

SOLIGENIX, INC.
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2017

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 March 31, 2017

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 No. 000-16929

SOLIGENIX, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-1505029

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

29 EMMONS DRIVE, SUITE C-10 PRINCETON, NJ

(Address of principal executive offices)

08540

(Zip Code)

(609) 538-8200

(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)

Indicate by check whether the registrant (1) 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 and posted on its corporate Web Site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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As of May 8, 2017, 5,672,657 shares of the registrant's common stock (par value, \$.001 per share) were outstanding.

SOLIGENIX, INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1 - Financial Statements****Soligenix, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,143,821	\$8,772,567
Contracts and grants receivable	993,490	1,206,777
Prepaid expenses	137,487	134,431
Total current assets	8,274,798	10,113,775
Office furniture and equipment, net	23,122	26,702
Intangible assets, net	111,290	126,628
Total assets	\$8,409,210	\$10,267,105
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$1,346,610	\$1,708,091
Accrued expenses	1,073,348	806,118
Accrued compensation	172,889	355,648
Total current liabilities	2,592,847	2,869,857
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 350,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016; respectively; 5,472,532 shares and 5,470,032 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	5,473	5,470
Additional paid-in capital	157,667,289	157,514,740
Accumulated deficit	(151,856,399)	(150,122,962)
Total shareholders' equity	5,816,363	7,397,248
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$8,409,210	\$10,267,105

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

Soligenix, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Contract revenue	\$1,330,884	\$2,630,986
Cost of revenues	(1,087,315)	(2,232,335)
Gross profit	243,569	398,651
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	1,217,540	1,428,499
General and administrative	764,219	875,857
Total operating expenses	1,981,759	2,304,356
Loss from operations	(1,738,190)	(1,905,705)
Other income (expense):		
Change in fair value of warrant liability	-	760,157
Interest income (expense)	4,753	(3,885)
Total other income	4,753	756,272
Net loss	\$(1,733,437)	\$(1,149,433)
Basic net loss per share	\$(0.32)	\$(0.37)
Diluted net loss per share	\$(0.32)	\$(0.59)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	5,472,449	3,127,942
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	5,472,449	3,260,073

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

Soligenix, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017****(Unaudited)**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Accumulated	
	Shares	Par Value	Capital	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	5,470,032	\$5,470	\$157,514,740	\$(150,122,962)	\$7,397,248
Issuance of common stock to vendor	2,500	3	5,922		5,925
Share-based compensation expense			146,627		146,627
Net loss				(1,733,437)	(1,733,437)
Balance, March 31, 2017	5,472,532	\$5,473	\$157,667,289	\$(151,856,399)	\$5,816,363

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

Soligenix, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Three Months Ended March 31,****(Unaudited)**

	2017	2016
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(1,733,437)	\$(1,149,433)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization and depreciation	21,050	22,607
Amortization of discount on debt	-	6,251
Share-based compensation	146,627	136,411
Issuance of common stock for services	5,925	-
Change in fair value of warrant liability	-	(760,157)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contracts and grants receivable	213,287	961,911
Prepaid expenses	(3,056)	154,742
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(94,251)	252,835
Accrued compensation	(182,760)	(263,006)
Total adjustments	106,822	511,594
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,626,615)	(637,839)
Investing activities		
Purchases of office furniture and equipment	(2,131)	(4,263)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,131)	(4,263)
Financing Activities:		
Stock issuance cost associated with equity lines	-	(19,003)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(19,003)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,628,746)	(661,105)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,772,567	4,921,545
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$7,143,821	\$4,260,440

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

Soligenix, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Business

Basis of Presentation

Soligenix, Inc. (the “Company”) is a late-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing and commercializing products to treat rare diseases where there is an unmet medical need. The Company maintains two active business segments: BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense.

The Company’s BioTherapeutics business segment is developing a novel photodynamic therapy (SGX301) utilizing topical synthetic hypericin activated with safe visible florescent light for the treatment of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (“CTCL”), its first-in-class innate defense regulator (“IDR”) technology, dusquetide (SGX942) for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer, and proprietary formulations of oral beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate (“BDP”) for the prevention/treatment of gastrointestinal (“GI”) disorders characterized by severe inflammation, including pediatric Crohn’s disease (SGX203) and acute radiation enteritis (SGX201).

The Company’s Vaccines/BioDefense business segment includes active development programs for RiVa[®], its ricin toxin vaccine candidate, OrbeShield[®], a GI acute radiation syndrome (“GI ARS”) therapeutic candidate and SGX943, a melioidosis therapeutic candidate. The development of the vaccine program is currently supported by the heat stabilization technology, known as ThermoVax[®], under existing and on-going government contract funding. With the government contract from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (“NIAID”), the Company will attempt to advance the development of RiVa[®] to protect against exposure to ricin toxin. We have advanced the development of OrbeShield[®] for the treatment of GI ARS with funds received under our awarded government contracts with the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (“BARDA”) and NIAID. We will continue to pursue additional government funding support.

The Company generates revenues under government grants primarily from the National Institutes of Health (the “NIH”) and government contracts from BARDA and NIAID. The NIAID contract for the development of OrbeShield[®] was completed during the first quarter of 2017 along with the BARDA contract base period, with BARDA electing not to extend the current contract beyond the base period. We will continue to apply for additional government funding.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the biotechnology industry including, but not limited to, development of new technological innovations, dependence on key personnel, protections of proprietary technology, compliance with the United States Food and Drug Administration (the U.S. "FDA") regulations, and other regulatory authorities, litigation, and product liability. Results for the three months ended March 31, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year.

Liquidity

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 205-40, Going Concern, the Company has evaluated whether there are conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are issued. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$151,856,399. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,733,437 and used \$1,626,615 of cash in operations. The Company expects to continue to generate losses in the foreseeable future. The Company's liquidity needs will be largely determined by the budgeted operational expenditures incurred in regards to the progression of its product candidates. The Company's plans to meet its liquidity needs primarily include its ability to control the timing and spending on its research and development programs and raising additional funds through potential partnership and/or financings. Based on the Company's approved operating budget, management believes that it will have sufficient capital to meet the anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures through at least June 30, 2018. Based on the Company's current rate of cash outflows, cash on hand, proceeds from government contract and grant programs, proceeds available from the equity line with Lincoln Park, LLC ("Lincoln Park") and proceeds from the State of New Jersey Technology Business Tax Certificate Transfer Program, management believes that its current cash will be sufficient to meet the anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months following the issuance of this report.

As of March 31, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$7,143,821 as compared to \$8,772,567 as of December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of \$1,628,746 or 19%. The decrease in cash was attributable to net cash used in operations of \$1,626,615. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had working capital of \$5,681,951 as compared to working capital of \$7,243,918 as of December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of \$1,561,967 or 22%. This decrease is primarily related to expenditures to support the collection of long-term follow-up safety data from the Phase 2 trial of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer and to support the pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL.

Management's business strategy can be outlined as follows:

Complete enrollment and report preliminary results in the pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL;

Initiate a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer patients;

Initiate a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX203 for the treatment of pediatric Crohn's disease;

Continue development of RiVax[®] in combination with the Company's ThermoVax[®] technology, to develop new heat stable vaccines in biodefense with NIAID support;

Advance the preclinical and manufacturing development of OrbeShield[®] as a biodefense medical countermeasure for the treatment of GI ARS contingent upon government funding support;

Continue to apply for and secure additional government funding for each of the Company's BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense programs through grants, contracts and/or procurements;

Pursue business development opportunities for the Company's pipeline programs, as well as explore merger/acquisition strategies; and

Acquire or in-license new clinical-stage compounds for development.

The Company's plans with respect to its liquidity management include, but are not limited to, the following:

The Company has up to \$15.8 million in active government contract and grant funding still available to support its associated research programs through 2017 and beyond, provided the federal agencies exercise all options and do not elect to terminate the contracts or grants for convenience. The Company plans to submit additional contract and grant applications for further support of its programs with various funding agencies;

The Company has continued to use equity instruments to provide a portion of the compensation due to vendors and collaboration partners and expects to continue to do so for the foreseeable future;

The Company will pursue Net Operating Loss ("NOL") sales in the state of New Jersey pursuant to its Technology Business Tax Certificate Transfer Program. Based on the receipt of \$530,143 in proceeds from the sale of NJ NOL in 2016, the Company expects to participate in the program during 2017 and beyond as long as the program is available; The Company plans to pursue potential partnerships for pipeline programs. However, there can be no assurances that we can consummate such transactions.

The Company has \$10.3 million available from an equity facility expiring in March 2019; and

The Company may seek additional capital in the private and/or public equity markets, pursue government contracts and grants as well as business development activities to continue its operations, respond to competitive pressures, develop new products and services, and to support new strategic partnerships. The Company evaluates additional equity/debt financing opportunities on an ongoing basis and may execute them when appropriate. However, there can be no assurances that the Company can consummate such a transaction, or consummate a transaction at favorable pricing.

Reverse Stock Split

On October 7, 2016, the Company completed a reverse stock split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock at a ratio of one-for-ten, whereby every ten shares of its common stock was exchanged for one share of its common stock. The Company's common stock began trading on the OTCQB on a reverse split basis at the market opening on October 7, 2016. All share and per share data have been restated to reflect this reverse stock split.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include Soligenix, Inc., and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated as a result of consolidation.

Operating Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated on a regular basis by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources to an individual segment and in assessing the performance of the segment. The Company divides its operations into two operating segments: BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Contracts and Grants Receivable

Contracts and grants receivable consist of amounts due from various grants from the NIH and contracts from BARDA and NIAID, an institute of NIH, for costs incurred prior to the period end under reimbursement contracts. The amounts were billed to the respective governmental agencies in the month subsequent to period end and collected shortly thereafter. Accordingly, no allowance for doubtful amounts has been established. If amounts become uncollectible, they are charged to operations.

Intangible Assets

One of the most significant estimates or judgments that the Company makes is whether to capitalize or expense patent and license costs. The Company makes this judgment based on whether the technology has alternative future uses, as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 730, *Research and Development*. Based on this consideration, the Company capitalizes payments made to legal firms that are engaged in filing and protecting rights to intellectual property and rights for its current products in both the domestic and international markets. The Company believes that patent rights are one of its most valuable assets. Patents and patent applications are a key component of intellectual property, especially in the early stage of product development, as their purchase and maintenance gives the Company access to key product development rights from Soligenix’s academic and industry partners. These rights can also be sold or sub-licensed as part of its strategy to partner its products at each stage of development as the intangible assets have alternative future use. The legal costs incurred for these patents consist of work associated with filing new patents designed to protect, preserve and maintain the Company’s rights, and perhaps extend the lives of the patents. The Company capitalizes such costs and amortizes intangibles on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life – generally a period of 11 to 16 years.

The Company did not capitalize any patent related costs during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

These intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or if the underlying program is no longer being pursued. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the related asset or group of assets. No such write downs have occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Office furniture and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company recognizes impairment of long-lived assets in the event the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows attributable to such assets. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets. Such analyses necessarily involve significant judgment.

The Company did not record any impairment of long-lived assets for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 820 — *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 requires disclosures about the fair value of all financial instruments, whether or not recognized, for financial statement purposes. Disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments are based on pertinent information available to the Company on March 31, 2017. Accordingly, the estimates presented in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized on disposition of the financial instruments.

FASB ASC 820 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to

unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments whose value is based on quoted market prices such as exchange-traded instruments and listed equities.

Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 includes financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models consider various assumptions, including volatility factors, current market prices and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flows or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, contracts and grants receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, notes payable and accrued compensation approximate their fair value based on the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenues are primarily generated from government contracts and grants. The revenue from government contracts and grants is based upon subcontractor costs and internal costs incurred that are specifically covered by the contracts and grants, plus a facilities and administrative rate that provides funding for overhead expenses and management fees. These revenues are recognized when expenses have been incurred by subcontractors or when the Company incurs reimbursable internal expenses that are related to the government contracts and grants.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense when incurred in accordance with FASB ASC 730, *Research and Development*. Research and development includes costs such as clinical trial expenses, contracted research and license agreement fees with no alternative future use, supplies and materials, salaries, share-based compensation, employee benefits, equipment depreciation and allocation of various corporate costs. Purchased in-process research and development expense represents the value assigned or paid for acquired research and development for which there is no alternative future use as of the date of acquisition.

Accounting for Warrants

The Company considered FASB ASC 815, *Evaluating Whether an Instrument is Considered Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*, which provides guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) issued by an entity is indexed to the entity's stock, and, therefore, qualifying for the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 815-10-15. The Company evaluated the provisions and determined the warrants issued in connection with the Company's June 2013 registered public offering contains provisions that protect holders from a decline in the issue price of the Company's common stock (or "down-round" provisions) and contain net settlement provisions. Consequently, these warrants were recognized as liabilities at their fair value on the date of grant and remeasured at fair value on each reporting date.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company entered into amendments with the holders of those warrants, and as a result the warrants were then reclassified to equity as the amended terms of the warrants qualified them to be accounted for as equity instruments.

Share-Based Compensation

Stock options are issued with an exercise price equal to the market price on the date of grant. Stock options issued to directors upon re-election vest quarterly for a period of one year (new director issuances are fully vested upon issuance). Stock options issued to employees generally vest 25% on the grant date, then 25% each subsequent year for a period of three years. These options have a ten year life for as long as the individuals remain employees or directors. In general, when an employee or director terminates their position, the options will expire within three months, unless otherwise extended by the Board.

From time to time, the Company issues restricted shares of common stock to vendors and consultants as compensation for services performed. Typically these instruments vest upon issuance and therefore the entire share-based compensation expense is recognized upon issuance to the vendors and/or consultants.

Share-based compensation expense for options, warrants and shares of common stock granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50, *Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*, and represents the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever may be more reliably measured. For options that vest over future periods, the fair value of options granted to non-employees is amortized as the options vest. The fair value is remeasured each reporting period until performance is complete.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company issued stock options at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.67 and \$9.11 per share, respectively. The fair value of options issued during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the following assumptions:

a dividend yield of 0%;
an expected life of 4 years;
volatility of 84% for 2017 and 121% for 2016
forfeitures at a rate of 12%; and
risk free interest rates ranging from 1.72% - 1.81% and 1.19% - 1.52% for 2017 and 2016 respectively.

The fair value of each option grant made during 2017 and 2016 was estimated on the date of each grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized ratably over the option vesting periods, which approximates the service period.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. A review of all available positive and negative evidence is considered, including the Company's current and past performance, the market environment in which the Company operates, the utilization of past tax credits, and the length of carryback and carryforward periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured utilizing tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. No current or deferred income taxes have been provided through March 31, 2017 due to the net operating losses incurred by the Company since its inception. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions, if any, as part of income tax expense. There were no tax related interest and penalties recorded for 2017 and 2016. Additionally, the Company has not recorded an asset for unrecognized tax benefits or a liability for uncertain tax positions at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that shared in the earnings of the entity. Since there is a significant number of options and warrants outstanding, fluctuations in the actual market price can have a variety of results for each period presented.

	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2017	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2016
Numerator:		
Net loss for basic earnings per share	\$ (1,733,437)	\$ (1,149,433)
Less change in fair value of warrant liability	-	760,157
Net loss for diluted earnings per share	\$ (1,733,437)	\$ (1,909,590)
Denominator:		
Weighted-average basic common shares outstanding	5,472,449	3,127,942
Assumed conversion of dilutive securities:		
Common stock purchase warrants	-	132,131
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – adjusted weighted-average shares	5,472,449	3,260,073
Basic net loss per share	(\$0.32)	(\$0.37)
Diluted net loss per share	(\$0.32)	(\$0.59)

The following table summarizes potentially dilutive adjustments to the weighted average number of common shares which were excluded from the calculation because their effect would be anti-dilutive:

	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2017	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2016
Common stock purchase warrants	2,853,575	188,920
Stock options	464,355	282,477
Total	3,317,930	471,397

The weighted average exercise price of the Company's stock options and warrants outstanding at March 31, 2017 were \$12.70 and \$4.13 per share, respectively, and at March 31, 2016 were \$21.00 and \$7.40 per share, respectively.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions such as the fair value of warrants and, stock options and the useful life of intangibles that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases" (topic 842). The FASB issued this update to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the update is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," which amends ASC Topic 718, and intends to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after

December 15, 2016, and interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption was permitted. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2017, and there was no material impact to the financial statements.

Note 3. Intangible Assets

The following is a summary of intangible assets which consists of licenses and patents:

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
<u>March 31, 2017</u>			
Licenses	\$462,234	\$ 367,760	\$94,474
Patents	1,893,185	1,876,369	16,816
Total	\$2,355,419	\$ 2,244,129	\$ 111,290
<u>December 31, 2016</u>			
Licenses	\$462,234	\$ 361,044	\$ 101,190
Patents	1,893,185	1,867,747	25,438
Total	\$2,355,419	\$ 2,228,791	\$ 126,628

Amortization expense was \$15,338 and \$15,418 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Based on the balance of licenses and patents at March 31, 2017, future annual amortization expense is expected to be as follows:

	Amortization Expense
April 1 through December 31, 2017	\$ 46,462
2018	\$ 37,300
2019	\$ 27,528

License fees and royalty payments are expensed as incurred, as the Company does not attribute any future benefits to such payments.

Note 4. Accrued Expenses

The following is a summary of the Company's accrued expenses:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Clinical trial expenses	\$993,334	\$741,174
Other	80,014	64,944
Total	\$1,073,348	\$806,118

Note 5. Notes Payable

On July 29, 2015, the Company entered into equity purchase agreements (the "Equity Line Purchase Agreements") and registration rights agreements with certain accredited institutional investors (see Note 8). In consideration for entering into the Equity Line Purchase Agreements, the Company issued to the investors promissory notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$300,000, which were recorded as stock issuance costs. The promissory notes had an issuance date present value of \$282,071 and were paid on April 15, 2016. The promissory notes did not include terms for interest, therefore the interest was imputed at 9%. Total discount amortization of \$6,251 was recorded as interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The discount was accreted over the term of the promissory notes using the effective interest rate method.

Note 6. Warrant Liability

On June 25, 2013, the Company consummated a public offering in which the Company issued shares of common stock, together with warrants to purchase shares of common stock. These warrants contained provisions that protected holders from a decline in the issue price of its common stock (or "down-round" provision) and contained net settlement provisions. As a result, the Company accounted for these warrants as liabilities instead of equity instruments. Down-round provisions reduce the exercise or conversion price of a warrant if the Company issues equity shares for a price that is lower than the exercise or conversion price of the warrants. Net settlement provisions allow the holder of the warrant to surrender shares underlying the warrant equal to the exercise price as payment of its exercise price, instead of exercising the warrant by paying cash. The Company evaluates whether warrants to acquire its common stock contain provisions that protect holders from declines in the stock price or otherwise could result in modification of the exercise price and/or the number of shares to be issued under the respective warrant agreements based on a

variable that is not an input to the fair value of a “fixed for fixed” option. As a result of the Company’s December 2014 registered public unit offering, the exercise price of warrants outstanding in connection with the public offering completed in June 2013 was adjusted to \$6.10 per share. As a result of the Company’s December 2015 drawings on the Equity Line Purchase Agreements, the exercise price of warrants outstanding in connection with the public offering conducted in June 2013 was adjusted to \$5.10 per share. The Company recognized these warrants as liabilities at their fair value on the date of grant and remeasured them to fair value on each reporting date.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company entered into amendments with the holders of those warrants, and as a result the warrants were then reclassified to equity as the amended terms of the warrants qualified them to be accounted for as equity instruments.

	December 31, 2015	Decrease from Warrants Exercised in 2016	Decrease in Fair Value	March 31, 2016
Warrant liability	\$ 2,434,101	-	\$ 760,157	\$ 1,673,944

Note 7. Income Taxes

The Company had gross NOLs at December 31, 2016 of approximately \$93,635,000 for federal tax purposes and approximately \$3,233,000 of New Jersey NOL carry forwards remaining after the sale of unused net operating loss carry forwards, portions of which will begin to expire in 2018. In addition, the Company has \$6,374,000 of various tax credits which expire from 2018 to 2035. The Company may be able to utilize its NOLs to reduce future federal and state income tax liabilities. However, these NOLs are subject to various limitations under Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 382. IRC Section 382 limits the use of NOLs to the extent there has been an ownership change of more than 50 percentage points. In addition, the NOL carry forwards are subject to examination by the taxing authority and could be adjusted or disallowed due to such exams. Although the Company has not undergone an IRC Section 382 analysis, it is likely that the utilization of the NOLs may be substantially limited.

The Company and one or more of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction, and various state and local jurisdictions. During the year ended December 31, 2016, in accordance with the State of New Jersey’s Technology Business Tax Certificate Program, which allowed certain high technology and biotechnology companies to sell unused NOL carry forwards to other New Jersey-based corporate taxpayers, the Company sold New Jersey NOL carry forwards, resulting in the recognition of \$530,143 of income tax benefit, net of transaction costs. There can be no assurance as to the continuation or magnitude of this program in the future.

The Company has no tax provision for the three month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 due to losses incurred and the recognition of full valuation allowances recorded against net deferred tax assets.

Note 8. Shareholders’ Equity

Preferred Stock

The Company has 350,000 shares of preferred stock authorized, none of which are issued or outstanding.

Common Stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued the following shares of common stock:

On January 3, 2017, the Company issued 2,500 shares to a vendor for partial consideration for services performed. The fair value of the fully vested shares was \$2.37 per share.

In March 2016, the Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement with Lincoln Park. The 2016 Lincoln Park equity facility allows the Company to require Lincoln Park to purchase up to 10,000 shares (“Regular Purchase”) of the Company’s common stock every two business days, up to an aggregate of \$12.0 million over approximately a 36-month period with such amounts increasing as the quoted stock price increases. The Regular Purchase may be increased up to 15,000 shares of common stock if the closing price of the common shares is not below \$10.00, up to 20,000 shares of common stock if the closing price of the common shares is not below \$15.00 and up to 25,000 shares of common stock if the closing price of the common shares is not below \$20.00. The purchase price for the Regular Purchase shall be equal to the lesser of (i) the lowest sale price of the common shares during the purchase date, or (ii) the average of the three lowest closing sale prices of the common shares during the twelve business days prior to the purchase date. Each Regular Purchase shall not exceed \$750,000. Furthermore, for each purchase by Lincoln Park, additional commitment shares in commensurate amounts up to a total of 50,000 shares will be issued based upon the relative proportion of the aggregate amount of \$12.0 million. In addition to the Regular Purchase and provided that the closing price of the common shares is not below \$7.50 on the purchase date, the Company in its sole discretion may direct Lincoln Park on each purchase date to purchase on the next stock trading day (Accelerated Purchase Date”) additional shares of Company stock up to the lesser of (i) three times the number of shares purchased following a Regular Purchase or (ii) 30% of the trading volume of shares traded on the Accelerated Purchase Date at a price equal to the lesser of the closing sale price on the Accelerated Purchase Date or 95% of the Accelerated Purchase Date’s volume weighted average price. At March 31, 2017, the Company has \$10.3 million available from an equity line expiring in March 2019.

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has commitments of approximately \$475,000 as of March 31, 2017 for several licensing agreements with consultants and universities. Additionally, the Company has collaboration and license agreements, which upon clinical or commercialization success, may require the payment of milestones of up to \$7.9 million and/or royalties up to 6% of net sales of covered products, if and when achieved. However, there can be no assurance that clinical or commercialization success will occur. As of March 31, 2017, no milestones or royalty payments have been paid or accrued.

In December 2014, the Company entered into a lease agreement through May 31, 2018 for existing and expanded office space. The rent for the first 12 months was approximately \$12,300 per month, or approximately \$20.85 per square foot. This rent increased to approximately \$12,375 per month, or approximately \$20.95 per square foot, for the next 12 months and increased to approximately \$12,460 per month, or approximately \$21.13 per square foot for the remainder of the lease.

On September 3, 2014, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with Hy Biopharma, Inc. (“Hy Biopharma”) pursuant to which the Company acquired certain intangible assets, properties and rights of Hy Biopharma related to the development of Hy BioPharma’s synthetic hypericin product. As consideration for the assets acquired, the Company paid \$275,000 in cash and issued 184,912 shares of common stock with a fair value based on the Company’s stock price on the date of grant of \$3,750,000. These amounts were charged to research and development expense during the third quarter of 2014 as the assets will be used in the Company’s research and development activities and do not have alternative future use pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Provided all future success-oriented milestones are attained, the Company will be required to make additional payments of up to \$10.0 million, if and when achieved. Payments will be payable in restricted securities of the Company provided they do not exceed 19.9% ownership of the Company’s outstanding stock. As of March 31, 2017, no milestone or royalty payments have been paid or accrued.

In February 2007, the Company’s Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 5,000 shares of the Company’s common stock to Dr. Schaber immediately prior to the completion of a transaction, or series or a combination of related transactions, negotiated by its Board of Directors whereby, directly or indirectly, a majority of its capital stock or a majority of its assets are transferred from the Company and/or its stockholders to a third party. Dr. Schaber’s amended employment agreement includes the Company’s obligation to issue such shares if such event occurs.

As a result of the above agreements, the Company has future contractual obligations over the next five years as follows:

Year	Research and Development	Property and	
		Other Leases	Total
April 1 through December 31, 2017	\$ 75,000	\$ 113,250	\$ 188,250
2018	100,000	52,000	152,000
2019	100,000	-	100,000
2020	100,000	-	100,000
2021	100,000	-	100,000
Total	\$ 475,000	\$ 165,250	\$ 640,250

Note 10. Operating Segments

The Company maintains two active operating segments: BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense. Each segment includes an element of overhead costs specifically associated with its operations, with its corporate shared services group responsible for support functions generic to both operating segments.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues		
Vaccines/BioDefense	\$1,330,884	\$2,630,986
BioTherapeutics	-	-
Total	\$1,330,884	\$2,630,986
Income/(Loss) from Operations		
Vaccines/BioDefense	\$136,600	\$317,991
BioTherapeutics	(1,027,555)	(1,245,585)
Corporate	(847,235)	(978,111)
Total	\$(1,738,190)	\$(1,905,705)
Amortization and Depreciation Expense		
Vaccines/BioDefense	\$9,769	\$10,019
BioTherapeutics	9,567	10,433
Corporate	1,714	2,155
Total	\$21,050	\$22,607
Interest Income (Expense), Net		
Corporate	\$4,753	\$(3,885)
Share-Based Compensation		
Vaccines/BioDefense	\$17,998	\$28,006
BioTherapeutics	49,770	34,832
Corporate	78,859	73,573
Total	\$146,627	\$136,411

As of	As of
March 31,	December 31,
2017	2016

Identifiable Assets

Vaccines/BioDefense	\$1,073,536	\$1,297,986
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BioTherapeutics	43,320	49,422
Corporate	7,292,354	8,919,698
Total	\$8,409,210	\$ 10,267,105

ITEM 2 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis provides information to explain our results of operations and financial condition. You should also read our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements and their notes included in this Form 10-Q, and our audited consolidated financial statements and their notes, Risk Factors and other information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements within this Form 10-Q are identified by words such as “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “will” “plans” and other similar expressions, however, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Except as expressly required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or developments occurring subsequent to the filing of this Form 10-Q with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or for any other reason and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You should carefully review and consider the various disclosures we make in this report and our other reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect our business. We provide addresses to internet sites solely for the information to investors. We do not intend any addresses to be active links or to otherwise incorporate the contents of any website into this report.

Our Business Overview

We are a late-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing and commercializing products to treat rare diseases where there is an unmet medical need. We maintain two active business segments: BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense.

Our BioTherapeutics business segment is developing a novel photodynamic therapy (SGX301) utilizing topical synthetic hypericin activated with safe visible florescent light for the treatment of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (“CTCL”), our first-in-class innate defense regulator technology, dusquetide (SGX942) for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer, and proprietary formulations of oral beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate (“BDP”) for the prevention/treatment of gastrointestinal (“GI”) disorders characterized by severe inflammation, including pediatric Crohn’s disease (SGX203) and acute radiation enteritis (SGX201).

Our Vaccines/BioDefense business segment includes active development programs for RiVax[®], our ricin toxin vaccine candidate, OrbeShield[®], our GI acute radiation syndrome (“GI ARS”) therapeutic candidate and SGX943, our melioidosis therapeutic candidate. The development of our vaccine programs currently is supported by our heat

stabilization technology, known as ThermoVax[®], under existing and on-going government contract funding. With the government contract from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (“NIAID”), we will attempt to advance the development of RiVax[®] to protect against exposure to ricin toxin. We have advanced the development of OrbeShield[®] for the treatment of GI ARS with funds received under our awarded government contracts with the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (“BARDA”) and grants from NIAID.

An outline of our business strategy follows:

Complete enrollment and report preliminary results in our pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL;

Initiate a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer patients;

Initiate a pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX203 for the treatment of pediatric Crohn's disease;

Continue development of RiVax® in combination with our ThermoVax® technology to develop new heat stable vaccines in biodefense with NIAID funding support;

Advance the preclinical and manufacturing development of OrbeShield® as a biodefense medical countermeasure for the treatment of GI ARS contingent upon government funding support;

Continue to apply for and secure additional government funding for each of our BioTherapeutics and Vaccines/BioDefense programs through grants, contracts and/or procurements;

Pursue business development opportunities for our pipeline programs, as well as explore merger/acquisition strategies; and

Acquire or in-license new clinical-stage compounds for development.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1987 under the name Biological Therapeutics, Inc. In 1987, we merged with Biological Therapeutics, Inc., a North Dakota corporation, pursuant to which we changed our name to "Immunotherapeutics, Inc." We changed our name to "Endorex Corp." in 1996, to "Endorex Corporation" in 1998, to "DOR BioPharma, Inc." in 2001, and finally to "Soligenix, Inc." in 2009. Our principal executive offices are located at 29 Emmons Drive, Suite C-10, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 and our telephone number is (609) 538-8200.

Our Product Candidates in Development

The following tables summarize our products candidates under development:

BioTherapeutic Product Candidates

Soligenix Product Candidate	Therapeutic Indication	Stage of Development
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SGX301	Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma	Phase 2 trial completed; demonstrated significantly higher response rate compared to placebo; Phase 3 clinical trial initiated in the second half of 2015, with data expected in the second half of 2017
SGX942	Oral Mucositis in Head and Neck Cancer	Phase 2 trial completed; demonstrated significant response compared to placebo with positive long-term (12 month) safety reported in 2016; initiate the Phase 3 clinical trial in the first half of 2017, with data expected in the second half of 2018
SGX203**	Pediatric Crohn's disease	Phase 1/2 clinical trial completed in June 2013, efficacy data, pharmacokinetic (PK)/pharmacodynamic (PD) profile and safety profile demonstrated; Phase 3 clinical trial planned for the second half of 2017, with data expected in the second half of 2019
SGX201**	Acute Radiation Enteritis	Phase 1/2 clinical trial complete; safety profile and preliminary efficacy demonstrated

Vaccine Thermostability Platform**

Soligenix Product Candidate	Indication	Stage of Development
ThermoVax®	Thermostability of aluminum adjuvanted vaccines	Pre-clinical

BioDefense Products**

Soligenix Product Candidate	Indication	Stage of Development
RiVax®	Vaccine against Ricin Toxin Poisoning	Phase 1b trial complete, safety and neutralizing antibodies for protection demonstrated; Phase 1/2 trial planned for the first half of 2018
OrbeShield®	Therapeutic against GI ARS	Pre-clinical program initiated
SGX943	Melioidosis	Pre-clinical

** Contingent upon continued government contract/grant funding or other funding source.

BioTherapeutics Overview***SGX301 – for Treating Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma***

SGX301 is a novel, first-in-class, photodynamic therapy that utilizes safe visible light for activation. The active ingredient in SGX301 is synthetic hypericin, a photosensitizer which is topically applied to skin lesions and then activated by fluorescent light 16 to 24 hours later. Hypericin is also found in several species of *Hypericum* plants, although the drug used in SGX301 is chemically synthesized by a proprietary manufacturing process and not extracted from plants. Importantly, hypericin is optimally activated with visible light thereby avoiding the negative consequences of ultraviolet light. Other light therapies using UVA light result in serious adverse effects including secondary skin cancers.

Combined with photoactivation, in clinical trials hypericin has demonstrated significant anti-proliferative effects on activated normal human lymphoid cells and inhibited growth of malignant T-cells isolated from CTCL patients. In both settings, it appears that the mode of action is an induction of cell death in a concentration as well as a light dose-dependent fashion. These effects appear to result, in part, from the generation of singlet oxygen during photoactivation of hypericin.

Hypericin is one of the most efficient known generators of singlet oxygen, the key component for phototherapy. The generation of singlet oxygen induces necrosis and apoptosis in adjacent cells. The use of topical hypericin coupled with directed visible light results in generation of singlet oxygen only at the treated site. We believe that the use of visible light (as opposed to cancer-causing ultraviolet light) is a major advance in photodynamic therapy. In a published Phase 2 clinical study in CTCL, after six weeks of twice weekly therapy, a majority of patients experienced a statistically significant ($p \leq 0.04$) improvement with topical hypericin treatment whereas the placebo was ineffective: 58.3% compared to 8.3%, respectively.

SGX301 has received orphan drug designation as well as Fast Track designation from the FDA. The Orphan Drug Act is intended to assist and encourage companies to develop safe and effective therapies for the treatment of rare diseases and disorders. In addition to providing a seven-year term of market exclusivity for SGX301 upon final FDA approval, orphan drug designation also positions us to be able to leverage a wide range of financial and regulatory benefits, including government grants for conducting clinical trials, waiver of FDA user fees for the potential submission of a New Drug Application (“NDA”) for SGX301, and certain tax credits. In addition, Fast Track is a designation that the FDA reserves for a drug intended to treat a serious or life-threatening condition and one that demonstrates the potential to address an unmet medical need for the condition. Fast Track designation is designed to facilitate the development and expedite the review of new drugs. For instance, should events warrant, we will be eligible to submit a NDA for SGX301 on a rolling basis, permitting the FDA to review sections of the NDA prior to receiving the complete submission. Additionally, NDAs for Fast Track development programs ordinarily will be eligible for priority review. SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL also was granted orphan drug designation from the European Medicines Agency (“EMA”) Committee for Orphan Medical Products and Promising Innovative Medicine (“PIM”) designation from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (“MHRA”) in the United Kingdom (“UK”).

We initiated our pivotal Phase 3 clinical study of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL during December 2015 and are actively enrolling patients. The Phase 3 protocol is expected to be a highly powered, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial and will seek to enroll approximately 120 evaluable subjects. The trial will consist of three treatment cycles, each of eight weeks duration. Treatments will be administered twice weekly for the first six weeks and treatment response will be determined at the end of the eighth week. In the first treatment cycle, approximately 80 subjects will receive SGX301 and 40 will receive placebo treatment of their index lesions. In the second cycle, all subjects will receive SGX301 treatment of their index lesions, and in the third cycle all subjects will receive SGX301 treatment of all of their lesions. Subjects will be followed for an additional six months after the completion of treatment. The primary efficacy endpoint will be assessed on the percentage of patients in each of the two treatment groups (i.e., SGX301 and placebo) achieving a partial or complete response of the treated lesions, defined as a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in the total Composite Assessment of Index Lesion Disease Severity (“CAILS”) score for three index lesions at the Cycle 1 evaluation visit (Week 8) compared to the total CAILS score at baseline. Other secondary measures will assess treatment response, including duration, degree of improvement, time to relapse and safety.

We estimate the potential worldwide market for SGX301 is in excess of \$250 million for all applications, including the treatment of CTCL. This potential market information is a forward-looking statement. While we have determined this potential market size based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma

CTCL is a class of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (“NHL”), a type of cancer of the white blood cells that are an integral part of the immune system. Unlike most NHLs, which generally involve B-cell lymphocytes (involved in producing antibodies), CTCL is caused by an expansion of malignant T-cell lymphocytes (involved in cell-mediated immunity)

normally programmed to migrate to the skin. These skin-trafficking malignant T-cells migrate to the skin, causing various lesions to appear that may change shape as the disease progresses, typically beginning as a rash and eventually forming plaques and tumors. Mycosis fungoides (“MF”) is the most common form of CTCL. It generally presents with skin involvement only, manifested as scaly, erythematous patches. Advanced disease with diffuse lymph node and visceral organ involvement is usually associated with a poorer response rate to standard therapies. A relatively uncommon sub-group of CTCL patients present with extensive skin involvement and circulating malignant cerebriform T-cells, referred to as Sézary syndrome. These patients have substantially graver prognoses than those with MF.

CTCL mortality is related to stage of disease, with median survival generally ranging from about 12 years in the early stages to only 2.5 years when the disease has advanced. There is currently no FDA-approved drug for front-line treatment of early stage CTCL. Treatment of early-stage disease generally involves skin-directed therapies. One of the most common unapproved therapies used for early-stage disease is oral 5 or 8-methoxypsoralen (“Psoralen”) given with ultraviolet A (“UVA”) light, referred to as PUVA, which is approved for dermatological conditions such as disabling psoriasis not adequately responsive to other forms of therapy, idiopathic vitiligo and skin manifestations of CTCL in persons who have not been responsive to other forms of treatment. Psoralen is a mutagenic chemical that interferes with DNA causing mutations and other malignancies. Moreover, UVA is a carcinogenic light source that when combined with the Psoralen, results in serious adverse effects including secondary skin cancers; therefore, the FDA requires a Black Box warning for PUVA.

CTCL constitutes a rare group of NHLs, occurring in about 4% of the approximate 500,000 individuals living with NHL. We estimate, based upon review of historic published studies and reports and an interpolation of data on the incidence of CTCL, that it affects over 20,000 individuals in the U.S., with approximately 2,800 new cases seen annually.

Dusquetide

Dusquetide (research name: SGX94) is an innate defense regulator (“IDR”) that regulates the innate immune system to simultaneously reduce inflammation, eliminate infection and enhance tissue healing.

Dusquetide is based on a new class of short, synthetic peptides known as IDRs that have a novel mechanism of action in that it is simultaneously anti-inflammatory and anti-infective. IDRs have no direct antibiotic activity but modulate host responses, increasing survival after infections with a broad range of bacterial Gram-negative and Gram-positive pathogens including both antibiotic sensitive and resistant strains, as well as accelerating resolution of tissue damage following exposure to a variety of agents including bacterial pathogens, trauma and chemo- or radiation-therapy. IDRs represent a novel approach to the control of infection and tissue damage via highly selective binding to an intracellular adaptor protein, sequestosome-1, also known as p62, which has a pivotal function in signal transduction during activation and control of the innate defense system. Preclinical data indicate that IDRs may be active in models of a wide range of therapeutic indications including life-threatening bacterial infections as well as the severe side-effects of chemo- and radiation-therapy.

Dusquetide has demonstrated efficacy in numerous animal disease models including mucositis, colitis, skin infection and other bacterial infections and has been evaluated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 1 clinical trial in 84 healthy volunteers with both single ascending dose and multiple ascending dose components. Dusquetide was shown to have a good safety profile and well-tolerated in all dose groups when administered by IV over 7 days and was consistent with safety results seen in pre-clinical studies. Dusquetide is the subject of an open Investigational New Drug (“IND”) application which has been cleared by the FDA. We believe that market opportunities for dusquetide

include mucositis, acute methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacterial infections, acinetobacter, melioidosis, and acute radiation syndrome.

SGX942 – for Treating Oral Mucositis in Head and Neck Cancer

SGX942 is our product candidate containing our IDR technology, dusquetide, targeting the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer patients. Oral mucositis in this patient population is an area of unmet medical need where there are currently no approved drug therapies. Accordingly, we received Fast Track designation for the treatment of oral mucositis as a result of radiation and/or chemotherapy treatment in head and neck cancer patients from the FDA. In addition, dusquetide has been granted PIM designation in the UK by the MHRA for the treatment of severe oral mucositis in head and neck cancer patients receiving chemoradiation therapy.

We initiated a Phase 2 clinical study of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer patients in December of 2013. We completed enrollment in this trial in the second half of 2015, and in December 2015 released positive preliminary results. In this Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical study that enrolled 111 patients, SGX942, at a dose of 1.5 mg/kg, successfully reduced the median duration of severe oral mucositis by 50%, from 18 days to 9 days ($p=0.099$) in all patients and by 67%, from 30 days to 10 days ($p=0.040$) in patients receiving the most aggressive chemoradiation therapy for treatment of their head and neck cancer. The p-values met the prospectively defined statistical threshold of $p<0.1$ in the study protocol. In addition to identifying the best dose of 1.5 mg/kg, this study achieved all objectives, including increased incidence of “complete response” of tumor at the one month follow up visit (47% in placebo vs. 63% in SGX942 at 1.5 mg/kg). Decreases in mortality and decreases in infection rate were also observed with SGX942 treatment, consistent with the preclinical results observed in animal models. SGX942 was found to be generally safe and well tolerated, consistent with the safety profile observed in the prior Phase 1 study conducted in 84 healthy volunteers. The long-term (12 month) follow-up data remains consistent with the preliminary positive safety and efficacy findings. While the placebo population experienced the expected 12-month survival rate of approximately 80%, as defined in the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results statistics 1975-2012 from the National Cancer Institute, the SGX942 1.5 mg/kg treatment group reported a 12-month survival rate of 93% (7% mortality in the SGX942 1.5 mg/kg group compared to 19% in the placebo group). Similarly, tumor resolution (complete response) at 12 months was better in the SGX942 1.5 mg/kg treatment group relative to the placebo population (80% in the 1.5 mg/kg group compared to 74% in the placebo group). In addition to safety, evaluations of other secondary efficacy endpoints, such as the utilization of opioid pain medication, indicated that the SGX942 1.5mg/kg treatment group had a 40% decrease in the use of opioids at the later stage of the treatment phase of the trial, when oral mucositis is usually most severe and expected to increase paid medication use. This was in contrast to the placebo group, which demonstrated a 10% increase in use of opioids over this same period. Data from this Phase 2 trial was published online in the Journal of Biotechnology. The publication also delineates the supportive nonclinical data in this indication, demonstrating consistency in the qualitative and quantitative biological response, including dose response, across the nonclinical and clinical data sets. The results are available at the following link:

<http://authors.elsevier.com/sd/article/S01681656116315668>.

On September 9, 2016, we and SciClone Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“SciClone”) entered into an exclusive license agreement, pursuant to which we granted rights to SciClone to develop, promote, market, distribute and sell SGX942 in defined territories. Under the terms of the license agreement, SciClone will be responsible for all aspects of development, product registration and commercialization in the territories, having access to data generated by us. In exchange for exclusive rights, SciClone will pay us royalties on net sales, and we will supply commercial drug product to SciClone on a cost-plus basis, while maintaining worldwide manufacturing rights.

We have received clearance from the FDA to advance the pivotal Phase 3 protocol for SGX942 in the treatment of oral mucositis in patients with head and neck cancer receiving chemoradiation therapy. Additionally, we have received positive Scientific Advice from the EMA for the development of SGX942 as a treatment for oral mucositis in patients with head and neck cancer. The Scientific Advice from the EMA indicates that a single, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multinational, Phase 3 pivotal study, if successful, in conjunction with the Phase 2 dose-ranging study, is generally considered sufficient to support a marketing authorization application (“MAA”) to the EMA for potential licensure in Europe. The advice also provided several suggestions to strengthen the study design and data collection that will be integrated into the final protocol. Scientific Advice is offered by the EMA to stakeholders for clarification of questions arising during development of medicinal products. The scope of Scientific Advice is limited

to scientific issues and focuses on development strategies rather than pre-evaluation of data to support an MAA. Scientific Advice is legally non-binding and is based on the current scientific knowledge which may be subject to future changes.

We estimate the potential worldwide market for SGX942 is in excess of \$500 million for all applications, including the treatment of oral mucositis. This potential market information is a forward-looking statement. While we have determined this potential market size based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

Oral Mucositis

Mucositis is the clinical term for damage done to the mucosa by anticancer therapies. It can occur in any mucosal region, but is most commonly associated with the mouth, followed by the small intestine. We estimate, based upon our review of historic studies and reports, and an interpolation of data on the incidence of mucositis, that mucositis affects approximately 500,000 people in the U.S. per year and occurs in 40% of patients receiving chemotherapy. Mucositis can be severely debilitating and can lead to infection, sepsis, the need for parenteral nutrition and narcotic analgesia. The GI damage causes severe diarrhea. These symptoms can limit the doses and duration of cancer treatment, leading to sub-optimal treatment outcomes.

The mechanisms of mucositis have been extensively studied and have been recently linked to the interaction of chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy with the innate defense system. Bacterial infection of the ulcerative lesions is regarded as a secondary consequence of dysregulated local inflammation triggered by therapy-induced cell death, rather than as the primary cause of the lesions.

We estimate, based upon our review of historic studies and reports, and an interpolation of data on the incidence of oral mucositis, that oral mucositis is a subpopulation of approximately 90,000 patients in the U.S., with a comparable number in Europe. Oral mucositis almost always occurs in patients with head and neck cancer treated with radiation therapy (greater than 80% incidence of severe mucositis) and is common in patients undergoing high dose chemotherapy and hematopoietic cell transplantation, where the incidence and severity of oral mucositis depends greatly on the nature of the conditioning regimen used for myeloablation.

Oral BDP

Oral BDP (beclomethasone 17, 21-dipropionate) represents a first-of-its-kind oral, locally acting therapy tailored to treat GI inflammation. BDP has been marketed in the U.S. and worldwide since the early 1970s as the active pharmaceutical ingredient in a nasal spray and in a metered-dose inhaler for the treatment of patients with allergic rhinitis and asthma. Oral BDP is specifically formulated for oral administration as a single product consisting of two tablets. One tablet is intended to release BDP in the upper sections of the GI tract and the other tablet is intended to release BDP in the lower sections of the GI tract.

Based on its pharmacological characteristics, oral BDP may have utility in treating other conditions of the gastrointestinal tract having an inflammatory component. We are planning to pursue development programs for the treatment of pediatric Crohn's disease, acute radiation enteritis and GI ARS pending further grant funding. We are also exploring the possibility of testing oral BDP for local inflammation associated with ulcerative colitis, among other indications.

We are pursuing orphan drug designations for relevant indications as appropriate in both the U.S. and Europe. An orphan drug designation provides for seven years of market exclusivity upon approval in the U.S. and Europe, respectively.

SGX203 – for Treating Pediatric Crohn’s Disease

SGX203 is a two tablet delivery system of BDP specifically designed for oral use that allows for administration of immediate and delayed release BDP throughout the small bowel and the colon. The FDA has given SGX203 orphan drug designation as well as Fast Track designation for the treatment of pediatric Crohn's disease.

We estimate the potential worldwide market for oral BDP is in excess of \$500 million for all applications, including the treatment of pediatric Crohn’s disease. This potential market information is a forward-looking statement, and investors are urged not to place undue reliance on this statement. While we have determined this potential market size based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

Pediatric Crohn's Disease

Crohn's disease causes inflammation of the GI tract. Crohn's disease can affect any area of the GI tract, from the mouth to the anus, but it most commonly affects the lower part of the small intestine, called the ileum. The swelling caused by the disease extends deep into the lining of the affected organ. The swelling can induce pain and can make the intestines empty frequently, resulting in diarrhea. Because the symptoms of Crohn's disease are similar to other intestinal disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome and ulcerative colitis, it can be difficult to diagnose. People of Ashkenazi Jewish heritage have an increased risk of developing Crohn's disease.

Crohn's disease can appear at any age, but it is most often diagnosed in adults in their 20s and 30s. However, approximately 30% of people with Crohn's disease develop symptoms before 20 years of age. We estimate, based upon our review of historic published studies and reports, and an interpolation of data on the incidence of pediatric Crohn’s disease, that pediatric Crohn's disease is a subpopulation of approximately 80,000 patients in the U.S. with a comparable number in Europe. Crohn’s disease tends to be both severe and extensive in the pediatric population and a relatively high proportion (approximately 40%) of pediatric Crohn’s patients have involvement of their upper gastrointestinal tract.

Crohn's disease presents special challenges for children and teens. In addition to bothersome and often painful symptoms, the disease can stunt growth, delay puberty, and weaken bones. Crohn's disease symptoms may sometimes prevent a child from participating in enjoyable activities. The emotional and psychological issues of living with a chronic disease can be especially difficult for young people.

SGX201 – for Preventing Acute Radiation Enteritis

SGX201 is a delayed-release formulation of BDP specifically designed for oral use. In 2012, we completed a Phase 1/2 clinical trial testing SGX201 in prevention of acute radiation enteritis. Patients with rectal cancer scheduled to undergo concurrent radiation and chemotherapy prior to surgery were randomized to one of four dose groups. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the safety and maximal tolerated dose of escalating doses of SGX201, as well as the preliminary efficacy of SGX201 for prevention of signs and symptoms of acute radiation enteritis. The study demonstrated that oral administration of SGX201 was safe and well tolerated across all four dose groups. There was also evidence of a potential dose response with respect to diarrhea, nausea and vomiting and the assessment of enteritis according to National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events for selected gastrointestinal events. In addition, the incidence of diarrhea was lower than that seen in recent published historical control data in this patient population. This program was supported in part by a \$500,000 two-year Small Business Innovation and Research (“SBIR”) grant awarded by the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”). We continue to work with our Radiation Enteritis medical advisors to identify additional funding opportunities to support the clinical development program.

We have received Fast Track designation from the FDA for SGX201 for acute radiation enteritis.

We estimate the potential worldwide market for oral BDP is in excess of \$500 million for all applications, including the treatment of acute radiation enteritis. This potential market information is a forward-looking statement. While we have determined this potential market size based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

Acute Radiation Enteritis

External radiation therapy is used to treat most types of cancer, including cancer of the bladder, uterine, cervix, rectum, prostate, and vagina. During delivery of treatment, some level of radiation will also be delivered to healthy tissue, including the bowel, leading to acute and chronic toxicities. The large and small bowels are very sensitive to radiation and the larger the dose of radiation the greater the damage to normal bowel tissue. Radiation enteritis is a condition in which the lining of the bowel becomes swollen and inflamed during or after radiation therapy to the abdomen, pelvis, or rectum. Most tumors in the abdomen and pelvis need large doses, and almost all patients receiving radiation to the abdomen, pelvis, or rectum will show signs of acute enteritis.

Patients with acute enteritis may have nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and bleeding, among other symptoms. Some patients may develop dehydration and require hospitalization. With diarrhea, the gastrointestinal tract does not function normally, and nutrients such as fat, lactose, bile salts, and vitamin B12 are not well absorbed.

Symptoms will usually resolve within two to six weeks after therapy has ceased. Radiation enteritis is often not a self-limited illness, as over 80% of patients who receive abdominal radiation therapy complain of a persistent change in bowel habits. Moreover, acute radiation injury increases the risk of development of chronic radiation enteropathy, and overall 5% to 15% of the patients who receive abdominal or pelvic irradiation will develop chronic radiation enteritis.

We estimate, based upon our review of historic published studies and reports, and an interpolation of data on the treatment courses and incidence of cancers occurring in the abdominal and pelvic regions, there to be over 100,000 patients annually in the U.S., with a comparable number in Europe, who receive abdominal or pelvic external beam radiation treatment for cancer, and these patients are at risk of developing acute and chronic radiation enteritis.

Vaccines/BioDefense Overview

ThermoVax[®] – Thermostability Technology

Our thermostability technology, ThermoVax[®], is a novel method of rendering aluminum salt, (known colloquially as Alum), adjuvanted vaccines stable at elevated temperatures. Alum is the most widely employed adjuvant technology in the vaccine industry. The value of ThermoVax[®] lies in its potential ability to eliminate the need for cold chain production, transportation, and storage for Alum adjuvanted vaccines. This would relieve companies of the high costs of producing and maintaining vaccines under refrigerated conditions. Based on historical reports from the World Health Organization and other scientific reports, we believe that a meaningful proportion of vaccine doses globally are wasted due to excursions from required cold chain temperature ranges. This is due to the fact that most Alum adjuvanted vaccines need to be maintained at between 2 and 8 degrees Celsius (“C”) and even brief excursions from this temperature range (especially below freezing) usually necessitates the destruction of the product or the initiation of costly stability programs specific for the vaccine lots in question. We believe that the savings realized from the elimination of cold chain costs and related product losses would significantly increase the profitability of vaccine products. We believe that elimination of the cold chain could further facilitate the use of these vaccines in the lesser developed parts of the world. ThermoVax[®] has the potential to facilitate easier storage and distribution of strategic national stockpile vaccines in emergency settings.

ThermoVax[®] development was supported pursuant to our \$9.4 million NIAID grant enabling development of thermo-stable ricin (RiVax[®]) and anthrax (VeloThrax[®]) vaccines. Proof-of-concept preclinical studies with ThermoVax[®] indicate that it is able to produce stable vaccine formulations using adjuvants, protein immunogens, and other components that ordinarily would not withstand long temperature variations exceeding customary refrigerated storage conditions. These studies were conducted with our aluminum-adjuvanted ricin toxin vaccine, RiVax[®] and our aluminum-adjuvanted anthrax vaccine, VeloThrax[®]. Each vaccine was manufactured under precise lyophilization conditions using excipients that aid in maintaining native protein structure of the key antigen. When RiVax[®] was kept at 40 degrees C (104 degrees Fahrenheit) for up to one year, all of the animals vaccinated with the lyophilized RiVax[®] vaccine developed potent and high titer neutralizing antibodies. In contrast, animals that were vaccinated with the liquid RiVax[®] vaccine kept at 40 degrees C did not develop neutralizing antibodies and were not protected against ricin exposure. The ricin A chain is extremely sensitive to temperature and rapidly loses the ability to induce neutralizing antibodies when exposed to temperatures higher than 8 degrees C. When VeloThrax[®] was kept for up to 16 weeks at 70 degrees C, it was able to develop a potent antibody response, unlike the liquid formulation kept at the same temperature. Moreover, we also have demonstrated the compatibility of our thermostabilization technology with other secondary adjuvants such as TLR-4 agonists. Additionally, the University of Colorado conducted a study that demonstrated a heat stable vaccine formulation of a human papillomavirus (“HPV”) vaccine. The work was conducted by Drs. Randolph and Garcea and demonstrated the successful conversion of a commercial virus-like-particle based vaccine requiring cold chain storage to a subunit, alum-adjuvanted, vaccine which is stable at ambient temperatures. This work, funded by a University of Colorado seed grant and the Specialized Program of Research Excellence in cervical cancer, is the first demonstration of the utility of ThermoVax[®] technology for the development of a subunit based commercial vaccine. The HPV vaccine formulation was found to be stable for at least 12 weeks at 50 degrees C. In the study, mice immunized with the ThermoVax[®]-stabilized HPV subunit vaccine were also found to achieve immune responses similar to the commercial HPV vaccine, Cervarix[®], as measured by either total antibody levels or neutralizing antibody levels. Moreover, whereas the immune responses to Cervarix[®] were reduced after storage for 12 weeks at 50 degrees C, the ThermoVax[®] formulated vaccine retained its efficacy. The results were published online in the European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics. See <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0939641115002416>.

We also entered into a collaboration agreement with Axel Lehrer, PhD of the Department of Tropical Medicine, Medical Microbiology and Pharmacology, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii at Manoa and Hawaii Biotech, Inc. (“HBI”) to develop a heat stable subunit Ebola vaccine. Dr. Lehrer, a co-inventor of the Ebola vaccine with HBI, has shown proof of concept efficacy with subunit Ebola vaccines in non-human primates. The most advanced Ebola vaccines involve the use of vesicular stomatitis virus and adenovirus vectors – live, viral vectors which complicate the manufacturing, stability and storage requirements. Dr. Lehrer’s vaccine candidate is based on highly purified recombinant protein antigens, circumventing many of these manufacturing difficulties. Dr. Lehrer and HBI have developed a robust manufacturing process for the required proteins. Application of ThermoVax[®] may allow for a product that can avoid the need for cold chain distribution and storage, yielding a vaccine ideal for use in both the developed and developing world. Although this agreement has expired in accordance with its terms, we expect to extend the period of the agreement or enter into another agreement with Dr. Lehrer and HBI to replace this agreement.

We intend to seek out potential partnerships with companies marketing FDA/ex-U.S. health authority approved Alum adjuvanted vaccines and currently developing Alum adjuvanted vaccines that are interested in eliminating the need for cold chain for their products. We believe that ThermoVax[®] also will enable us to expand our vaccine development expertise beyond biodefense into the infectious disease space and also has the potential to allow for the development

of multivalent vaccines (e.g., combination ricin-anthrax vaccine).

RiVax® – Ricin Toxin Vaccine

RiVax® is our proprietary vaccine candidate being developed to protect against exposure to ricin toxin and if approved would be the first ricin vaccine. The immunogen in RiVax® induces a protective immune response in animal models of ricin exposure and functionally active antibodies in humans. The immunogen consists of a genetically inactivated subunit ricin A chain that is enzymatically inactive and lacks residual toxicity of the holotoxin. RiVax® has demonstrated statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$) preclinical survival results in a lethal aerosol exposure non-human primate model (Roy et al, 2015, Thermostable ricin vaccine protects rhesus macaques against aerosolized ricin: Epitope-specific neutralizing antibodies correlate with protection, PNAS USA March 24, 2015), and has also been shown to be well tolerated and immunogenic in two Phase 1 clinical trials in healthy volunteers. Results of the first Phase 1 human trial of RiVax® established that the immunogen was safe and induced antibodies that we believe may protect humans from ricin exposure. The antibodies generated from vaccination, concentrated and purified, were capable of conferring immunity passively to recipient animals, indicating that the vaccine was capable of inducing functionally active antibodies in humans. The outcome of this study was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (Vitetta et al., 2006, A Pilot Clinical Trial of a Recombinant Ricin Vaccine in Normal Humans, PNAS, 103:2268-2273). The second trial which was completed in September 2012 and was sponsored by University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center (“UTSW”), evaluated a more potent formulation of RiVax® that contained an aluminum adjuvant (Alum). The results of the Phase 1b study indicated that Alum adjuvanted RiVax® was safe and well tolerated, and induced greater ricin neutralizing antibody levels in humans than adjuvant-free RiVax®. The outcomes of this second study were published in the Clinical and Vaccine Immunology (Vitetta et al., 2012, Recombinant Ricin Vaccine Phase 1b Clinical Trial, Clin. Vaccine Immunol. 10:1697-9). We have adapted the original manufacturing process for the immunogen contained in RiVax® for thermostability and large scale manufacturing and are further establishing correlates of the human immune response in non-human primates. We have entered into a collaboration with IDT Biologika GmbH to scale-up the formulation/filling process and continue development and validation of analytical methods established at IDT to advance the program. We also have initiated a development agreement with Emergent BioSolutions, Inc. to implement a commercially viable, scalable production technology for the RiVax® drug substance protein antigen.

The development of RiVax® has been sponsored through a series of overlapping challenge grants, UC1, and cooperative grants, U01, from the NIH, granted to Soligenix and to UTSW where the vaccine originated. The second clinical trial was supported by a grant from the FDA’s Office of Orphan Products to UTSW. To date, we and UTSW have collectively received approximately \$25 million in grant funding from the NIH for the development of RiVax®. In September 2014, we entered into a contract with the NIH for the development of RiVax® that would provide up to an additional \$24.7 million of funding in the aggregate if options to extend the contract are exercised by the NIH. The development agreements with Emergent BioSolutions and IDT are specifically funded under this NIH contract.

RiVax® has been granted orphan drug designation by the FDA for the prevention of ricin intoxication.

Assuming development efforts are successful for RiVax®, we believe potential government procurement contract(s) could reach \$200 million. This potential procurement contract information is a forward-looking statement,

and investors are urged not to place undue reliance on this statement. While we have determined this potential procurement contract value based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

As a new chemical entity, an FDA approved RiVax[®] vaccine has the potential to qualify for a biodefense Priority Review Voucher (“PRV”). Approved under the 21st Century Cures Act in late 2016, the biodefense PRV is awarded upon approval as a medical countermeasure when the active ingredient(s) have not been otherwise approved for use in any context. PRVs are transferable and can be sold, with sales in recent years varying from between \$125 million to \$350 million. When redeemed, PRVs entitle the user to an accelerated review period of six months, saving a median of seven months review time as calculated in 2009. However, FDA must be advised 90 days in advance of the use of the PRV and the use of a PRV is associated with an additional user fee (\$2.7 million in 2017).

Ricin Toxin

Ricin toxin can be cheaply and easily produced, is stable over long periods of time, is toxic by several routes of exposure and thus has the potential to be used as a biological weapon against military and/or civilian targets. As a bioterrorism agent, ricin could be disseminated as an aerosol, by injection, or as a food supply contaminant. The potential use of ricin toxin as a biological weapon of mass destruction has been highlighted in a Federal Bureau of Investigation Bioterror report released in November 2007 titled *Terrorism 2002-2005*, which states that “Ricin and the bacterial agent anthrax are emerging as the most prevalent agents involved in WMD investigations” (http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/terrorism-2002-2005/terror02_05.pdf). In recent years, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has threatened the use of ricin toxin to poison food and water supplies and in connection with explosive devices. Domestically, the threat from ricin remains a concern for security agencies. As recently as April 2013, letters addressed to the President of the United States, a U.S. Senator, and a judge tested positive for ricin.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has classified ricin toxin as a Category B biological agent. Ricin works by first binding to glycoproteins found on the exterior of a cell, and then entering the cell and inhibiting protein synthesis leading to cell death. Once exposed to ricin toxin, there is no effective therapy available to reverse the course of the toxin. The recent ricin threat to government officials has heightened the awareness of this toxic threat. Currently, there is no FDA approved vaccine to protect against the possibility of ricin toxin being used in a terrorist attack, or its use as a weapon on the battlefield nor is there a known antidote for ricin toxin exposure.

OrbeShield® – for Treating GI Acute Radiation Syndrome

OrbeShield® is an oral immediate and delayed release formulation of the topically active corticosteroid BDP and is being developed for the treatment of GI ARS. Corticosteroids are a widely used class of anti-inflammatory drugs. BDP is a corticosteroid with predominantly topical activity that is approved for use in asthma, psoriasis and allergic rhinitis.

OrbeShield® has demonstrated positive preclinical results in a canine GI ARS model which indicate that dogs treated with OrbeShield® demonstrated statistically significant ($p=0.04$) improvement in survival with dosing at either two hours or 24 hours after exposure to lethal doses of total body irradiation (“TBI”) when compared to control dogs. OrbeShield® appears to significantly mitigate the damage to the GI epithelium caused by exposure to high doses of radiation using a well-established canine model of GI ARS.

The GI tract is highly sensitive to ionizing radiation and the destruction of epithelial tissue is one of the first effects of radiation exposure. The rapid loss of epithelial cells leads to inflammation and infection that are often the primary cause of death in acute radiation injury. This concept of GI damage also applies to the clinical setting of oncology,

where high doses of radiation cannot be administered effectively to the abdomen because radiation is very toxic to the intestines. We are seeking to treat the same type of toxicity in our acute radiation enteritis clinical program with SGX201. As a result, we believe that OrbeShield® has the potential to be a “dual use” compound, a desirable characteristic which is a specific priority for ARS and other medical countermeasure indications. The FDA has cleared the IND application for OrbeShield® for the mitigation of morbidity and mortality associated with GI ARS.

In September 2013, we received two government contracts from BARDA and NIAID for the advanced preclinical and manufacturing development of OrbeShield® leading to FDA approval to treat GI ARS. The BARDA contract contains a two year base period with two contract options, exercisable by BARDA, for a total of five years and up to \$26.3 million. The NIAID contract consists of a one year base period and two contract options, exercisable by NIAID, for a total of three years and up to \$6.4 million. We received a combined approximate \$18 million in contract funding from both BARDA and NIAID which includes combined supplemental funding of \$634,000, extending the programs through the first quarter of 2017. The NIAID contract will be completed during the first quarter of 2017 along with the BARDA contract base period, with BARDA electing not to extend the current contract beyond the base period. We will continue to apply for additional government funding. Previously, development of OrbeShield® had been largely supported by a \$1 million NIH grant to our academic partner, the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. In July 2012, we received an SBIR grant from NIAID of approximately \$600,000 to support further preclinical development of OrbeShield® for the treatment of acute GI ARS. The FDA has given OrbeShield® orphan drug designation and Fast Track designation for the prevention of death following a potentially lethal dose of total body irradiation during or after a radiation disaster.

Assuming development efforts are successful for OrbeShield®, we believe potential government procurement contracts could reach as much as \$450 million. This potential procurement contract information is a forward-looking statement. While we have determined this potential procurement contract value based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, there are a number of factors that could cause our expectations to change or not be realized.

GI Acute Radiation Syndrome

ARS occurs after toxic radiation exposure and involves several organ systems, notably the bone marrow, the GI tract and, later, the lungs. In the event of a nuclear disaster or terrorist detonation of a nuclear bomb, casualties exposed to greater than 2 grays (“Gy”) of absorbed radiation are at high risk for development of clinically significant ARS. Exposure to high doses of radiation exceeding 10-12 Gy causes acute GI injury which can result in death. The GI tract is highly sensitive due to the continuous need for crypt stem cells and production of mucosal epithelium. The extent of injury to the bone marrow and the GI tract are the principal determinants of survival after exposure to TBI. Although the hematopoietic syndrome can be rescued by bone marrow transplantation or growth factor administration, there is no established treatment or preventive measure for the GI damage that occurs after high-dose radiation. As a result, we believe there is an urgent medical need for specific medical counter measures against the lethal pathophysiological manifestations of radiation-induced GI injury.

SGX943 – for Treating Melioidosis

SGX943 uses the same active ingredient, dusquetide, as contained in SGX942. SGX943 is being developed in preclinical studies as a potential treatment for melioidosis. Because SGX943 directly targets the innate immune system (and does not attempt to kill the bacteria directly), we believe it is particularly relevant for antibiotic-resistant

bacteria. The bacteria which causes melioidosis, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, is known to be resistant to most antibiotics and to require prolonged treatment with the few antibiotics that do work. In February 2014, we were awarded a one-year NIAID SBIR award of approximately \$300,000 to further evaluate SGX943 as a potential treatment for melioidosis. Preclinical results to date have demonstrated that SGX943 treatment, in combination with standard of care antibiotics such as doxycycline, can statistically significantly enhance survival in a lethal murine pneumonic melioidosis model ($p < 0.001$).

Melioidosis

Melioidosis is a potentially fatal infection caused by the Gram-negative bacillus, *Burkholderia pseudomallei* (“Bp”). Highly resistant to many antibiotics, Bp can cause an acute disease characterized by a fulminant pneumonia and a chronic condition that can recrudescence. There is no preventive vaccine or effective immunotherapy for melioidosis. We believe that there is an unmet medical need for improved prevention and therapy.

Bp infection (melioidosis) is a major public health concern in the endemic regions of Southeast Asia and Northern Australia. In Northeast Thailand, which has the highest incidence of melioidosis, the mortality rate associated with Bp infection is over 40 percent, making it the third most common cause of death from infectious disease in that region after HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Bp activity is seen in Southeast Asia, South America, Africa, the Middle East, India, and Australia. The highest pockets of disease activity occur in Northern Australia and Northeast Thailand with increasing recognition of disease activity in coastal regions of India.

Beyond its public health significance, Bp and the closely-related *Burkholderia mallei* (“Bm”) are considered possible biological warfare agents by the DHHS because of the potential for widespread dissemination through aerosol. Bp like its relative Bm, the cause of Glanders, was studied by the U.S. as a potential biological warfare agent, but was never weaponized. It has been reported that the Soviet Union was also experimenting with Bp as a biological warfare agent. Both Bp and Bm have been designated high priority threats by the DHHS in its PHEMCE Strategy released in 2012 and are classified as Category B Priority Pathogens by NIAID.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate these estimates and judgments on an on-going basis.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenues are primarily generated from government contracts and grants. The revenue from government contracts and grants is based upon subcontractor costs and internal costs incurred that are specifically covered by the contracts and grants, plus a facilities and administrative rate that provides funding for overhead expenses and management fees. These revenues are recognized when expenses have been incurred by subcontractors or when we incur internal expenses that are related to the government contracts and grants.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense when incurred in accordance with FASB ASC 730, *Research and Development*. Research and development includes costs such as clinical trial expenses, contracted research and license agreement fees with no alternative future use, supplies and materials, salaries, share-based compensation, employee benefits, equipment depreciation and allocation of various corporate costs. Purchased in-process research and development expense represents the value assigned or paid for acquired research and development for which there is no alternative future use as of the date of acquisition.

Accounting for Warrants

We considered FASB ASC 815, *Evaluating Whether an Instrument is Considered Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*, which provides guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) issued by an entity is indexed to the entity's stock and, therefore, qualifying for the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 815-10-15. We evaluated the provisions and determined that warrants issued in connection with our June 2013 registered public offering contain provisions that protect holders from a decline in the issue price of our common stock (or "down-round" provisions) and contain net settlement provisions. Consequently, these warrants were recognized as liabilities at their fair value on the date of grant and remeasured at fair value on each reporting date.

Share-Based Compensation

Stock options are issued with an exercise price equal to the market price on the date of grant. Stock options issued to directors upon re-election vest quarterly for a period of one year (new director issuances are fully vested upon issuance). Stock options issued to employees generally vest 25% on the grant date, then 25% each subsequent year for a period of three years. Stock options vest over each three-month period from the date of issuance to the end of the three year period. These options have a ten year life for as long as the individuals remain employees or directors. In general, when an employee or director terminates their position the options will expire within three months, unless otherwise extended by the Board.

From time to time, we issue restricted shares of common stock to vendors and consultants as compensation for services performed. Typically these instruments vest upon issuance and therefore the entire share-based compensation expense is recognized upon issuance to the vendors and/or consultants.

Share-based compensation expense for options, warrants and shares of common stock granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50, *Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*, and represents the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever may be more reliably measured. For options that vest over future periods, the fair value of options granted to non-employees is amortized as the options vest. The fair value is remeasured each reporting period until performance is complete.

The fair value of each option grant made during 2017 and 2016 was estimated on the date of each grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized ratably over the option vesting periods, which approximates the service period.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. A review of all available positive and negative evidence is considered, including the Company's current and past performance, the market environment in which the Company operates, the utilization of past tax credits, and the length of carryback and carryforward periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured utilizing tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. No current or deferred income taxes have been provided through March 31, 2017 due to the net operating losses incurred by the Company since its inception. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions, if any, as part of income tax expense. There were no tax related interest and penalties recorded for 2017 and 2016. Additionally, the Company has not recorded an asset for unrecognized tax benefits or a liability for uncertain tax positions at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that shared in the earnings of the entity. Since there is a significant number of options and warrants outstanding, fluctuations in the actual market price can have a variety of results for each period presented.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions such as the fair value of warrants and stock options and recovery of the useful life of intangibles that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material Changes in Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 Compared to March 31, 2016

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we had a net loss of \$1,733,437 as compared to a net loss of \$1,149,433 for the same period in the prior year, representing an increase in the net loss of \$584,004 or 51%. Included in the net loss for March 31, 2016 is non-cash income of \$760,157 as compared to \$0 for March 31, 2017, representing the change in the fair value of the warrant liability related to warrants issued in connection with our June 2013 registered public financing, which were reclassified to equity in November 2016.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, revenues and associated costs related to government contracts awarded in support of our development of OrbeShield® for the treatment of GI ARS and RiVax® and other development programs. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we had revenues of \$1,330,884 as compared to \$2,630,986 for the same period in the prior year, representing a decrease of \$1,300,102 or 49%. The decrease in revenues was a result of the completion of the NIAID contract during the first quarter of 2017, along with the BARDA contract base period, with BARDA electing not to extend the current contract beyond the base period.

We incurred costs related to those revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 of \$1,087,315 and \$2,232,335, respectively, representing a decrease of \$1,145,020 or 51%. The decrease in costs is a result of the decrease in revenues from the completion of the NIAID and BARDA contracts.

Our gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was \$243,569 or 18%, as compared to \$398,651 or 15% for the same period in 2016, representing a decrease of \$155,082 or 39%. The decrease in gross profit is consistent with the decrease in revenues, offset by a larger share of reimbursable costs available for contracted fixed overhead reimbursement, resulting in the increase in gross profit percentage of 3%.

Research and development expenses were \$1,217,540 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 as compared to \$1,428,499 for the same period in 2016, representing a decrease of \$210,959 or 15%. The decrease in research and development spending was related to trial initiation costs incurred in 2016 for the manufacturing of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL, as well as a decrease related to the completion of the Phase 2 clinical trial of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer in the first quarter of 2017.

General and administrative expenses were \$764,219 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared to \$875,857 for the same period in 2016, representing a decrease of \$111,638, or 13%. The decrease is primarily related

to a decrease in professional fees.

Other income (expense) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was \$4,753 as compared to \$756,272 for the same period in 2016, representing a change of \$751,519 or 99%. The change is primarily due to the change in the fair value of the warrant liability resulting in \$760,157 of other income during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Financial Condition

Cash and Working Capital

As of March 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$7,143,821 as compared to \$8,772,567 as of December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of \$1,628,746 or 19%. As of March 31, 2017, we had working capital of \$5,681,951 as compared to working capital of \$7,243,918 as of December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of \$1,561,967, or 22% in working capital. This decrease is primarily related to expenditures to support the collection of long-term follow-up safety data from Phase 2 of SGX942 for the treatment of oral mucositis in head and neck cancer and to support the pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of SGX301 for the treatment of CTCL.

Based on our current rate of cash outflows, cash on hand, proceeds from government contract and grant programs, proceeds available from the equity line with Lincoln Park, LLC (“Lincoln Park”) and proceeds from the State of New Jersey Technology Business Tax Certificate Transfer Program, management believes that its current cash will be sufficient to meet the anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures through at least June 30, 2018, and therefore no uncertainties exist regarding the Company’s ability to continue its operations as a going concern.

Our plans with respect to our liquidity management include, but are not limited to, the following:

We have up to \$15.8 million in active contract and grant funding still available to support our associated research programs in 2017 and beyond, provided the federal agencies exercise all options and do not elect to terminate the contracts for convenience. We plan to submit additional contract and grant applications for further support of these programs with various funding agencies;

We have continued to use equity instruments to provide a portion of the compensation due to vendors and collaboration partners and expect to continue to do so for the foreseeable future;

We will pursue NOL sales in the State of New Jersey pursuant to its Technology Business Tax Certificate Transfer Program. Based on the receipt of \$530,143 in proceeds from the sale of NJ NOL in 2016, we expect to participate in the program during 2017 and beyond as the program is available;

We plan to pursue potential partnership for our pipeline programs. However, there can be no assurances that we can consummate such transactions;

We have \$10.3 million available from an equity facility expiring in March 2019; and

We may seek additional capital in the private and/or public equity markets to continue our operations, respond to competitive pressures, develop new products and services, and to support new strategic partnerships. We are currently evaluating additional equity/debt financing opportunities on an ongoing basis and may execute them when appropriate. However, there can be no assurances that we can consummate such a transaction, or consummate a transaction at favorable pricing.

Expenditures

Under our budget and based upon our existing product development agreements and license agreements pursuant to letters of intent and option agreements, we expect our total research and development expenditures for the next 12 months to be approximately \$10.8 million before any contract or grant reimbursements, of which \$6.0 million relates to the BioTherapeutics business and \$4.8 million relates to the Vaccines/BioDefense business. We anticipate contract reimbursements in the next 12 months of approximately \$4.8 million to offset research and development expenses in the Vaccines/BioDefense business segment.

The table below details our costs for research and development by program and amounts reimbursed for the three months ended March 31:

	2017	2016
Research & Development Expenses		
Oral BDP	\$-	\$62,914
RiVax [®] and ThermoVax [®] Vaccines	97,200	79,081
Dusquetide (SGX94)	570,015	452,991
SGX943	-	1,580
SGX301	456,939	717,441
Other	93,386	114,492
Total	\$1,217,540	\$1,428,499
Reimbursed under Government Contracts and Grants		
OrbeShield [®]	171,618	1,191,810
RiVax [®] and ThermoVax [®] Vaccines	915,697	1,040,525
Total	1,087,315	2,232,335
Grand Total	\$2,304,855	\$3,660,834

Contractual Obligations

We have commitments of approximately \$475,000 as of March 31, 2017 for several licensing agreements with consultants and universities. Additionally, we have collaboration and license agreements, which upon clinical or commercialization success may require the payment of milestones of up to \$7.9 million and/or royalties up to 6% of net sales of covered products, if and when achieved. However, there can be no assurance that clinical or commercialization success will occur. As of March 31, 2017, no milestone or royalty payments have been paid or accrued.

In December 2014, we entered into a lease agreement through May 31, 2018 for existing and expanded office space. The rent for the first 12 months was approximately \$12,300 per month, or approximately \$20.85 per square foot. This rent increased to approximately \$12,375 per month, or approximately \$20.95 per square foot, for the next 12 months, and thereafter to approximately \$12,460 per month, or approximately \$21.13 per square foot for the remainder of the lease.

On September 3, 2014, we entered into an asset purchase agreement with Hy Biopharma, Inc. (“Hy Biopharma”) pursuant to which we acquired certain intangible assets, properties and rights of Hy Biopharma related to the development of Hy BioPharma’s synthetic hypericin product. As consideration for the assets acquired, we paid \$275,000 in cash and issued 184,912 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$3,750,000. These amounts were charged to research and development expense during the third quarter of 2014 as the assets will be used in our research and development activities and do not have alternative future use pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Provided all future success-oriented milestones are attained, we will be required to make payments of up to \$10.0 million, if and when achieved. Payments will be payable in restricted securities of the Company not to exceed 19.9% ownership of our outstanding stock. As of March 31, 2017, no milestone payments have been made or accrued.

In February 2007, our Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 5,000 shares of our common stock to Dr. Schaber immediately prior to the completion of a transaction, or series or a combination of related transactions, negotiated by our Board of Directors whereby, directly or indirectly, a majority of our capital stock or a majority of our assets are transferred from us and/or our stockholders to a third party. Dr. Schaber’s amended employment agreement includes our obligation to issue such shares if such event occurs.

As a result of the above agreements, we have future contractual obligations over the next five years as follows:

Year	Research and Development	Property and Other Leases	Total
April 1 through December 31, 2017	\$ 75,000	\$ 113,250	\$ 188,250
2018	100,000	52,000	152,000
2019	100,000	-	100,000
2020	100,000	-	100,000
2021	100,000	-	100,000
Total	\$ 475,000	\$ 165,250	\$ 640,250

ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary exposure to market risk is interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because the majority of our investments are in short-term marketable securities. Due to the nature of our short-term investments, we believe that we are not subject to any material market risk exposure. We do not have any foreign currency or other derivative financial instruments.

ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are the Company's controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the possible controls and procedures.

Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Controls

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation of such internal controls that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

Our business faces significant risks. These risks include those disclosed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. If any of the events or circumstances described in the referenced risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected and such events or circumstances could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the "forward-looking" statements contained in this report. These risks should be read in conjunction with the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report as well as in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and in our periodic reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K. Additional risks not presently known to us or other factors not perceived by us to present significant risks to our business at this time also may impair our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not undertake to update any of the "forward-looking" statements or to announce the results of any revisions to these "forward-looking" statements, except as required by law.

ITEM 2 – UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On January 3, 2017, we issued 2,500 shares of common stock to a vendor for partial consideration for services performed. The per share price of our common stock was \$2.37. The issuance of these shares was exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. The consultant is knowledgeable, sophisticated and experienced in making investment decisions of this kind and received adequate information about us or had adequate access, including through the consultant's business relationship with us, to information about us.

SIGNATURES

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

SOLIGENIX, INC.

May 11, 2017 by/s/ Christopher J. Schaber
Christopher J. Schaber, PhD
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

May 11, 2017 by/s/ Karen Krumeich
Karen Krumeich
Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President, and Corporate Secretary
(Principal Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION

31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act rule 13(a)-14(a) (under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act rule 13(a)-14(a) (under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document