization of one or more product candidates that rely on such agreements.

If we enter into in-bound intellectual property license agreements, we may not be able to fully protect the licensed intellectual property rights or maintain those licenses. In each of the Elanco Agreements, Elanco retains, and future licensors could retain, the right to prosecute and defend the intellectual property rights licensed to us, in which case we would depend on the ability of our licensors to obtain, maintain and enforce such licensed intellectual property. These licensors may determine not to pursue litigation against other companies or may pursue such litigation less aggressively than we would. If our licensors do not adequately protect such licensed intellectual property, competitors may be able to use such intellectual property and erode or negate any competitive advantage we may have, which could materially harm our business, negatively affect our position in the marketplace, limit our ability to commercialize our products and product candidates and delay or render

impossible our achievement of profitability. Further, entering into such license agreements could impose various diligence, commercialization, royalty or other obligations on us. Future licensors may allege that we have breached our license agreement with them, and accordingly seek to terminate our license, which could adversely affect our competitive business position and harm our business prospects.

In addition to the above risks, intellectual property rights that we license in the future may include sublicenses under intellectual property owned by third parties, in some cases through multiple tiers. The actions of our licensors may therefore affect our rights to use our sublicensed intellectual property, even if we are in compliance with all of the obligations under our license agreements. Should our licensors or any of the upstream licensors fail to comply with their obligations under the agreements pursuant to which they obtain the rights that are sublicensed to us, or should such agreements be terminated or amended, our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates may be materially harmed.

Disputes may arise regarding intellectual property subject to a licensing agreement, including:

- the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation related issues;
- the extent to which our technology and processes infringe intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;
- the sublicensing of patent and other rights;
- our diligence obligations under the license agreement and what activities satisfy those diligence obligations;
- the inventorship and ownership of inventions and know-how resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors and us and our partners; and
- the priority of invention of patented technology.

In addition, the agreements under which we currently license intellectual property or technology from third parties are 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 of 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. Moreover, if disputes over intellectual property that we have licensed prevent or impair our ability to maintain our current licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected technology and product candidates, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospects.

We cannot ensure that patent rights relating to inventions described and claimed in our pending patent applications will issue or that our patents or patents based on our patent applications will not be challenged and rendered invalid and/or unenforceable.

Although we have pending U.S. and foreign patent applications in our portfolio, we cannot predict:

- if and when patents may issue based on our patent applications;
- the scope of protection of any patent issuing based on our patent applications;
- whether the claims of any patent issuing based on our patent applications will provide protection against competitors;
- whether or not third parties will find ways to invalidate or circumvent our patent rights;
- whether or not others will obtain patents claiming aspects similar to those claimed in our patents and patent applications;
- whether we will need to initiate litigation or administrative proceedings to enforce and/or defend our patent rights which will be costly whether we win or lose; and/or

- whether the patent applications that we own or in-license will result in issued patents with claims that cover our products or product candidates or uses thereof in the U.S. or in other foreign countries.

We cannot be certain that the claims in our pending patent applications directed to our products or product candidates and/or technologies will be considered patentable by the USPTO or by patent offices in foreign countries. One aspect of the determination of patentability of our inventions depends on the scope and content of the "prior art," information that was or is deemed available to a person of skill in the relevant art prior to the priority date of the claimed invention. There may be prior art of which we are not aware that may affect the patentability of our patent claims or, if issued, affect the validity or enforceability of a patent claim. Even if the patents do issue based on our patent applications, third parties may challenge the validity, enforceability or scope thereof, which may result in such patents being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, patents in our portfolio may not adequately exclude third parties from practicing relevant technology or prevent others from designing around our claims. If the breadth or strength of our intellectual property position with respect to our product candidates is threatened, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to develop and threaten our ability to commercialize our product candidates. In the event of litigation or administrative proceedings, we cannot be certain that the claims in any of our issued patents will be considered valid by courts in the U.S. or foreign countries.

If we are sued for infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating intellectual property rights of third parties, such litigation could be costly and time consuming and could prevent or delay us from developing or commercializing our product candidates.

Our commercial success depends, in part, on our ability to develop, manufacture, market and sell our product candidates without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property and other proprietary rights of third parties. Third parties may allege that we have infringed or misappropriated their intellectual property. Litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims, with or without merit, are unpredictable and generally expensive and time consuming and, even if resolved in our favor, are likely to divert significant resources from our core business, including distracting our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. 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, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Such litigation or proceedings could substantially 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 adequately conduct such litigation or proceedings. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

There is a substantial amount of intellectual property litigation in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries, and we may become party to, or threatened with, litigation or other adversarial proceedings regarding intellectual property rights with respect to our product candidates. Third parties may assert infringement claims against us based on existing or future intellectual property rights, regardless of merit. The pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have produced a significant number of patents, and it may not always be clear to industry participants, including us, which patents are directed to various types of products or methods of use. As the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries expand and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our technologies or product candidates that we may identify may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties. The scope of patents is subject to interpretation by the courts, and the interpretation is not always uniform. The legal threshold for initiating litigation or contested proceedings is low, so even lawsuits or proceedings with a low probability of success might be initiated and require significant resources to defend. If we were sued for patent infringement, we would need to demonstrate that our product candidates, products or methods either do not infringe the patent claims of the relevant patent or that the patent claims are invalid or unenforceable, and we may not be able to do this. Proving invalidity may be difficult. For example, in the U.S., proving invalidity in court requires a showing of clear and convincing evidence to overcome the presumption of validity enjoyed by issued patents. Even if we are successful in these proceedings, we may incur substantial costs and the time and attention of our management and scientific personnel could be diverted in pursuing these proceedings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. In addition, we may not have sufficient resources to bring these actions to a successful conclusion.

If we are found to infringe a third party's intellectual property rights, we could be forced, including by court order, to cease developing, manufacturing or commercializing the infringing product candidate or product. Alternatively, we may be required to obtain a license from such third party in order to use the infringing technology and continue developing, manufacturing or marketing the infringing product candidate. However, we may not be able to obtain any required license on

commercially reasonable terms or at all. Even if we were able to obtain a license, it could be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same technologies licensed to us and could require us to make substantial licensing and royalty payments. We could be forced, including by court order, to cease developing, manufacturing and commercializing the infringing technology or product. In addition, we could be found liable for monetary damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees if we are found to have willfully infringed a patent. A finding of infringement could prevent us from commercializing our product candidates or force us to cease some of our business operations, which could materially harm our business. Claims that we have misappropriated the confidential information or trade secrets of third parties could have a similar negative impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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

In the U.S., the term of a patent that covers an FDA-approved drug may be eligible for limited patent term extension, which permits patent term restoration as compensation for the patent term lost during the FDA regulatory review process. The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, also known as the Hatch-Waxman Act, permits a patent term extension of up to five years beyond the expiration of the patent. The length of the patent term extension is related to the length of time the drug is under regulatory review. Patent extension cannot extend the remaining term of a patent beyond a total of 14 years from the date of product approval, and only one patent applicable to an approved drug may be extended and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it, or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. Similar provisions are available in Europe and certain other non-U.S. jurisdictions to extend the term of a patent that covers an approved drug. While we may apply for patent term extensions on patents covering XDEMVY and other product candidates that may receive FDA approval, there is no guarantee that the applicable authorities will agree with our assessment of whether such extensions should be granted, and even if granted, the length of such extensions. We may not be granted patent term extension either in the U.S. or in any foreign country because of, for example, failing to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, failing to apply within applicable deadlines, failing to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise failing to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the term of extension, as well as the scope of patent protection during any such extension, afforded by the governmental authority could be less than we request. If we are unable to obtain any patent term extension or the term of any such extension is less than we request, our competitors may obtain approval of competing products following the expiration of our patent rights, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially harmed.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, which could be expensive, time-consuming and unsuccessful.

Competitors may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate our patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property. It may be difficult to detect infringers who do not advertise the components that are used in their products. Moreover, it may be difficult or impossible to obtain evidence of infringement in a competitor's or potential competitor's product. To counter infringement or unauthorized use, we may be required to file infringement or other intellectual property-related claims, which can be expensive and time consuming and divert the time and attention of our management and scientific personnel. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient financial or other resources to file and pursue such infringement claims, which typically last for years before they are concluded. Any claims we assert against perceived infringers could provoke these parties to assert counterclaims against us alleging that we infringe their patents, in addition to counterclaims asserting that our patents are invalid or unenforceable, or both. In any patent infringement proceeding, there is a risk that a court will decide that a patent of ours is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, and that we do not have the right to stop the other party from making, using, or selling the invention at issue. 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, including lack of novelty, obviousness, or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld material information from the USPTO, or made a misleading statement, during prosecution. Third parties may institute such claims before administrative bodies in the U.S. or abroad, even outside the context of litigation. Such mechanisms include re-examination, post-grant review, *inter partes* review, interference proceedings, derivation proceedings, and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions (e.g., opposition proceedings). The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. There is also a risk that, even if the validity of such patents is upheld, the court will construe the patent's claims narrowly or decide that we do not have the right to stop the other party from making, using or selling the invention at issue on the grounds that our patent claims do not cover the invention. An adverse outcome in a litigation or proceeding involving our patents could limit our ability to assert our patents against those parties or other competitors, and may curtail or preclude our ability to exclude third parties from making, using and selling similar or competitive products. Any of these occurrences could adversely affect our competitive business position, business prospects and financial condition. Similarly, if we assert trademark infringement claims, a court may determine that the marks we have asserted are invalid or

unenforceable, or that the party against whom we have asserted trademark infringement has superior rights to the marks in question. In this case, we could ultimately be forced to cease use of such trademarks, which could materially harm our business and negatively affect our position in the marketplace.

Even if we establish infringement, the court may decide not to grant an injunction against further infringing activity and instead award only monetary damages, which may or may not be an adequate remedy. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during litigation. There also could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of shares of our common stock. Moreover, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient financial or other resources to file and pursue such infringement claims, which typically last for years before they are concluded. Even if we ultimately prevail in such claims, the monetary cost of such litigation and the diversion of the attention of our management and scientific personnel could outweigh any benefit we receive as a result of the proceedings.

Because of the expense and uncertainty of litigation, we may not be in a position to enforce our intellectual property rights against third parties.

Because of the expense and uncertainty of litigation, we may conclude that even if a third party is infringing our issued patent, any patents that may be issued as a result of our pending or future patent applications or other intellectual property rights, the risk-adjusted cost of bringing and enforcing such a claim or action may be too high or not in the best interest of our company or our stockholders. In such cases, we may decide that the more prudent course of action is to simply monitor the situation or initiate or seek some other non-litigious action or solution.

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

Patents are of national or regional effect, and filing, prosecuting and defending patents on all of our product candidates throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and the laws of foreign countries may not protect our rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. As such, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the U.S., or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the U.S. or other jurisdictions. Further, the legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents, trade secrets and other intellectual property protection, particularly those relating to pharmaceuticals or biologics, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our proprietary rights generally. In addition, certain jurisdictions do not protect to the same extent or at all inventions that constitute new methods of treatment. As such, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the U.S., or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the U.S. or other jurisdictions. Furthermore, certain foreign and developing countries, including China and India, have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In those countries, we and our licensors may have limited remedies if patents are infringed or if we or our licensors are compelled to grant a license to a third party, which could materially diminish the value of those patents. This could limit our potential revenue opportunities. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or license.

We may rely on trade secret and proprietary know how which can be difficult to trace and enforce, and if we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patents for some of our technology and product candidates, we may also rely on trade secrets, including unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to maintain our competitive position. Elements of our product candidate, including processes for their preparation and manufacture, may involve proprietary know-how, information, or technology that is not covered by patents, and thus for these aspects we may consider trade secrets and know-how to be our primary intellectual property. Any disclosure, either intentional or unintentional, by our employees, the employees of third parties with whom we share our facilities or third party consultants and vendors that we engage to perform research, clinical trials or manufacturing activities, or misappropriation by third parties (such as through a cybersecurity breach) of our trade secrets or proprietary information could enable competitors to duplicate or surpass our technological achievements, thus eroding our competitive position in our market.

Trade secrets and know-how can be difficult to protect. We require our employees to enter into written employment agreements containing provisions of confidentiality and obligations to assign to us any inventions generated in the course of their employment. We further seek to protect our potential trade secrets, proprietary know-how, and information in part, by

entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who are given access to them, such as our corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, CROs, CMOs, consultants, advisors and other third parties. With our consultants, contractors, and outside scientific collaborators, these agreements typically include invention assignment obligations. While it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing an enforceable agreement with each party who in fact conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. Despite these efforts, our assignment agreements may not be self-executing and any of 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. If we fail in bringing or defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights. Such an outcome could materially, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and growth prospects. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and distraction to management and other employees. The assignment risks of this paragraph could also pertain to any intellectual property licensed-in to us. In addition, some courts inside and outside the U.S. 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 or other third party, 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 or other third party, our competitive position would be harmed.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties.

We employ individuals who were previously employed at other biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies, or at research institutions. Although we seek to protect our ownership of intellectual property rights by ensuring that our agreements with our employees, collaborators, and other third parties with whom we do business include provisions requiring such parties to assign rights in inventions to us, we may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed confidential information of our employees' former employers or other third parties. We or our licensors may also be subject to claims that former employers or other third parties have an ownership interest in our patents. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. There is no guarantee of success in defending these claims, and if we or our licensors fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, valuable intellectual property. Even if we are successful, litigation could result in substantial cost and be a distraction to our management and other employees.

Intellectual property rights do not necessarily address all potential threats to our competitive advantage.

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations, and may not adequately protect our business or permit us to maintain our competitive advantage. For example:

- others may be able to make product candidates that are similar to ours but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own or have exclusively licensed;
- we or our licensors or future collaborators might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by the issued patent or pending patent application that we own or have exclusively licensed;
- we or our licensors or future collaborators might not have been the first to file patent applications covering certain of our inventions;
- others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing our intellectual property rights;
- it is possible that our pending patent applications will not lead to issued patents;
- issued patents that we own or have exclusively licensed may be held invalid or unenforceable, as a result of legal challenges by our competitors;

- our competitors might conduct research and development activities in countries where we do not have patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in our major commercial markets;
- we cannot ensure that any of our patents, or any of our pending patent applications, if issued, or those of our licensors, will include claims having a scope sufficient to protect our product candidates;
- we cannot ensure that any patents issued to us or our licensors will provide a basis for an exclusive market for our commercially viable product candidates or will provide us with any competitive advantages;
- the U.S. Supreme Court, other U.S. federal courts, U.S. Congress, the USPTO or similar foreign authorities may change the standards of patentability and any such changes could narrow or invalidate, or change the scope of, our or our licensors' patents;
- patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position on our product candidates for an adequate amount of time;
- we cannot ensure that our commercial activities or product candidates will not infringe upon the patents of others;
- we cannot ensure that we will be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates on a substantial scale, if approved, before the relevant patents that we own or license expire;
- we may choose not to file a patent in order to maintain certain trade secrets or know-how, and a third party may subsequently file a patent covering such intellectual property;
- we may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable; and
- the patents of others may have an adverse effect on our business.

Should any of these events occur, they could significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects.

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

Patent rights are of limited duration. 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. A patent term extension based on regulatory delay may be available in the U.S. However, only a single patent can be extended for each marketing approval, and any patent can be extended only once, for a single product. Moreover, the scope of protection during the period of the patent term extension does not extend to the full scope of the claim, but instead only to the scope of the product as approved. Laws governing analogous patent term extensions in foreign jurisdictions vary widely, as do laws governing the ability to obtain multiple patents from a single patent family. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such candidates might expire before or shortly after such product candidates are commercialized. Even if patents covering our product candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired for a product, we may be open to competition from biosimilar or generic products. Additionally, we may not receive an extension if we fail to apply within applicable deadlines, fail to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise fail to satisfy applicable requirements. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or restoration, or the term of any such extension is less than we request, the period during which we will have the right to exclusively market our product will be shortened and our competitors may obtain approval of competing products following our patent expiration, and our revenue could be reduced, possibly materially.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

Our industry is highly regulated by the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities. We must comply with extensive, strictly enforced regulatory requirements to develop, obtain, and maintain marketing approval for XDEMVY or any of our product candidates, if approved.

XDEMVY and any product candidates we develop and the activities associated with their development and commercialization, including their design, testing, manufacturing, safety, efficacy, recordkeeping, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution are very heavily regulated. We have not received approval to market any product

candidates from regulatory authorities in any jurisdiction. We have only limited experience in filing and supporting the applications necessary to gain marketing approvals and have relied and expect to continue to rely on third-party CROs to assist us in this process. Securing FDA or comparable foreign regulatory approval such as a marketing authorization from the European Commission or the competent authorities of the individual EU Member States requires the submission of extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information for each therapeutic indication to establish the product candidate's safety and efficacy for its intended use. Securing regulatory approval also requires the submission of information about the product manufacturing process to, and inspection of manufacturing facilities by, the relevant regulatory authority. It takes years to complete the testing of a new drug and development delays and/or failure can occur at any stage of testing. Any of our present and future clinical trials may be delayed, halted, not authorized, or approval of any of our products may be delayed or may not be obtained due to any of the following:

- any preclinical study or clinical trial may fail to produce safety and efficacy results satisfactory to the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities;
- preclinical and clinical data can be interpreted in different ways, which could delay, limit or prevent marketing approval;
- negative or inconclusive results from a preclinical study or clinical trial or adverse events during a clinical trial could cause a preclinical study or clinical trial to be repeated or a development program to be terminated, even if other studies or trials relating to the development program are ongoing or have been completed and were successful;
- the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities can place a clinical hold on a trial if, among other reasons, it finds that subjects enrolled in the trial are or would be exposed to an unreasonable and significant risk of illness or injury;
- the facilities that we utilize, or the processes or facilities of third-party vendors, including without limitation the contract manufacturers who are or will be manufacturing drug substance and drug product for us or any potential collaborators, may not satisfactorily complete inspections by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities; and
- we may encounter delays or rejections based on changes in FDA regulations, standards or policies or the regulations, standards or policies of comparable foreign regulatory authorities during the period in which we develop a product candidate or the period required for review of any final marketing approval before we are able to market any product candidate.

In addition, information generated during the clinical trial process is susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit, or prevent marketing approval at any stage of the approval process.

Moreover, early positive preclinical or clinical trial results may not be replicated in later clinical trials. As more product candidates within a particular class of drugs proceed through clinical development to regulatory review and approval, the amount and type of clinical data that may be required by regulatory authorities may increase or change. Failure to demonstrate adequately the quality, safety and efficacy of any of our product candidates would delay or prevent marketing approval of the applicable product candidate. We cannot assure you that if clinical trials are completed, either we or our potential collaborators will submit applications for required authorizations to manufacture or market potential products or that any such application will be reviewed and approved by appropriate regulatory authorities in a timely manner, if at all. Changes in marketing approval policies during the development period, changes in or the enactment of additional statutes or regulations, or changes in regulatory review for each submitted product application, may cause delays in the approval or rejection of an application.

Changes in healthcare law and implementing regulations, as well as changes in healthcare policy, may impact our business in ways that we cannot currently predict, and may have a significant adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In the U.S. and some foreign jurisdictions, there have been, and continue to be, several legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes regarding the healthcare system that could restrict or regulate post-approval activities, impact pricing and reimbursement and affect our ability to profitably sell XDEMVY or any other product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval and prevent or delay marketing approval of product candidates. Among policy makers and payers both federally and on the state level in the U.S. and elsewhere, including in the EU, there is significant interest in promoting

changes in healthcare systems with the stated goals of containing healthcare costs, improving quality and/or expanding access. In the U.S., the pharmaceutical industry has been a particular focus of these efforts and has been significantly affected by major legislative initiatives.

The ACA substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both the government and private insurers, and significantly impacted the U.S. pharmaceutical industry. The ACA, among other things: (i) introduced a new average manufacturer price definition for drugs and biologics that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected and not generally dispensed through retail community pharmacies; (ii) increased the minimum Medicaid rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program and expanded rebate liability from fee-for-service Medicaid utilization to include the utilization of Medicaid managed care organizations as well; (iii) established a branded prescription drug fee that pharmaceutical manufacturers of branded prescription drugs must pay to the federal government; (iv) expanded the list of covered entities eligible to participate in the 340B program; (v) established a new Medicare Part D coverage gap discount program, in which manufacturers must agree to offer 70% (increased from 50% in 2019) point-of-sale discounts off negotiated prices of applicable brand drugs to eligible beneficiaries during their coverage gap period, as a condition for the manufacturer's outpatient drugs to be covered under Medicare Part D (which, under the IRA, will be replaced by a new manufacturer discount program starting in 2025); (vi) expanded 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 individuals with income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level, thereby potentially increasing manufacturers' Medicaid rebate liability; (vii) created a licensure framework for follow on biologic products; and (viii) established a Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation, at the CMS to test innovative payment and service delivery models to lower Medicare and Medicaid spending, potentially including prescription drug spending.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial challenges to certain aspects of the ACA, as well as efforts by Congress to modify, and agencies to alter the implementation of, certain aspects of the ACA. For example, Congress eliminated the tax penalty for not complying with the ACA's individual mandate to carry health insurance. Further, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, among other things, amended the ACA, effective January 1, 2019, to increase from 50% to 70% the point-of-sale discount that is owed by pharmaceutical manufacturers who participate in Medicare Part D to close the coverage gap in most Medicare drug plans, commonly referred to as the "donut hole" (which, under the IRA, will be replaced by a new manufacturer discount program starting in 2025). In the future, Congress may consider other legislation to modify elements of the ACA or other health care reform measures, agencies may further alter their implementation of elements of the ACA or other such measures, and other judicial challenges to elements of the ACA or other such measures may be brought. The extent to which any such changes may impact our business or financial condition is uncertain.

It is possible that the ACA, as currently enacted or may be amended in the future, as well as other healthcare reform measures including those that may be adopted in the future, may result in more rigorous coverage criteria, and less favorable payment methodologies, or other downward pressure on coverage and payment and the price that we receive for any approved product. Any reduction in reimbursement or restriction on coverage under Medicare or other government programs may result in a similar reduction or restriction by private payers.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. These changes include aggregate reductions to Medicare payments to providers of up to 2% per fiscal year pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 and subsequent laws. Subsequent legislation extended the 2% reduction, generally to 2031. Sequestration is currently set at 2% and will increase to 2.25% for the first half of fiscal year 2030, to 3% for the second half of fiscal year 2030, and to 4% for the remainder of the sequestration period that lasts through the first six months of fiscal year 2031. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 among other things, also reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. New laws may result in additional reductions in Medicare and other healthcare funding, which may materially adversely affect customer demand and affordability for our products and related services and, accordingly, the results of our financial operations. Additional changes that may affect our business include the expansion of new programs such as Medicare payment for performance initiatives for physicians under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 which first affected physician payment in 2019. It is unclear how the introduction of the Medicare quality payment program will impact our business.

The IRA introduces several changes to the Medicare Part D benefit, including a limit on annual out-of-pocket costs and a change in manufacturer liability under the program which could negatively affect the profitability of our product candidates. The IRA sunsets the current Medicare Part D coverage gap discount program starting in 2025 and replaces it with a new manufacturer discount program. Failure to pay a discount under this new program will be subject to a civil monetary penalty. In addition, the IRA establishes a Medicare Part B inflation rebate scheme and a Medicare Part D inflation rebate

scheme, under which, generally speaking, manufacturers will owe rebates if the price of a Medicare Part B or Part D drug increases faster than the pace of inflation. Failure to timely pay a Medicare Part B or Part D inflation rebate is subject to a civil monetary penalty. The IRA also creates a drug price negotiation program under which the prices for Medicare units of certain high Medicare spend drugs and biologics without generic or biosimilar competition will be capped by reference to, among other things, a specified Non FAMP starting in 2026. Failure to comply with requirements under the drug price negotiation program is subject to an excise tax and/or a civil monetary penalty. This or any other legislative change could impact the market conditions for our products.

In the EU, the European Commission has published a proposal that intends to reduce the regulatory data protection period and orphan market exclusivity period for new medicinal products. Although it is currently uncertain if the proposal will be adopted in its current form and it is uncertain if and when the revised legislation would enter into force, this reform can impact our product candidates in the EU.

There has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which drug manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which have resulted in several Congressional inquiries and proposed bills and initiatives, as well as state efforts, designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drug products. Individual states in the U.S. have become increasingly active in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and biological product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures. Additionally, states have established Prescription Drug Affordability Boards (or similar entities) to review high-cost drugs and, in some cases, set upper payment limits.

We expect that these and other healthcare reform measures in the future, may result in more rigorous coverage criteria and lower reimbursement, and in additional downward pressure on the price that we receive for any approved product. Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government-funded programs may result in a similar reduction in payments from private payers. The implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may hinder us in generating revenue, attaining profitability or commercializing our drugs, once marketing approval is obtained.

In the EU, the European Commission has published a proposal that intends to reduce the regulatory data protection period for new medicinal products, which would allow generic competitors to obtain marketing authorization for generic products relying on our data earlier than under the current laws and we may be faced with earlier generic competition and lower prices for our product on the EU market. The legislative process for this reform is expected to take several years. Although it is currently uncertain if the proposal will be adopted in its current form and it is uncertain if and when the revised legislation would enter into force, this reform could impact our product candidates in the EU.

In the EU, coverage and reimbursement status of any product candidates for which we obtain regulatory approval are provided for by the national laws of EU Member States. The requirements may differ across the EU Member States. In markets outside of the U.S. and the EU, reimbursement and healthcare payment systems vary significantly by country, and many countries have instituted price ceilings on specific products and therapies. Also, at the national level, actions have been taken to enact transparency laws regarding payments between pharmaceutical companies and health care professionals.

We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action in the U.S., the EU or any other jurisdiction. If we or any third parties we may engage with are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we or such third parties are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, our product candidates may lose any regulatory approval that may have been obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

Our direct-to-consumer marketing may be subject to increased regulatory scrutiny.

On September 9, 2025, following the issuance of a presidential memorandum, the FDA issued a large wave of untitled letters to numerous pharmaceutical companies across a wide range of products. These letters warned of increased scrutiny of benefit/risk presentations and claims to promote compliance with “fair balance” guidelines in promotional materials, including DTC campaigns, and stated that the FDA intends to take aggressive action to ensure conformity with the law going forward. In addition, the FDA also issued a number of “cease-and-desist” letters to various companies, alleging false or misleading presentations and misbranding, and requiring rapid remedial action. While we have not yet received any such letters, the increase in enforcement efforts by the FDA could lead us to modify, pause, or withdraw ads, and could delay campaigns, increase compliance costs, or adversely affect demand for our product.

The FDA has also specifically targeted DTC television advertisements. Recent enforcement actions against TV ads have cited misleading efficacy claims and presentations that fail to convey a truthful, non-misleading net impression, even where risk information is present. While we believe that our ads are compliant with the FDA's requirements, if the FDA were to determine that any of our ads are misleading or unbalanced, we could receive untitled or warning letters and be required to cease dissemination of such ads, undertake corrective advertising, or face other penalties, any of which could harm our reputation and commercial performance.

In addition, our TV ads must comply with the FDA's "clear, conspicuous, and neutral" ("CCN") standards. The final rule was issued on November 21, 2023 and became effective on May 20, 2024, with compliance required as of November 20, 2024. The FDA's Office of Prescription Drug Promotion ("OPDP") reviews draft DTC TV ads for CCN compliance, and the agency has emphasized the industry's obligation to bring ads into compliance. Failure to meet these standards, for example, by using distracting visuals and audio, overly technical wording, or insufficient prominence, could result in enforcement by the FDA, required changes to our ads, or campaign delays.

Regulatory expectations and enforcement priorities are evolving and may continue to evolve in the future. If our interpretation of applicable requirements differs from the FDA's, or if guidance changes, we may incur additional review cycles, production costs, and operational burden (e.g., corrective messaging), and our commercialization plans and revenues could be adversely affected.

Our employees, independent contractors, clinical trial investigators, CROs, consultants, vendors and any potential commercial partners may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including non-compliance with regulatory standards and requirements and insider trading.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees, clinical trial investigators, CROs, consultants, vendors and any potential commercial partners. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct or disclosure of unauthorized activities to us that violates: (i) FDA laws and regulations or those of comparable foreign regulatory authorities, including those laws that require the reporting of true, complete and accurate information, (ii) manufacturing standards, (iii) federal and state health and data privacy, security, fraud and abuse, government price reporting, transparency reporting requirements, and other healthcare laws and regulations in the U.S. and abroad or (iv) laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data. Specifically, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, misconduct, 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. Activities subject to these laws could also involve the improper use or misrepresentation of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, creation of fraudulent data in preclinical studies or clinical trials or illegal misappropriation of drug product, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by employees and other third parties, 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 comply with such laws or regulations. We adopted a code of conduct applicable to all of our employees immediately following the completion of our IPO, as well as a disclosure program and other applicable policies and procedures, but it is not always possible to identify and deter employee 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 comply with these laws or regulations. Additionally, we are subject to the risk that a person or government could allege such fraud or other misconduct, even if none occurred. 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 civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, disgorgements, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, other U.S. federal healthcare programs or healthcare programs in other jurisdictions, integrity oversight and reporting obligations to resolve allegations of non-compliance, individual imprisonment, other sanctions, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, and curtailment of our operations.

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

We, and the third parties with whom we share our facilities, are subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures and the handling, use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. Each of our operations involve the use of hazardous and flammable materials, including chemicals and biological and radioactive materials. Each of our operations also produce hazardous waste products. We generally contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and wastes. We cannot eliminate the risk of

contamination or injury from these materials. We could be held liable for any resulting damages in the event of contamination or injury resulting from the use of hazardous materials by us or the third parties with whom we share our facilities, and any liability could exceed our resources. We also could incur significant costs associated with civil or criminal fines and penalties.

Although we maintain general liability insurance as well as workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of hazardous materials, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. We do not maintain insurance for environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us in connection with our storage or disposal of biological, hazardous or radioactive materials.

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

Further, with respect to the operations of our current and any future third-party contract manufacturers, it is possible that if they fail to operate in compliance with applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations or properly dispose of wastes associated with our products, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, suffer reputational harm or experience a disruption in the manufacture and supply of our product candidates or products. In addition, our supply chain may be adversely impacted if any of our third-party contract manufacturers become subject to injunctions or other sanctions as a result of their non-compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. For example, we source our API for XDEMVY, lotilaner, from Elanco, who sources through a single source supplier. If such manufacturers become subject to such injunctions or sanctions due to non-compliance, it could delay, prevent or impair our commercialization efforts, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

The pharmaceutical legislation reform as proposed by the European Commission in April 2023 would, if adopted, also impose stricter rules regarding the 'Environmental Risk Assessment' that pharmaceutical manufacturers are obliged to perform. Under the proposal for new legislation, non-compliance with the Environmental Risk Assessment requirements could result in the withdrawal or refusal of a marketing authorization.

We may be subject to federal, state and foreign healthcare and abuse laws and false claims laws, as well as information privacy and security laws and regulations. If we are unable to comply, or have not fully complied, with such laws, we could face substantial penalties, criminal sanctions, contractual damages, reputational harm, and diminished profits and future earnings.

ECPs and third-party payers will play a primary role in the recommendation and prescription of XDEMVY and any future product candidates we may develop and any product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. Our arrangements with ECPs, patients, third-party payers and customers may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations that may affect our business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we market, sell and distribute our products. As a biopharmaceutical company, federal and state healthcare laws and regulations pertaining to fraud and abuse are applicable to our business and may affect our ability to operate.

We have entered into consulting and scientific advisory board arrangements with physicians and other ECPs, including some who could influence the use of XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved. Because of the complex and far-reaching nature of these laws, regulatory agencies may view these transactions as prohibited arrangements that must be restructured, or discontinued, or for which we could be subject to other significant penalties. We could be adversely affected if regulatory agencies interpret our financial relationships with providers who may influence the ordering of and use of XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved, to be in violation of applicable laws.

The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform. Various state and federal regulatory and enforcement agencies continue actively to investigate violations of health care laws and regulations, and the U.S. Congress continues to strengthen the arsenal of enforcement tools. Responding to investigations can be time- and resource-consuming and can divert management's attention from the business. Any such investigation or settlement could increase our costs or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business.

Efforts to ensure that our collaborations or business arrangements with third parties, and our business generally, comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will likely be costly. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices may not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of

these laws or any other current or future governmental laws and regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgements, individual imprisonment, exclusion from government funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws, and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could substantially disrupt our operations.

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

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

Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for new products to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA and the SEC, have had to furlough critical FDA, SEC and other government employees and stop critical activities. While the most recent government shut down occurred on October 1, 2025, it is uncertain how long this shutdown or any future government shut downs will last. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, in our operations as a public company, current and future government shutdowns could impact our ability to access the public markets and obtain necessary capital in order to properly capitalize and continue our operations.

We are subject to certain U.S. and foreign anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, export control, sanctions, and other trade laws and regulations. We can face serious consequences for violations.

U.S. and foreign anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, export control, sanctions, and other trade laws and regulations, which we collectively refer to as "Trade Laws", prohibit, among other things, companies and their employees, agents, clinical research organizations, legal counsel, accountants, consultants, contractors, and other partners from authorizing, promising, offering, providing, soliciting, or receiving directly or indirectly, corrupt or improper payments or anything else of value to or from recipients in the public or private sector. Violations of Trade Laws can result in substantial criminal fines and civil penalties, imprisonment, the loss of trade privileges, debarment, tax reassessments, breach of contract and fraud litigation, reputational harm, and other consequences. We have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or government-affiliated hospitals, universities, and other organizations. We also expect our non-U.S. activities to increase over time. We expect to rely on third parties for research, preclinical studies, and clinical trials and/or to obtain necessary permits, licenses, patent registrations, and other marketing approvals. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of our personnel, agents, or partners, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have prior knowledge of such activities.

For XDEMVY, or if we receive marketing approval for another product candidate, we are and will continue being subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense and subject us to restrictions, withdrawal from the market, or penalties if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements or if we experience unanticipated problems with our product candidates, when and if approved.

Obtaining coverage and reimbursement approval for a product from a government or other third-party payer is a time-consuming and costly process that could require us to provide supporting scientific, clinical and cost effectiveness data for the use of our products to the payer. There may be significant delays in obtaining such coverage and reimbursement for newly approved products, and coverage may be more limited than the purposes for which the product is approved by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities. Moreover, eligibility for coverage and reimbursement does not imply that a product will be paid for in all cases or at a rate that covers our costs, including research, development, intellectual property, manufacture, sale and distribution expenses. Interim reimbursement levels for new products, if applicable, may also not be sufficient to cover our costs and may not be made permanent. Reimbursement rates may vary according to the use of the product and the clinical setting in which it is used, may be based on reimbursement levels already set for lower cost products and may be incorporated into existing payments for other services. Net prices for products may be reduced by mandatory

discounts or rebates required by government healthcare programs or private payers, by any future laws limiting drug prices and by any future relaxation of laws that presently restrict imports of product from countries where they may be sold at lower prices than in the U.S.

There is significant uncertainty related to the insurance coverage and reimbursement of newly approved products. Third-party payers often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting reimbursement policies, but also have their own methods and approval process apart from Medicare coverage and reimbursement determinations.

Coverage and reimbursement by a third-party payer may depend upon a number of factors, including the third-party payer's determination that use of a product is:

- a covered benefit under its health plan;
- safe, effective and medically necessary;
- appropriate for the specific patient;
- cost-effective; and
- neither experimental nor investigational.

We cannot be sure that reimbursement will be available for XDEMVY or any other product that we commercialize and, if coverage and reimbursement are available, what the level of reimbursement will be. Obtaining reimbursement for our products may be particularly difficult because of the higher prices often associated with branded therapeutics and therapeutics administered under the supervision of a physician. Our inability to promptly obtain coverage and adequate reimbursement rates from both government-funded and private payers for any approved products that we develop could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, our ability to raise capital needed to commercialize products and our overall financial condition.

Reimbursement may impact the demand for, and the price of, XDEMVY or any other product for which we obtain marketing approval. Assuming we obtain coverage for XDEMVY or another given product by a third-party payer, the resulting reimbursement payment rates may not be adequate or may require co-payments that patients find unacceptably high. Patients who are prescribed medications for the treatment of their conditions, and their prescribing physicians, generally rely on third-party payers to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with those medications. Patients are unlikely to use our products unless coverage is provided and reimbursement is adequate to cover all or a significant portion of the cost of our products. Therefore, coverage and adequate reimbursement is critical to new product acceptance. Coverage decisions may depend upon clinical and economic standards that disfavor new products when more established or lower cost therapeutic alternatives are already available or subsequently become available.

We expect to experience pricing pressures in connection with the sale of XDEMVY or any of our other product candidates due to the trend toward managed healthcare, the increasing influence of health maintenance organizations, and additional legislative changes. The downward pressure on healthcare costs in general, particularly prescription medicines, medical devices and surgical procedures and other treatments, has become very intense. As a result, increasingly high barriers are being erected to the successful commercialization of new products. Further, the adoption and implementation of any future governmental cost containment or other health reform initiative may result in additional downward pressure on the price that we may receive for any approved product.

Outside of the U.S., many countries require approval of the sale price of a product before it can be marketed and the pricing review period only begins after marketing or product licensing approval is granted. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some of these countries, we may be required to conduct a clinical trial that compares the cost-effectiveness of our product candidate to other available therapies. 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 marketing approval for a product candidate 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 revenue, if any, 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 product candidates, even if such product candidates obtain marketing approval.

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

We and any potential 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, 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 (the "FTC 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 the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"). Though we are not directly subject to HIPAA information privacy and security provisions – other than with respect to providing certain employee benefits, depending on the facts and circumstances, we could be subject to criminal penalties if we knowingly receive individually identifiable health information maintained by a HIPAA-covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by HIPAA.

Furthermore, states are constantly adopting new laws or amending existing laws, requiring attention to frequently changing regulatory requirements. For example, in California, the CCPA, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act ("CPRA"), creates transparency requirements, grants to California consumers (as that term is broadly defined) several rights with regard to their personal information, and places increased privacy and security obligations on entities handling personal data of consumers or households. The CCPA requires covered companies to provide disclosures to California consumers, and provides such consumers with ways to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CPRA introduced significant amendments to the CCPA and established and funded the CPPA. The amendments introduced by the CPRA went into effect on January 1, 2023, and implementing regulations continue to be introduced by the CPPA. Failure to comply with the CCPA may result in, among other things, significant civil penalties and injunctive relief, or potential statutory or actual damages. In addition, California residents have the right to bring a private right of action in connection with certain types of incidents. These claims may result in significant liability and potential damages. Other states including Virginia, Colorado, Utah, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Montana, Texas, and Connecticut, have enacted privacy laws similar to the CCPA that impose new obligations or limitations in areas affecting our business and we continue to assess the impact of these state legislations on our business as additional information and guidance becomes available. Similarly, there are a number of legislative proposals in the United States, at both the federal and state level, that could impose new obligations or limitations in areas affecting our business. The CCPA and other state laws could impact our business activities depending on how they are interpreted and exemplify the vulnerability of our business to not only cyber threats but also the evolving regulatory environment related to personal data and protected health information. The CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability, and similar laws have been proposed at the federal level and have been proposed and enacted in other states.

The Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") also sets expectations for failing to take appropriate steps to keep consumers' personal information secure, or failing to provide a level of security commensurate to promises made to individual about the security of their personal information (such as in a privacy notice) may constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act. The FTC expects a company's data security measures to be reasonable and appropriate in light of the sensitivity and volume of consumer information it holds, the size and complexity of its business, and the cost of available tools to improve security and reduce vulnerabilities. Individually identifiable health information is considered sensitive data that merits stronger safeguards. With respect to privacy, the FTC also sets expectations that companies honor the privacy promises made to individuals about how the company handles consumers' personal information; any failure to honor promises, such as the statements made in a privacy policy or on a website, may also constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the FTC Act. While we do not intend to engage in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, the FTC has the power to enforce promises as it interprets them, and events that we cannot fully control, such as data breaches, may result in FTC enforcement. Enforcement by the FTC under the FTC Act can result in civil penalties or enforcement actions.

Activities outside of the U.S. require adherence to local and national data protection standards, impose additional compliance requirements and generate additional risks of enforcement for non-compliance. EU Member States and the United Kingdom ("UK"), as well as other jurisdictions where we may in the future operate, have adopted data protection laws and regulations, which impose significant compliance obligations. For example, the EU General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") imposes certain obligations and restrictions on the ability to collect, analyze, use, store, disclose, transfer, or otherwise process personal data, including health-related information from clinical trial subjects. The GDPR imposes a broad range of obligations and restrictions relating to the processing and protection of personal data, including obligations to having a legal basis for processing personal data (which may result in some instances in obtaining the consent of the individuals to whom the personal data relates), providing detailed information about the processing activities disclosed to the individuals, dealing

with restrictions on sharing of personal data with third parties, and the transferring of personal data out of the EU, having contractual arrangements in place where required (such as with clinical trial sites and vendors), reporting in certain instances personal data breaches to data protection authorities and/or affected individuals, appointing data protection officers, conducting data protection impact assessments, responding to privacy rights requests, and keeping records of processing activities. The GDPR may increase our responsibility and liability in relation to personal data that we process and we may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to ensure ongoing compliance with applicable privacy and data security laws, to protect against security breaches and hackers, or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. This may be onerous and if our efforts to comply with the GDPR or other applicable EU laws and regulations are not successful, it could adversely affect our business. Recent scrutiny and reevaluation of legal mechanisms to allow for the transfer of personal data from the European Economic Area ("EEA"), Switzerland, or UK to the U.S. may impact our ability to transfer personal data or otherwise may cause us to incur significant costs to do so legally. Although there are legal mechanisms to allow for the transfer of personal data from the EEA, Switzerland, and the UK to the U.S., uncertainty about compliance with EU data protection laws remains and data protection authorities from the different EU Member States may interpret the GDPR differently, and guidance on implementation and compliance practices are often updated or otherwise revised, which adds to the complexity of processing personal data in the EU. Enforcement by EU and UK regulators is generally active, and failure to comply with the GDPR or applicable EU Member State/UK local law may result in substantial fines, amongst other things (such as notices requiring compliance within a certain timeframe). The GDPR provides for fines and other administrative penalties in the event of any non-compliance, including fines of up to 10,000,000 Euros or up to 2% of our total worldwide annual turnover for certain comparatively minor offenses, or up to 20,000,000 Euros or up to 4% of our total worldwide annual turnover for more serious offenses. The GDPR also confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with data protection authorities, seek judicial remedies, and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the GDPR. Further, the UK Government may amend/update UK data protection laws, which may result in changes to our business operations and potentially incur commercial cost.

Additionally, European/UK data protection laws, including the GDPR, generally restrict the transfer of personal data from the EEA (including the EU), UK, and Switzerland, to the U.S. and most other countries (except those deemed to be adequate by the European Commission/UK Secretary of State as applicable) unless the parties to the transfer have implemented specific safeguards to protect the transferred personal data. This may cause us to incur significant compliance costs for implementing lawful transfer mechanisms, conducting data transfer impact assessments, and implementing additional measures where necessary to ensure that personal data transferred are adequately protected in a manner essentially equivalent to the EU. The GDPR provides different transfer mechanisms we can use to lawfully transfer personal data from the EU to countries outside the EU. An example is relying on adequacy decisions of the European Commission, such as the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework which was adopted by the European Commission in 2023 ("EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework"). The adequacy decision concludes that the U.S. ensures an adequate level of protection (compared to that of the EU) for personal data transferred from the EU to U.S. companies participating in the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework. The adequacy decisions of the European Commission are subject to periodic reviews and may be amended or withdrawn. Another example of a lawful transfer mechanism under the GDPR is using the EU Standard Contractual Clauses ("EU SCCs") as approved by the European Commission in 2021. In order to use the EU SCCs mechanism, the exporter and the importer must ensure that the importer may guarantee a level of personal data protection in the importing country's level of protection must be adequate that is essentially equivalent to that of the EEA. It follows from case law of the Court of Justice of the EU and the European Data Protection Board that compliance with EU data transfer obligations involves conducting transfer impact assessments, which includes documenting detailed analyses of data access and protection laws in the countries in which data importers are located, which can be costly and time-consuming. Data importers must also expend resources in analyzing their ability to comply with transfer obligations, including implementing new safeguards and controls to further protect personal data In the UK, international transfer mechanisms have been approved, including: the International Data Transfer Agreement and the International Data Transfer Addendum to the EU SCCs. The UK Information Commissioner's Office has issued and maintains guidance on how to approach undertaking risk assessments for transfers of UK data to non-adequate countries outside the UK.

A lack of valid transfer mechanisms for data subject to EU/UK data protection laws could increase exposure to enforcement actions as described above, and may affect our business operations and require commercial cost (including potentially limiting our ability to collaborate/work with certain third parties and/or requiring an increase in our data processing capabilities in the EU/UK). Further, the EU/UK data protection laws (including laws on international data transfers as set out above) may also be updated/revised, accompanied by new guidance and/or judicial/regulatory interpretations, which could entail further impacts on our compliance efforts and increased cost.

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), significant fines, private litigation, and/or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our financial condition, operating results and business. Moreover, clinical trial subjects

about whom we or our potential collaborators obtain personal data, as well as the providers who share this personal data with us, may contractually limit our ability to use and disclose the personal data. Claims that we have violated individuals' privacy rights, failed to comply with data protection laws, or breached our contractual obligations, even if we are not found liable, could be expensive and time-consuming to defend and could result in adverse publicity that could harm our business. We cannot assure you that our third-party service providers with access to our or our customers', suppliers', trial patients' and employees' personally identifiable and other sensitive or confidential information in relation to which we are responsible will not breach contractual obligations imposed by us, or that they will not experience data security breaches or attempts thereof, which could have a corresponding effect on our business, including putting us in breach of our obligations under privacy and data protection laws and regulations and/or which could in turn adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that our contractual measures and our own privacy and security- related safeguards will protect us from the risks associated with the third-party processing, storage and transmission of such information. Furthermore, the laws are not consistent, and compliance in the event of a widespread data breach is costly.

Risks Related to Ownership of our Common Stock

The stock price of our common stock may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- our failure to achieve product development or commercialization goals or regulatory approval milestones in the timeframe we announce;
- overall performance of the equity markets;
- our operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;
- results from our ongoing clinical trials and future clinical trials with our current and future product candidates or of our competitors;
- delays in the commencement, enrollment and the ultimate completion of clinical trials;
- changes in our projected operating results that we provide to the public, our failure to meet these projections or changes in recommendations by securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock;
- regulatory actions with respect to our product or product candidates;
- regulatory or legal developments in the U.S. and other countries;
- the level of expenses related to future product candidates or clinical development programs;
- changes in hospital or ECP practices;
- announcements of acquisitions, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- developments or disputes concerning patent applications, issued patents or other intellectual property or proprietary rights;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- the economy as a whole and market conditions in our industry;
- variations in our financial results or the financial results of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- financing or other corporate transactions, or inability to obtain additional funding;
- trading activity by a limited number of stockholders who together beneficially own a majority of our outstanding common stock;

- the expiration of market standoff or contractual lock-up agreements;
- the size of our market float; and
- any other factors discussed in this report.

In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many biopharmaceutical companies. Stock prices of many biopharmaceutical companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, stockholders have filed securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business and adversely affect our business.

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 will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If securities or industry analysts cease coverage of us, the trading price for our common stock would be negatively affected. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our common stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our common stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our common stock could decrease, which might cause our common stock price and trading volume to decline.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause the price of our common stock to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause our stock price to decline. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. As of September 30, 2025, we had 42,447,882 shares of common stock outstanding. 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, (the “Securities Act”) and various vesting agreements.

We have registered and intend to continue to register all shares of common stock that we may issue under our equity compensation plans. Once we register these shares, they can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to volume limitations applicable to affiliates. We cannot predict what effect, if any, sales of our shares in the public market or the availability of shares for sale will have on the market price of our common stock. However, future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued upon exercise of our outstanding warrant or options, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. We also expect that significant additional capital may be needed in the future to continue our planned operations. To raise capital, we may sell common stock, including pursuant to our 2023 ATM Prospectus, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. For example, in March 2025, we completed a follow-on public offering of 3.2 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of $44.50 per share, for aggregate net proceeds of approximately $134.8 million (after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other estimated offering-related expenses). In March 2024, we completed a follow-on public offering of 3.3 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of $32.00 per share and, in lieu of common stock to a certain investor, pre-funded warrants to purchase 312,500 shares of our common stock at a price of $31.9999 per pre-funded warrant, for aggregate net proceeds of $107.7 million (after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other estimated offering-related expenses). In 2023 we raised approximately $19.2 million, after deducting broker commissions and fees, through sales under our 2023 ATM Prospectus. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale and issuance of shares or other securities convertible into shares, our stockholders will be diluted. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock.

The concentration of our stock ownership will likely limit your ability to influence corporate matters, including the ability to influence the outcome of director elections and other matters requiring stockholder approval.

Our officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock acting together, will, due to their holdings of our common stock, have significant influence over all matters that require approval by our stockholders,

including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Corporate actions might be taken even if other stockholders oppose them. This concentration of ownership might also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of our company that other stockholders may view as beneficial.

Requirements associated with being a public company will increase our costs significantly, as well as divert significant company resources and management attention.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, or the other rules and regulations of the SEC, or any securities exchange relating to public companies. Compliance with the various reporting and other requirements applicable to public companies requires considerable time and attention of management and we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. We cannot assure you that we will satisfy our obligations as a public company on a timely basis.

In addition, as a public company, it may be more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified personnel to serve on our Board of Directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements could be impaired, which could result in sanctions or other penalties that would harm our business.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations of Nasdaq. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. We must perform system and process design evaluation and testing of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Therefore, we will need to continue to dedicate internal resources, including through hiring additional financial and accounting personnel, potentially engaging outside consultants, continue to assess and document the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting, continue steps to improve control processes as appropriate, validate through testing that controls are functioning as documented and implement a continuous reporting and improvement process for internal control over financial reporting. This requires us to incur substantial professional fees and internal costs to maintain compliance.

We may discover weaknesses in our system of internal financial and accounting controls and procedures that could result in a material misstatement of our financial statements. Our internal control over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud will be detected.

If we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner, or if we are unable to maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting, we may not be able to produce timely and accurate financial statements. If that were to happen, our investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities including equivalent foreign authorities.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared nor paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Our 2024 Credit Facility also contains a negative covenant that prohibits us from paying dividends subject to limited exceptions. Consequently, stockholders must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

We could be subject to securities class action litigation.

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 biopharmaceutical companies have experienced

significant stock price volatility in recent years. If we face such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations or our guidance.

Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly in the future, which makes it difficult for us to predict our future operating results. Our operating results may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may be difficult to predict, including the following:

- the cost of manufacturing XDEMVY or our other product candidates, which may vary depending on the quantity of production and the terms of our agreements with manufacturers;
- the level of demand for XDEMVY or our product candidates should they receive approval, which may vary significantly;
- the risk/benefit profile, cost and reimbursement policies with respect to XDEMVY or our product candidates, if approved, and existing and potential future drugs that compete with our product candidates;
- the gross-to-net yields for XDEMVY or our other product candidates, if approved;
- the timing and success or failure of clinical trials for our product candidates or competing product candidates, or any other change in the competitive landscape of our industry, including consolidation among our competitors or partners;
- our ability to successfully recruit patients for preclinical studies and clinical trials, and any delays caused by difficulties in such recruitment efforts;
- our ability to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, and the timing and scope of any such approvals we may receive;
- the timing and cost of, and level of investment in, research and development activities relating to our product candidates, which may change from time to time;
- our ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel;
- expenditures that we will or may incur to develop additional product candidates;
- the changing and volatile U.S., EU and global economic environments, including the impact of current or future health pandemics; and
- future accounting pronouncements or changes in our accounting policies.

The cumulative effects of these factors could result in large fluctuations and unpredictability in our quarterly and annual operating results. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. This variability and unpredictability could also result in our failing to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of analysts or investors or below any forecasts we may provide to the market, or if the forecasts we provide to the market are below the expectations of analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Such a stock price decline could occur even when we have met any previously publicly stated guidance we may provide.

Delaware law and provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest difficult, thereby depressing the trading price of our common stock.

Our status as a Delaware corporation and the anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL") may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control by prohibiting us from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the person becomes an interested stockholder, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and

amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult, including the following:

- a classified Board of Directors with three-year staggered terms, which could delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our Board of Directors;
- the ability of our Board of Directors to issue shares of preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquiror;
- the exclusive right of our Board of Directors to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of our Board of Directors or the resignation, death or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our Board of Directors;
- a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders;
- the requirement that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by a majority vote of our entire Board of Directors, the Chairman of our Board of Directors or our Chief Executive Officer, which could delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;
- the requirement for the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all of the then-outstanding shares of the voting stock, voting together as a single class, to amend the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, which may inhibit the ability of an acquiror to effect such amendments to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt; and
- advance notice procedures with which stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to our Board of Directors or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time. A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision by express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or by amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. However, we have not opted out of this provision.

These and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for stockholders or potential acquirors to obtain control of our Board of Directors or initiate actions that are opposed by our then-current Board of Directors, including delay or impede a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving our company. The existence of these provisions could negatively affect the price of our common stock and limit opportunities for you to realize value in a corporate transaction.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the U.S. federal district courts are the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the DGCL, our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine.

This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our certificate of incorporation will further provide that the U.S. federal district courts will be the exclusive

forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our certificate of incorporation. This may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions and there can be no assurance that the provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions.

This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees and may discourage these types of lawsuits. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

In December 2024, Bobak Azamian, our Chief Executive Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of up to 24,000 shares of common stock held by Dr. Azamian between March 24, 2025 and March 23, 2026. For the quarter ended September 30, 2025, Dr. Azamian sold 12,000 shares under this adopted 10b5-1 Plan.

In September 2025, Dianne Whitfield, our Chief Human Resources Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of up to 57,925 shares of common stock held by Ms. Whitfield between December 16, 2025 and April 1, 2026.

In September 2025, William Link, a member of our Board of Directors, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of up to 50,000 shares of common stock held by Dr. Link between December 15, 2025 and December 14, 2026.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2025, none of our other officers or directors, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), informed us of an adoption or termination of a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, each as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description	Form	File Number	Incorporated by Reference Exhibit	Date	Filed Herewith
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document).					X

* The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 that accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TARSUS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Date: November 4, 2025

/s/ Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.
Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.
President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 4, 2025

/s/ Jeffrey Farrow
Jeffrey Farrow
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Strategy Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2025

By: /s/ Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.

Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.
President, Chief Executive Officer and Board Chairman
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jeffrey Farrow, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2025

By: /s/ Jeffrey Farrow

Jeffrey Farrow
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Strategy Officer
(*Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer*)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Bobak Azamian, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 4, 2025

By: /s/ Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.
Bobak Azamian, M.D., Ph.D.
President, Chief Executive Officer and Board Chairman
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tarsus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jeffrey Farrow, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 4, 2025

By: /s/ Jeffrey Farrow
Jeffrey Farrow
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Strategy Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)