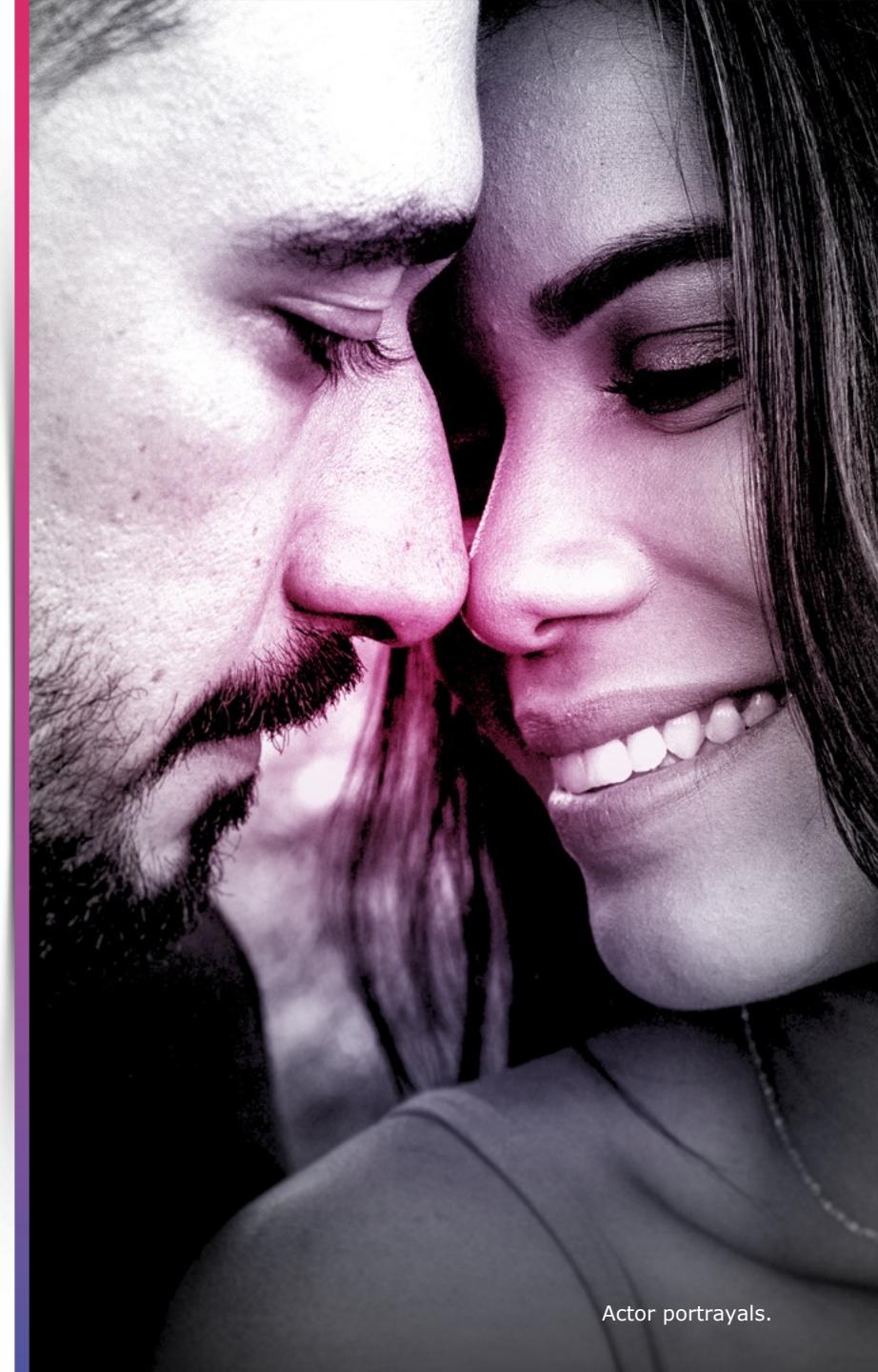




EXXUA™ Launch

Aytu BioPharma Investor Day

January 20, 2026



Actor portrayals.



Introduction

Josh Disbrow
Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are generally written in the future tense and/or are preceded by words such as "may," "will," "should," "forecast," "could," "expect," "suggest," "believe," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," or similar words, or the negatives of such terms or other variations on such terms or comparable terminology. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, are forward-looking statements. These statements are predictions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual events or results to differ materially. These risks and uncertainties include, among others, risks associated with: the Company's overall financial and operational performance, potential adverse changes to the Company's financial position or its business, the results of operations, strategy and plans, changes in capital markets and the ability of the Company to finance operations in the manner expected, risks relating to gaining market acceptance of its products, its partners performing their required activities, its anticipated future cash position, regulatory and compliance challenges and future events under current and potential future collaborations. The Company also refers you to (i) the risks described in "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10 K and in the other reports and documents it files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

Antidepressants increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in pediatric and young adult patients in short-term studies. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening and emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. EXXUA is not approved for use in pediatric patients.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

EXXUA is indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD) in adults.

Select Important Safety Information

CONTRAINDICATIONS

EXXUA is contraindicated in patients:

- with known hypersensitivity to gepirone or components of EXXUA.
- with prolonged QTc interval > 450 msec at baseline.
- with congenital long QT syndrome.
- receiving concomitant strong CYP3A4 inhibitors.
- with severe hepatic impairment.
- taking, or within 14 days of stopping, MAOIs due to the risk of serious and possibly fatal drug interactions, including hypertensive crisis and serotonin syndrome. Starting EXXUA in a patient treated with reversible MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue is also contraindicated.

EXXUA™ is the First and Only Selective 5-HT_{1A} Agonist Approved for MDD in Adults

- FDA-approved as a **once-daily extended-release tablet** for treatment of adults with MDD
- **Member of the azapirone class**, which includes Buspar® (commercially available as generic buspirone)(approved for anxiety, but not for MDD)
- **Mechanism of action (MOA) is distinct** from SSRIs, SNRIs, and buspirone
- Designed to **selectively activate pre- and postsynaptic 5-HT1A** receptors

Aytu BioPharma Executive Team



Josh Disbrow
Chief Executive Officer



Ryan Selhorn
Chief Financial Officer



Greg Pyszczymuka
Chief Commercial Officer



Margaret Cabano
Senior VP of Operations



Suzane Kennedy
Vice President of Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance



Jarrett Disbrow
Chief Business Officer

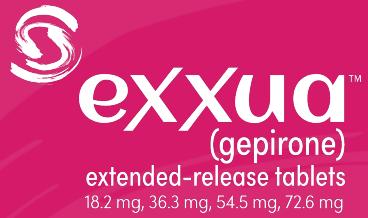


Dr. Gerwin Westfield
Senior VP of Scientific Affairs



Today's Meeting Objectives

- **Discuss the 5-HT1A receptor and its clinical importance in Major Depressive Disorder**
- **Highlight unmet treatment needs and their implications for antidepressant treatment selection in Major Depressive Disorder**
- **Share EXXUA clinical trial data including efficacy and safety**
- **Review Aytu BioPharma's financials relating to the EXXUA license and the launch plan**
- **Discuss Aytu BioPharma's EXXUA commercial launch plan**
- **Answer attendees' questions**



Introduction

Gerwin Westfield, PhD
Senior Vice President of Scientific Affairs



The 5-HT_{1A} Receptor and Its Clinical Importance in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)

Stephen M. Stahl, MD, PhD, DSc (Hon), DMedSci (Hon, Cambridge)

Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego

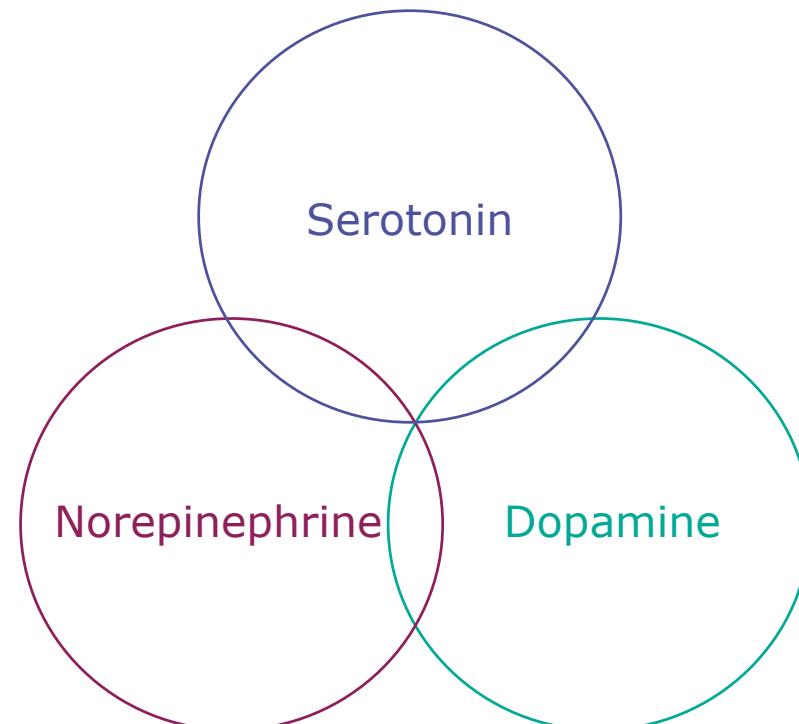
Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, University of California, Riverside

Honorary Visiting Senior Fellow, University of Cambridge

Director of Psychopharmacology Services, California Department of State Hospitals

MDD Pathophysiology

The monoamine-deficiency theory of depression proposes that **depletion of the neurotransmitters serotonin, norepinephrine, and/or dopamine** is a key underlying driver of MDD



- Alterations in these neurotransmitters are believed to affect **mood regulation** and **cognitive function**

Defining Major Depressive Disorder

DSM-5-TR Criteria

- **Depressed mood***
- **Reduced interest or pleasure in activities***
- Unintentional changes in appetite or weight
- Insomnia or hypersomnia
- Psychomotor agitation or retardation
- Fatigue or loss of energy
- Feelings of worthlessness or inappropriate guilt
- Reduced ability to think, concentrate, or make decisions
- Thoughts of death, suicidal ideation, or suicide attempt

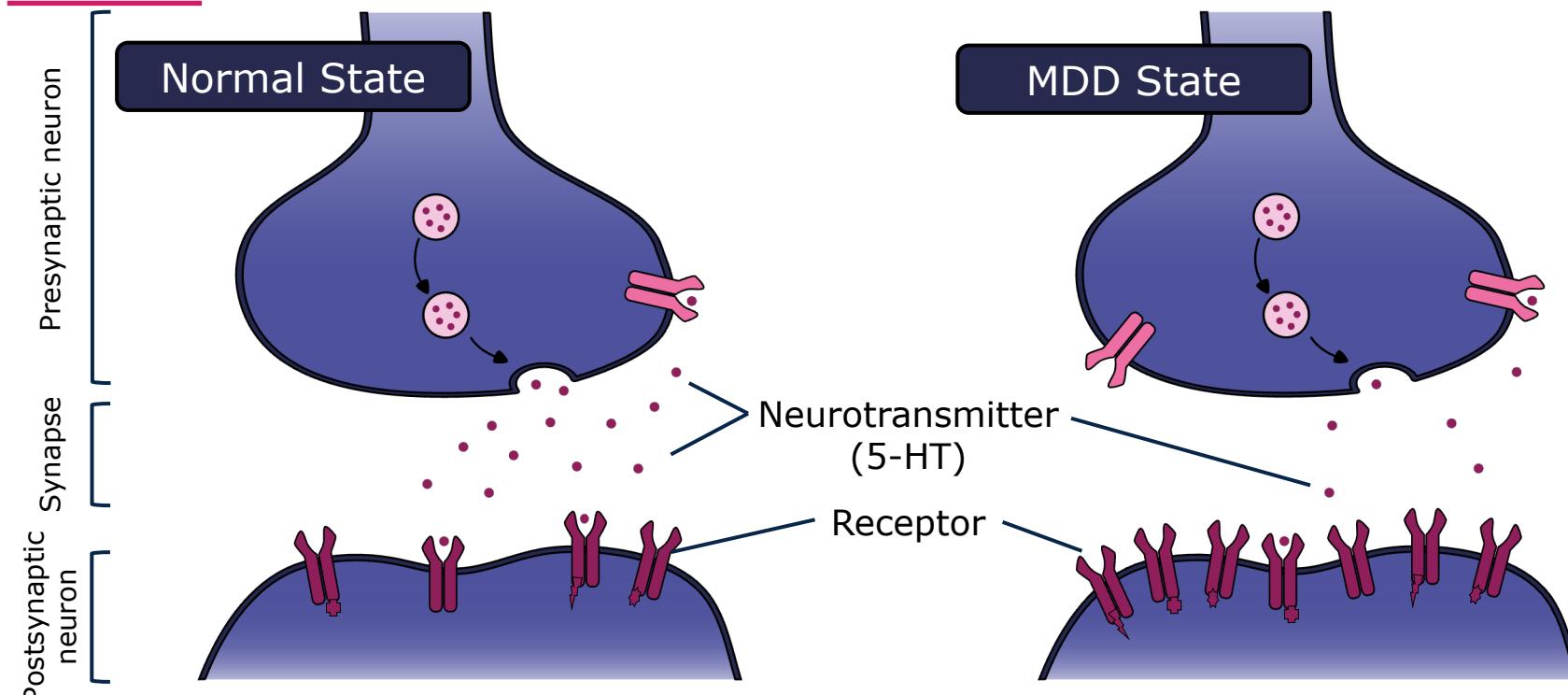
Symptoms:

- Are present **almost every day** and represent a change in functioning
- Cause **distress or impairment** and are not caused by a substance or another medical condition
- Cannot be better explained by other diagnoses

*The presence of at least 1 of the 2 symptoms is mandatory for diagnosis.

DSM-5-TR, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fifth Edition, Text Revision). American Psychiatric Association. 5th ed, text revision. American Psychiatric Association; 2022.

Normal Signaling at a Serotonergic Synapse

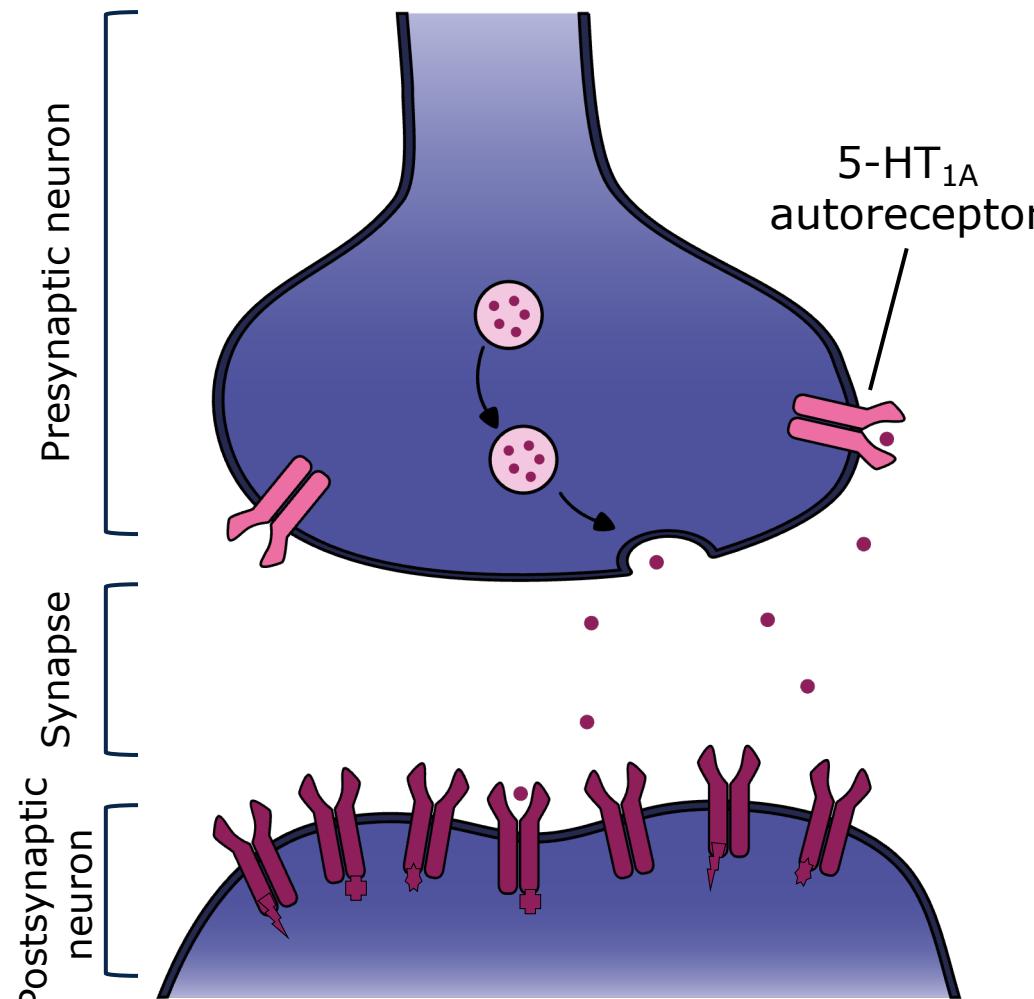


- Most synapses are “asymmetric,” as communication flows from the axon of the first neuron to the second neuron
- This means that there are **presynaptic** elements that differ from **postsynaptic** elements

In the MDD disease state

- **Presynaptic** autoreceptors are upregulated
- Multiple subtypes of **postsynaptic** receptors are also upregulated
- There is a relative **deficiency of serotonin** at the synapse

Signaling at a Serotonergic Synapse in MDD



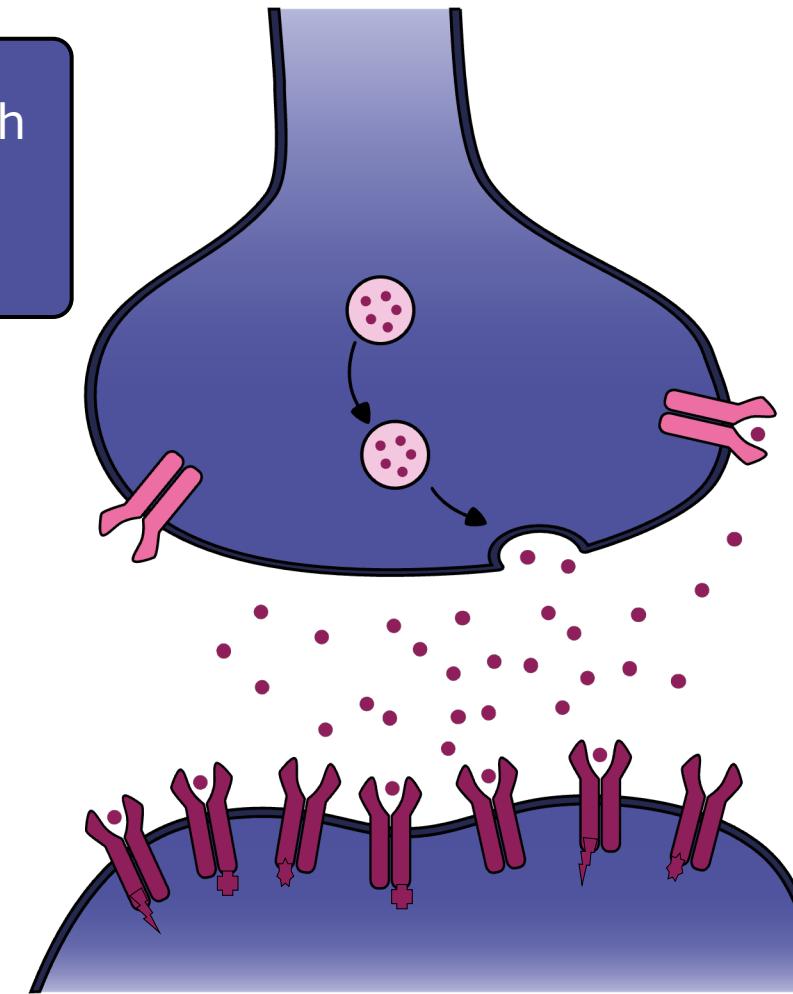
In the MDD disease state:

- **Presynaptic** autoreceptors are upregulated
- Multiple subtypes of **postsynaptic** receptors are also upregulated
- There is a relative **deficiency of serotonin** at the synapse

Mechanism of Action: SSRIs and SNRIs

SSRIs and SNRIs flood the synapse with serotonin, **nonselectively binding multiple 5-HT receptor types**

- Activation of the **5-HT_{1A} receptor** is thought to promote an **antidepressant effect**
- Activation of the **5-HT_{2A} receptor** is associated with **sexual dysfunction**, insomnia, and anxiety
- 13 other 5-HT receptor subtypes** may be affected
 - Activation of multiple 5-HT receptor subtypes may affect **appetite regulation**
 - Not all subtypes are linked to depression



Reuptake Inhibitors Can Relieve Symptoms but Sometimes at a Cost

Drugs designed based on reuptake inhibition exhibit some symptom relief but also lead to off-target side effects

Reuptake Inhibiting Drugs

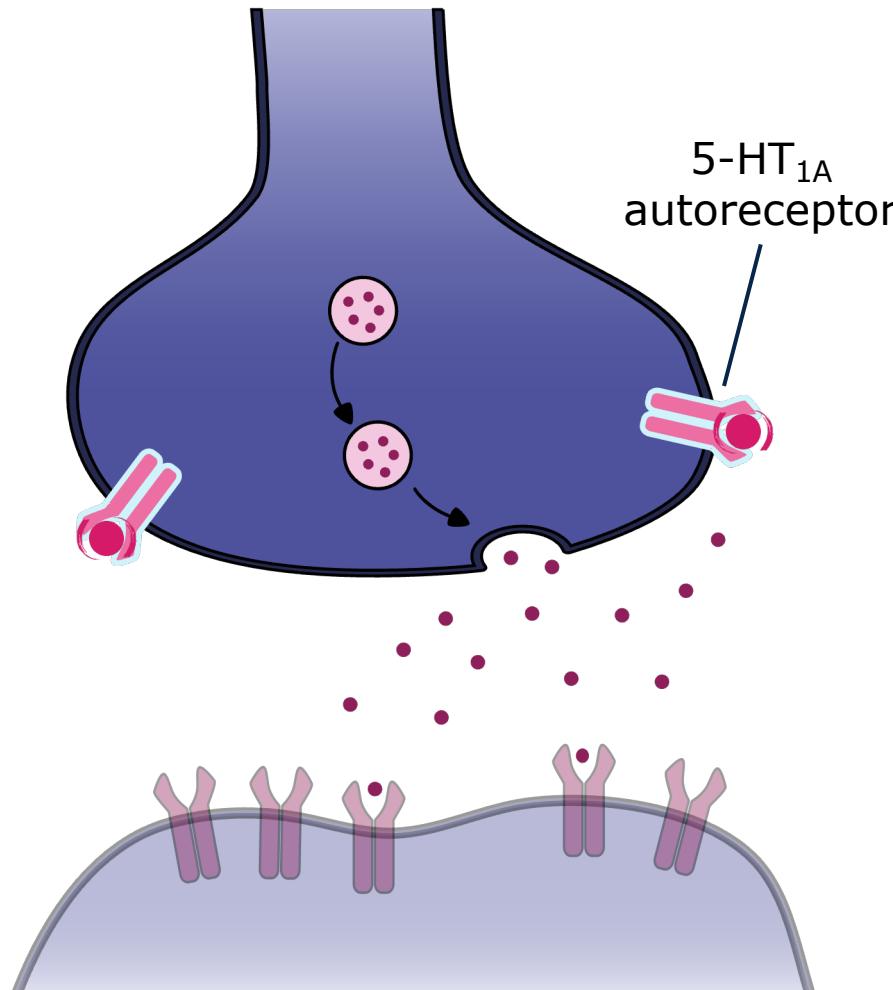
Clinical Benefits

- Improvement in core depressive symptoms vs placebo
- Established efficacy across multiple drug classes
- Broad symptom coverage
 - Improved mood
 - Increased motivation
 - Better sleep/appetite

Mechanism-Linked Harms

- Sexual dysfunction
- Gastrointestinal upset
 - Gut 5-HT signalling
- Sleep disturbance, activation, autonomic symptoms
- Risk shaped by transporter selectivity and patient factors

Presynaptic Effects of EXXUA™



- EXXUA™ acts as a full agonist at presynaptic 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors, enhancing neurotransmission^{1,2}
- 5-HT_{1A} agonism at autoreceptors is thought to facilitate downregulation of inhibitory 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors, reducing inhibition of serotonergic signaling and improving antidepressant efficacy³

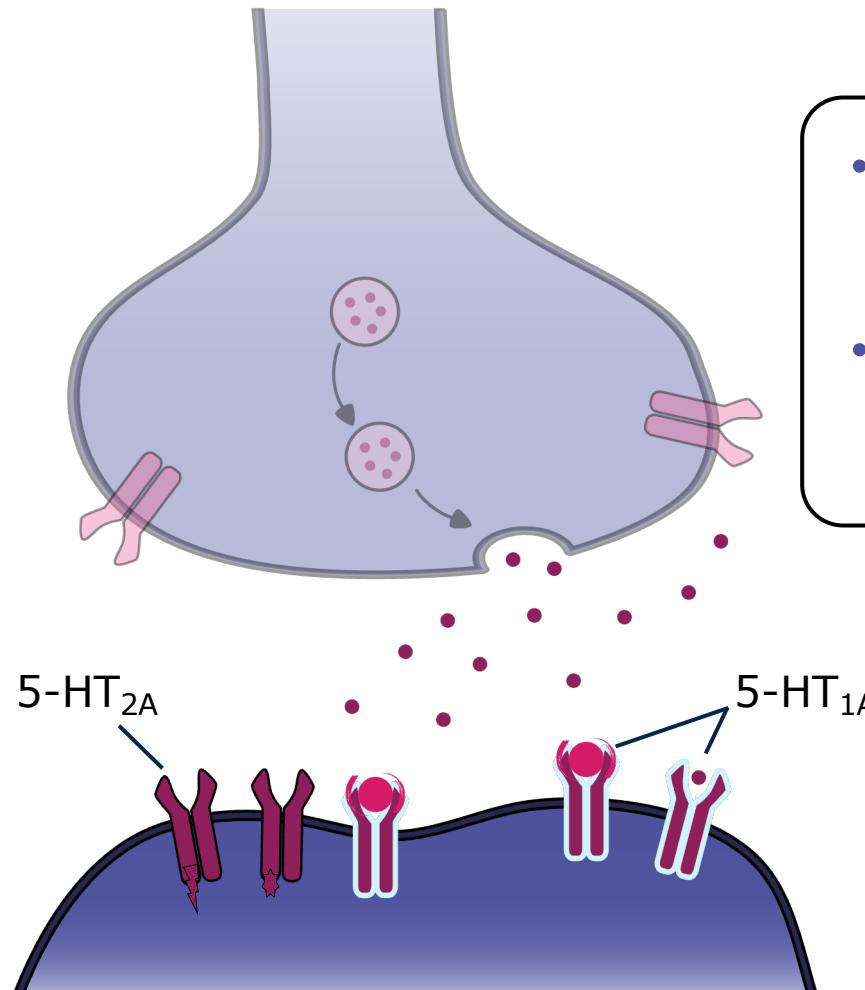


EXXUA™



Activated receptor

Postsynaptic Effects of EXXUA[™]1,2



- EXXUA[™] acts as a 5-HT_{1A}-specific partial agonist, contributing to its antidepressant action*
- EXXUA[™] does not have actions at receptors known to be associated with sexual side effects and weight gain



EXXUA[™]

Activated receptor

*A partial agonist is a drug that delivers a submaximal response even at full receptor occupancy.

1. EXXUA[™] (gepirone). Prescribing Information. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2. Data on file. Clinical Trial Report 134001. Organon Inc. 2001.

Potential Implications for Mood, Anxiety, Cognition, and Stress Circuits

mPFC¹

- Postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} modulates E/I balance
- Linked to mood regulation, cognitive control, and the antidepressant response

Amygdala²

- Postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptor activation contributes to anxiolytic effects

Hippocampus²

- High density of postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors
- Implicated in mood, stress response regulation, and plasticity effects associated with antidepressant response

VTA¹

- 5-HT_{1A}-induced increases in dopamine signaling may alter motivation and anhedonia

Dorsal Raphe Nucleus²

- 5-HT_{1A} autoreceptors control serotonergic neuron firing and determine serotonergic tone downstream

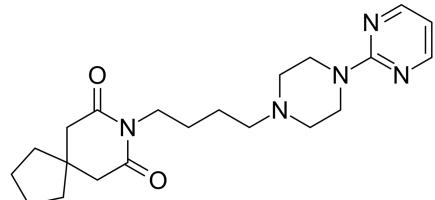
→ Direction of serotonin signal pathways

E/I, excitatory/inhibitory; mPFC, medial prefrontal cortex; VTA, ventral tegmental area.

1. Díaz-Mataix L, et al. *J Neurosci*. 2005;25(47):10831-10843. 2. García-García AL, et al. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2014;231(4):623-636.

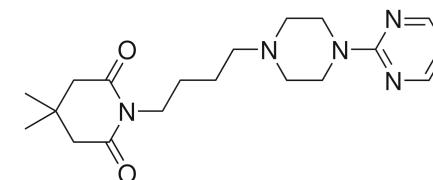
FDA-Approved Azapiroles^{1,2}

Buspirone



- Azapirole class: 5-HT_{1A} agonist
 - Broad, low-affinity interactions, including dopamine antagonism
- Dosing: multiple oral IR tablets daily
- Half-life: 2 to 3 hours
- Indication: management of anxiety disorders or short-term relief of symptoms of anxiety

EXXUA™



- Azapirole class: 5-HT_{1A} agonist
 - Highly targeted to 5-HT_{1A} receptor
- Dosing: once-daily oral ER tablets
- Half-life: 5 hours
- Indication: treatment of MDD in adults

ER, extended-release; IR, immediate-release.

1. BuSpar™ (buspirone). Prescribing Information. Teva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

2. EXXUA™ (gepirone). Prescribing Information. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Key Takeaways

- MDD is thought to be in part caused by depletion of monoamine neurotransmitters across multiple brain regions¹
- Nonselective mechanisms of monoamine reuptake-blocking antidepressants frequently cause treatment-emergent adverse events¹
- EXXUA™ is a highly targeted 5-HT_{1A} agonist with pre- and postsynaptic actions^{2,3}
- 5-HT_{1A} agonism provides antidepressant effect without flooding the brain with serotonin, which can lead to off-target and undesirable side effects⁴

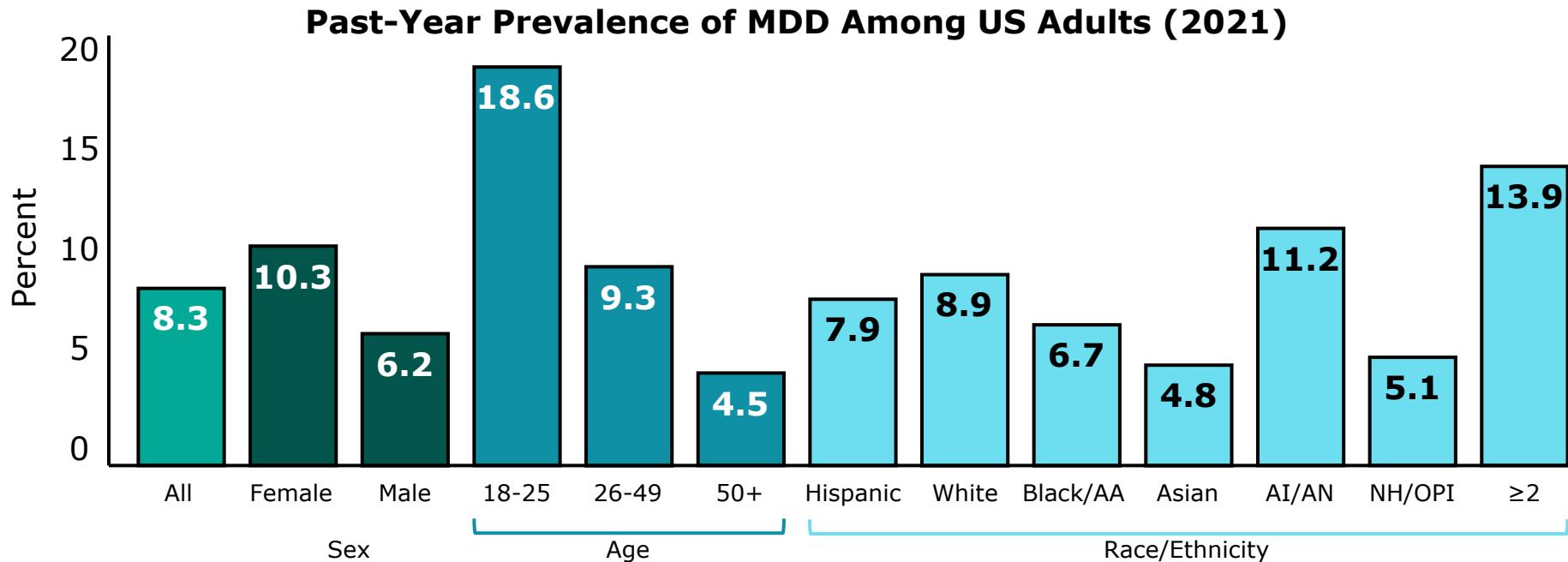


Unmet Treatment Needs and Their Implications for Antidepressant Treatment Selection in Major Depressive Disorder

Anita H. Clayton, MD

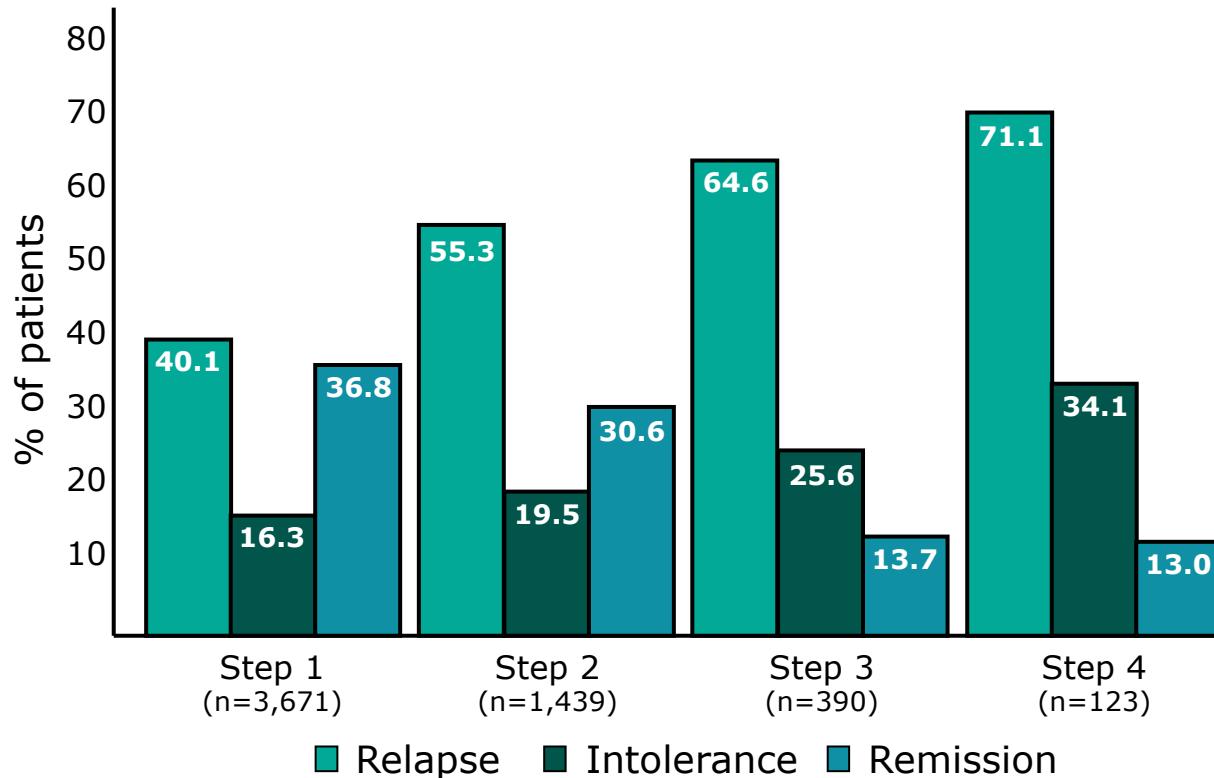
Wilford W. Spradlin Professor of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia School of Medicine
Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Virginia School of Medicine
President of the American Society of Clinical Psychopharmacology

Prevalence of MDD: United States



- An estimated **21.0 million adults** in the US had at least 1 major depressive episode in 2021, representing 8.3% of all US adults
- Of those, **14.5 million also experience severe impairment**, representing 5.7% of all US adults

Acute and Long-Term STAR*D Outcomes



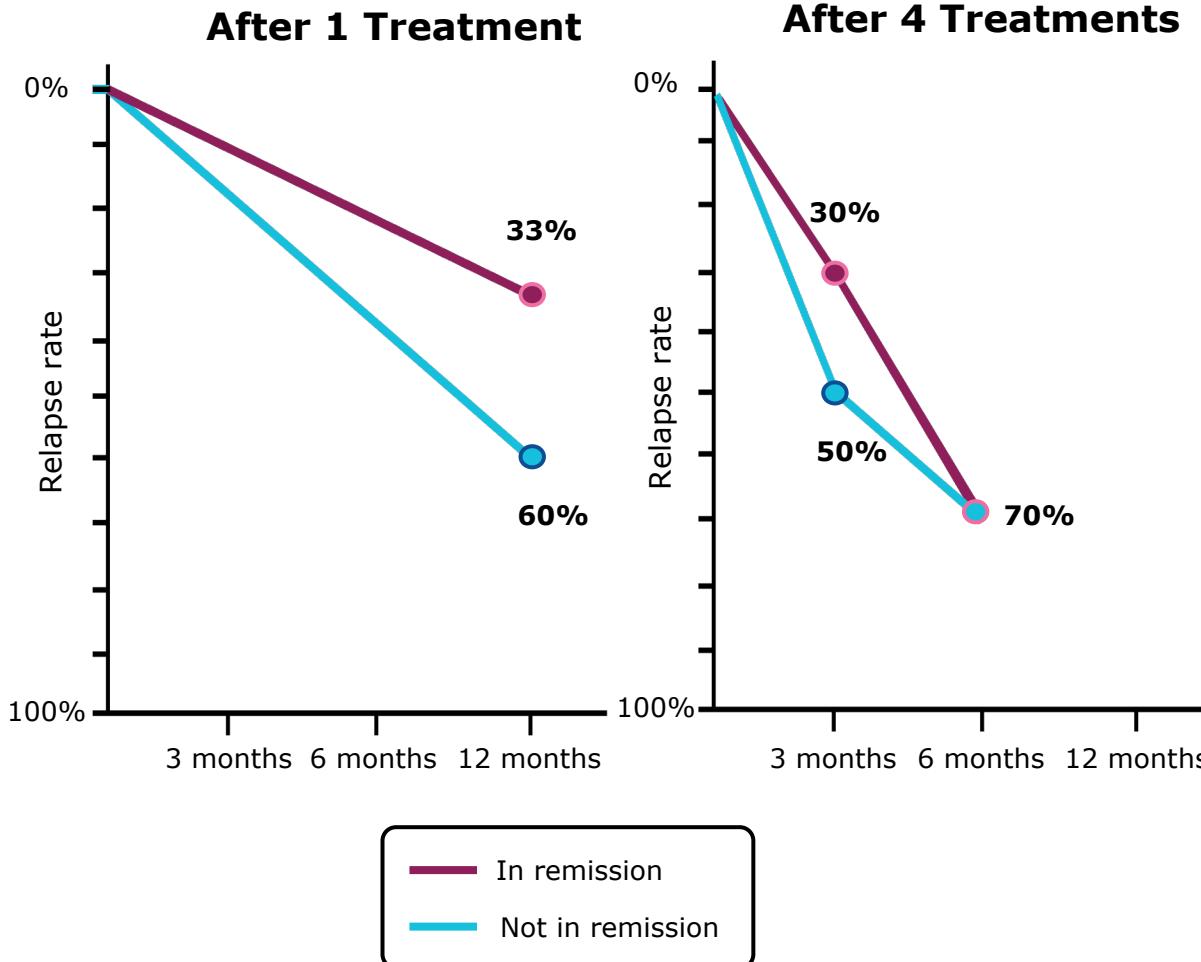
Step 1: Patients begin with SSRI therapy

Step 2: Nonremitters move to a structured switch or augmentation strategy to address inadequate response

Step 3: Patients failing Step 2 receive more intensive switch or augmentation options

Step 4: Persistently nonremitting patients enter final-line therapies, reserved for highly treatment-resistant depression

Impact of Tolerability Concerns on Adherence, Persistence, and Quality of Life



- **50% to 60% of patients fail** to achieve remission with first-line SSRIs
- Even if they achieve symptom remission, many patients often **do not reach full functional recovery** (eg, cognitive function, workplace productivity, etc.)
- **Nearly half** of all patients with MDD have been shown to discontinue their first-line treatment
- When left untreated, 2/3 of patients with MDD contemplate suicide, and **10% to 15% die by suicide**

Switching and Discontinuation Patterns

Rates of Switching

A study of 56,521 outpatients beginning antidepressant therapy found that **8.6% switched medications** within the **first 90 days**¹

Among **young adults** with depression, the switching rate can be as high as **~17.4%**²

Reasons for Switching

In an outpatient survey on SSRI use, patients reporting “moderately or extremely bothersome” side effects had **~3x higher odds** of switching **within 3 months**³

Many patients who switch may do so because of **poor tolerance/adverse effects** rather than inefficacy³

Common Antidepressant AEs can Exacerbate MDD

Sexual dysfunction and weight gain are significant causes of treatment discontinuation with antidepressants¹

Of patients taking antidepressants:

~ **50%**

experience **treatment-emergent sexual dysfunction (TESD)¹**

- **Low desire/libido, reduced arousal, trouble achieving orgasm, and lack of energy**
- TESD is associated with worsening depression, diminished relationship satisfaction, lower self-esteem, and even suicidality²

Up to **65%**

experience **weight gain with long-term use³**

- May occur during **acute and maintenance phases** of treatment⁴
- Can **further increase the high risk of obesity and cardiovascular disease** in patients with MDD³

AE, adverse event.

1. Montejo AL, et al. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2001;62(suppl 3):10-21. 2. Jacobsen PL, et al. *Neurol Psychiatry Brain Res*. 2020;36:57-64.

3. Mouawad M, et al. *Arch Clin Biomed Res*. 2025;9(3):183-195. 4. Deshmukh R, et al. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2003;70(7):314-322.

The Bidirectional Association Between MDD and Common Antidepressant AEs

MAJOR
DEPRESSIVE
DISORDER

Depression increases the **risk of sexual dysfunction by 50% to 70%¹** and increases the **risk of obesity by 58%²**

bidirectional association

SEXUAL
DYSFUNCTION
& WEIGHT
GAIN

Sexual dysfunction and obesity increase the **risk of depression by 130% to 200%¹** and **55%, respectively²**

Implications for EXXUA™ Positioning in Clinical Practice¹⁻³



EXXUA™ does not carry a warning about the risk of sexual dysfunction unlike many antidepressants that act on serotonin receptors

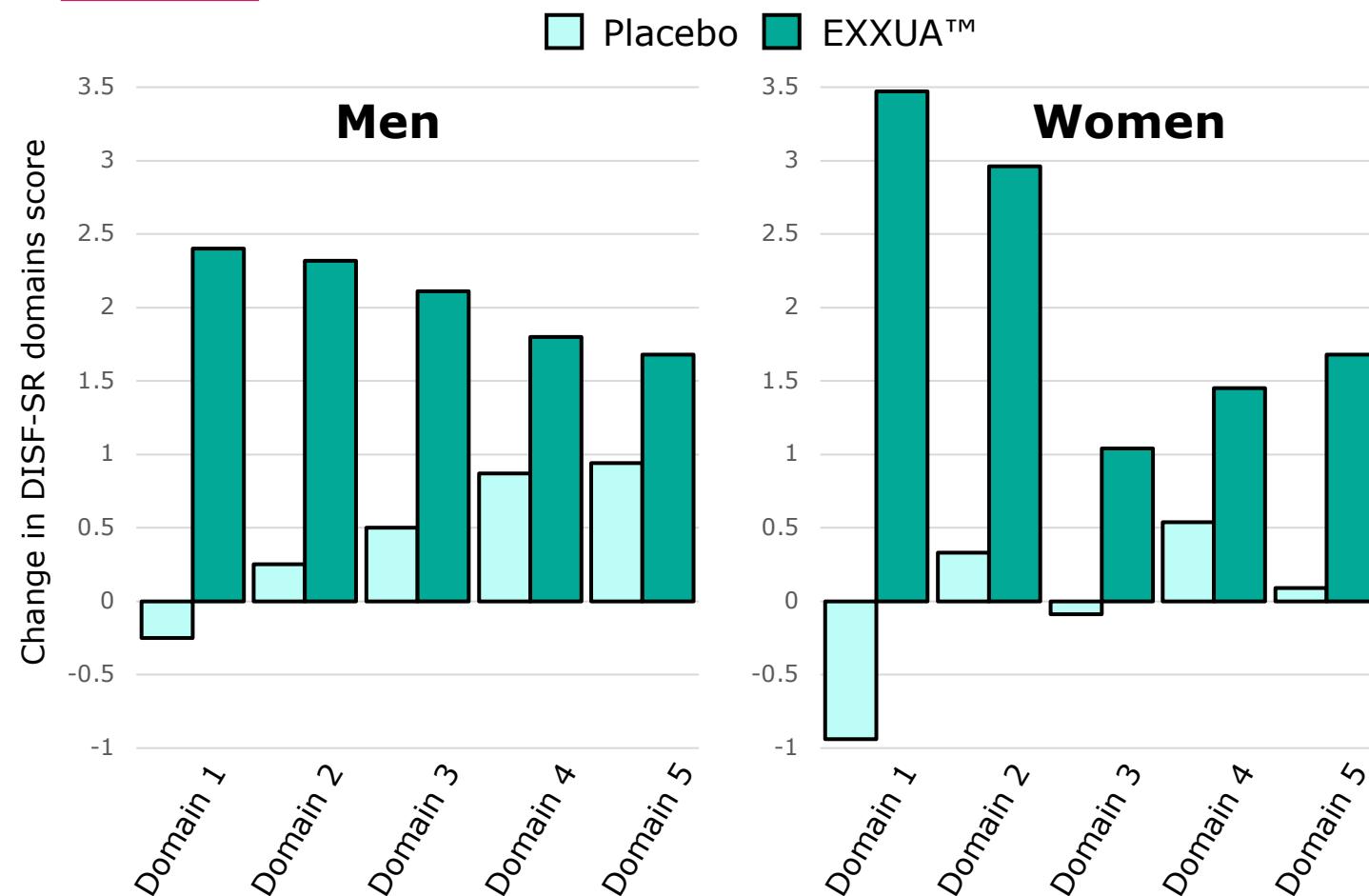
- Sexual dysfunction was not reported as an AE with an incidence $\geq 2\%$ and greater than placebo in pooled MDD studies



No clinically significant increase in body weight compared with placebo

- Mean increase of 1 kg with EXXUA™ vs 0 kg with placebo in Study 1 and 0.3 kg with EXXUA™ vs 0.1 kg with placebo in Study 2
- No weight-related AEs were observed in long-term extension studies

EXXUA™ Demonstrates a Neutral Sexual Profile



*High rates of missing DISF-SR data led to a prespecified decision (prior to unblinding) not to conduct inferential statistical testing.
DISF-SR, Derogatis Inventory for Sexual Function—Self-Report.
Data on file. Clinical Trial Report 134001. Organon Inc. 2001.

Key Takeaways

- 21.0 million adults in the US live with MDD¹
- Many patients discontinue or switch treatments due to bothersome side effects²
- The safety and tolerability of EXXUA™ have been established in over 1,900 patients³
- EXXUA™ provides antidepressant efficacy without causing sexual dysfunction or clinically significant weight gain^{4,5}

1. National Institute of Mental Health. Updated July 2023. Accessed December 16, 2025. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/major-depression> 2. Bull SA, et al. *JAMA*. 2002;288(11):1403-1409. 3. EXXUA™ (gepirone). Prescribing Information. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 4. Data on file. Clinical Trial Report 134001. Organon Inc. 2001. 5. Data on file. Clinical Study Report FKGBE007. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2005.

EXXUA™ Clinical Trial Data: Efficacy and Safety

Christoph Correll, MD

Professor of Psychiatric Neuroscience, Institute of Behavioral Science, Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research
Professor, Psychiatry and Molecular Medicine, Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell
Professor and Chair, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy,
Charité University Medicine

Primary and Secondary Endpoints

Study 1¹ and Study 2² were 8-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, flexible-dose, Phase 3 studies in adults with MDD

Treatment schedule: Initial dosage of 18.2 mg once daily was titrated to 36.3 mg once daily on Day 4. Dosage could be increased to 54.5 mg once daily after Day 7 and 72.6 mg once daily after an additional 7 days

Primary efficacy measure: Change from baseline in the 17-Item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D₁₇) total score at Week 8

Secondary endpoints: Included change from baseline in Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) and Clinical Global Impression-Severity (CGI-S) at Week 8

Baseline Characteristics

	Study 1 (N=202)¹	Study 2 (N=238)²
Mean age	39	38
Female	61%	68%
Race		
Caucasian	73%	65%
Black	9%	23%
Other	18%	12%
Course of illness		
First episode	33%	23%
Chronic	15%	8%
Recurrent after partial recovery	19%	10%
Recurrent after full recovery	33%	59%

EXXUA™ Demonstrates Significant Symptom Improvement Compared With Placebo (1 of 4)^{1,2}

In Study 1 and 2

- EXXUA™ demonstrated statistically significant improvement from baseline in the HAM-D₁₇ total score at Week 8 vs placebo ($P=0.018$ and $P=0.032$, respectively)

Change from baseline in the HAM-D₁₇ total score at Week 8

	Treatment group	Mean baseline score	LS mean change from baseline	Placebo-subtracted difference (95% CI)
Study 1	EXXUA™ (n=101) (18.2 to 72.6 mg/day)	22.7	-9.04	-2.47 (-4.41, -0.53)
	Placebo (n=103)	22.8	-6.75	
Study 2	EXXUA™ (n=116) (18.2 to 72.6 mg/day)	23.9	-10.22	-2.45 (-4.47, -0.43)
	Placebo (n=122)	24.2	-7.96	

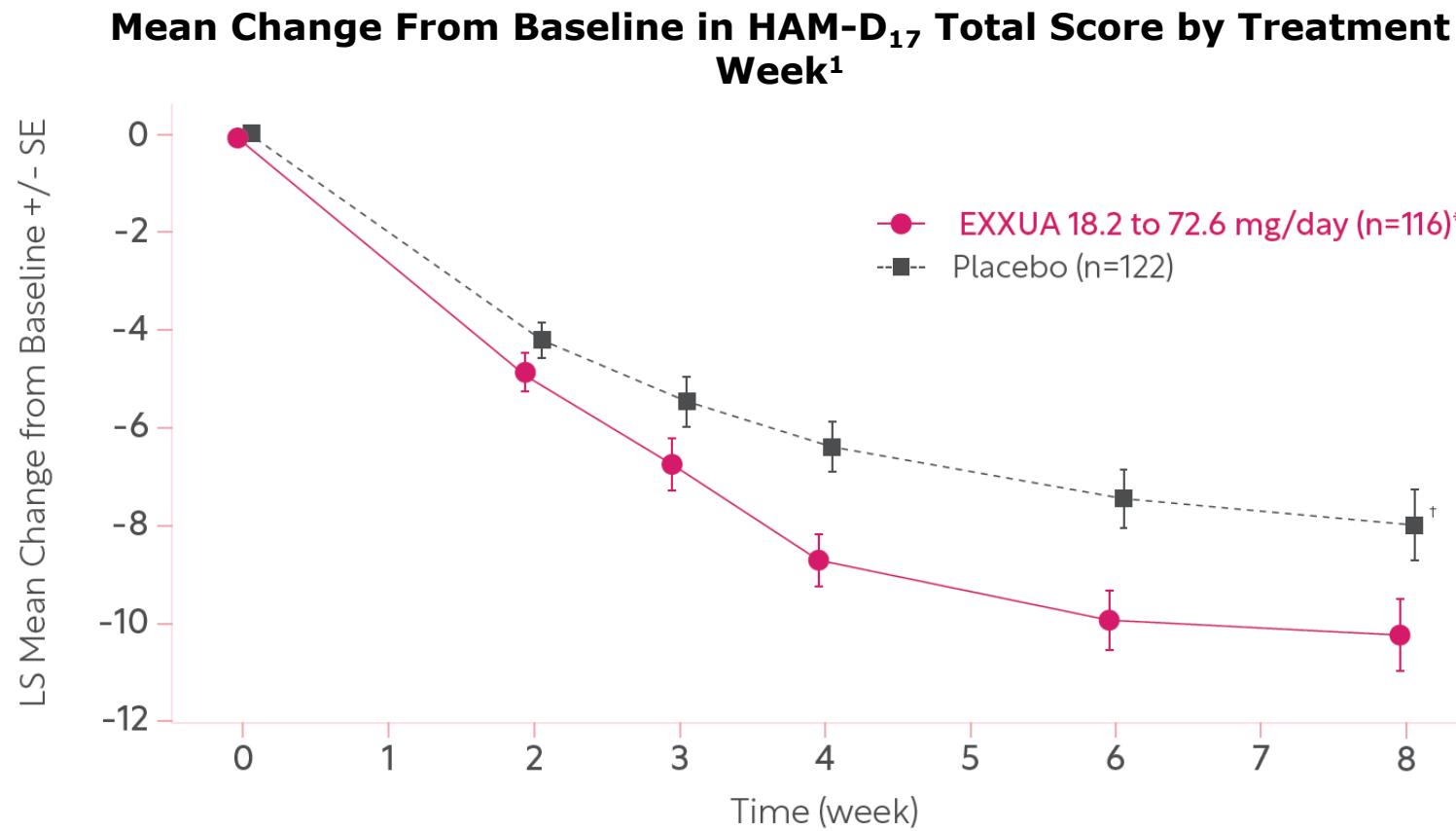
In Study 1, the final dose of EXXUA™ was 72.6, 54.5, and 36.3 mg/day in 64%, 20%, and 17% of patients, respectively.

In Study 2, the final dose of EXXUA™ was 72.6, 54.5, 36.3, and 18.2 mg/day in 66%, 22%, 10%, and 2% of patients, respectively.

CI, confidence interval; LS, least-squares.

1. Data on file. Clinical Trial Report 134001. Organon Inc. 2001. 2. Data on file. Clinical Study Report FKGBE007. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2005.

EXXUA™ Demonstrates Significant Symptom Improvement Compared With Placebo (2 of 4)^{1,2}



Statistically significant separation from placebo as early as 3 weeks

*Percentage of patients at each final dose strength: 72.6 mg (66%), 54.5 mg (22%), 36.3 mg (10%), and 18.2 mg (2%).¹

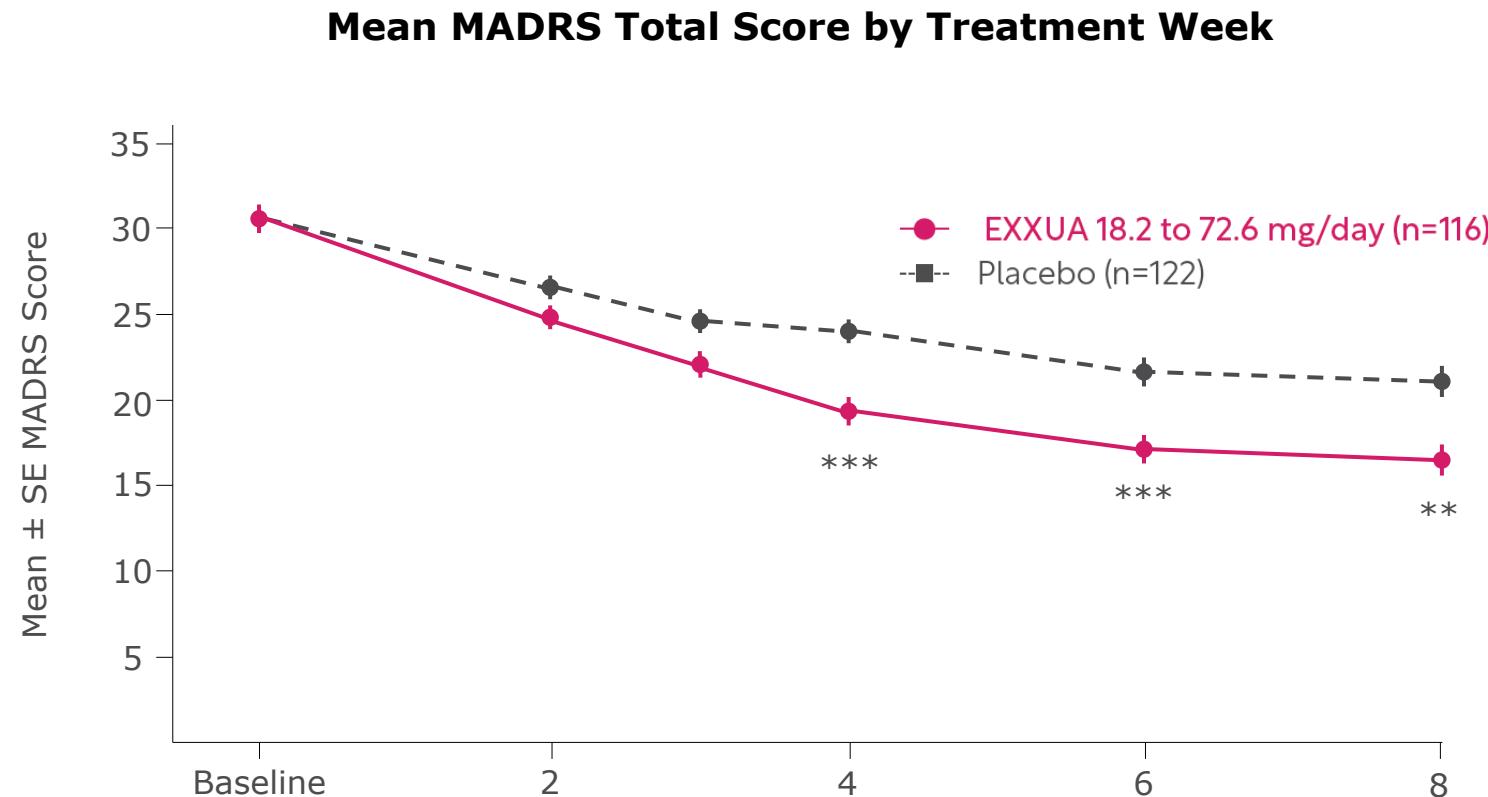
[†]P=0.032 vs placebo.²

LS, least-squares; SE, standard error.

1. EXXUA™ (gepirone). Prescribing Information. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

2. Data on file. Clinical Study Report FKGBE007. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2005.

EXXUA™ Demonstrates Significant Symptom Improvement Compared With Placebo (3 of 4)



P<0.01; *P<0.005.

SE, standard error.

Bielski RJ, et al. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2008;69(4):571-577.



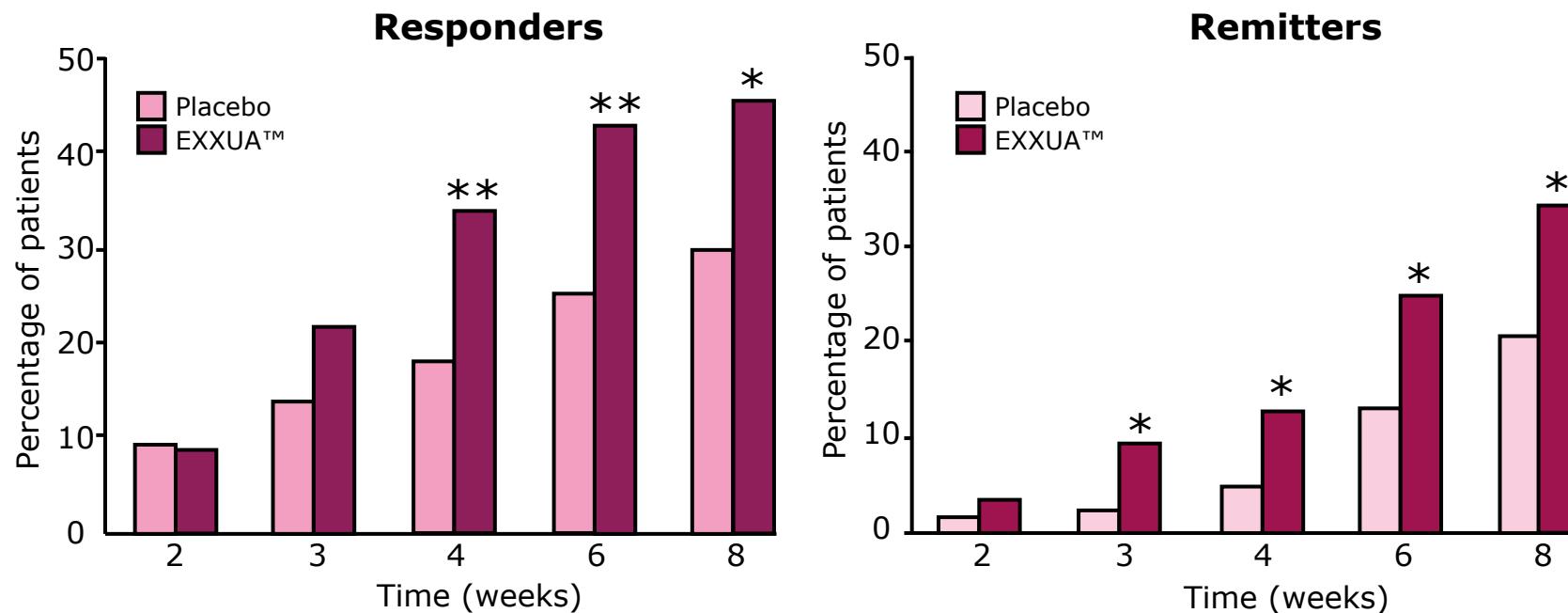
EXXUA™ Demonstrates Significant Symptom Improvement Compared With Placebo (4 of 4)

Variable	EXXUA™ (N=116), mean \pm SE	Placebo (N=122), mean \pm SE	P value ^a
HAM-D₁₇	Baseline	23.9 \pm 0.3	24.2 \pm 0.3
	Mean change	-10.2 \pm 0.8	-8.0 \pm 0.7
MADRS	Baseline	30.3 \pm 0.3	30.8 \pm 0.3
	Mean change	-13.7 \pm 1.0	-9.9 \pm 1.0 ^b
HAM-D₂₈	Baseline	33.9 \pm 0.5	34.3 \pm 0.5
	Mean change	-15.0 \pm 1.1	-11.8 \pm 1.0
HAM-D₆	Baseline	12.6 \pm 0.1	13.0 \pm 0.1
	Mean change	-5.6 \pm 0.4	-4.2 \pm 0.4
CGI-S	Baseline	4.3 \pm 0.1	4.3 \pm 0.1
	Mean change	-1.3 \pm 0.1	-0.9 \pm 0.1 ^b

^aChange from baseline to Week 8 (reduced model without center attraction); EXXUA™ vs placebo, least mean squares approach. ^bN=121. HAM-D₆, 6-Item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; HAM-D₂₈, 28-Item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; SE, standard error. Bielski RJ, et al. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2008;69(4):571-577.

Reduction in HAM-D₁₇ Measures With EXXUA™

Proportion of Patients With MDD Treated With EXXUA™ (N=116) or Placebo (N=122), as Assessed by the HAM-D₁₇



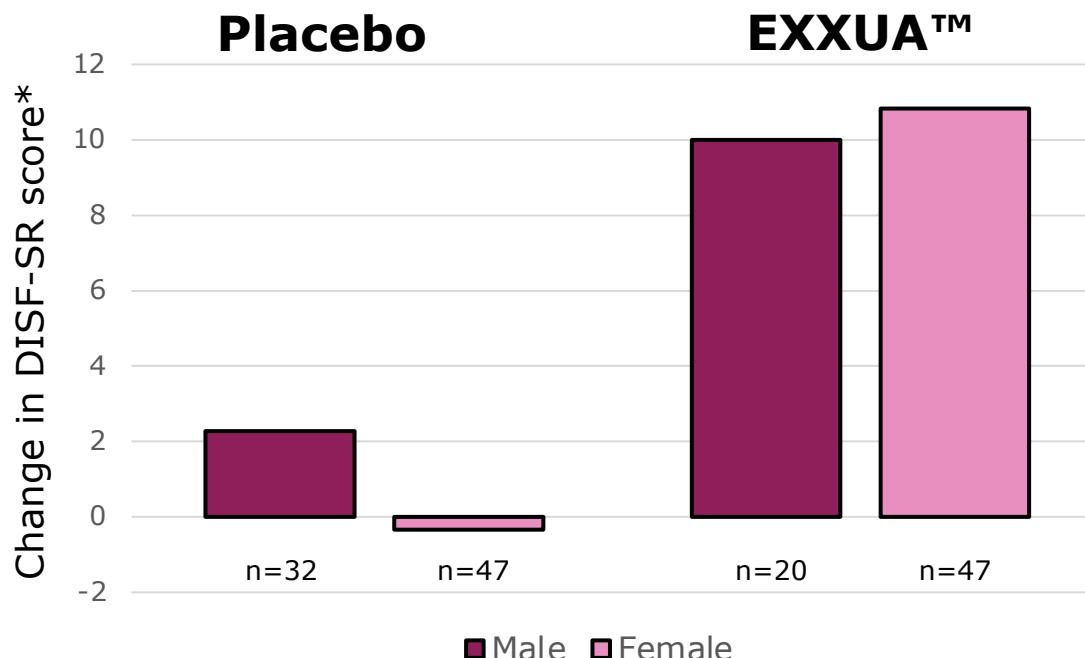
Responders are patients who experienced at least a 50% reduction from their baseline score
Remitters are patients with a HAM-D₁₇ total score ≤ 7

*P<0.05; **P<0.01.

Bielski RJ, et al. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2008;69(4):571-577.

No Treatment-Emergent Sexual Dysfunction

DISF-SR scores showed no signal of TESD among EXXUA™-treated subjects who completed assessments



- Higher DISF-SR scores indicate improved sexual functioning
- Similar patterns favoring EXXUA™ were observed across the 5 DISF-SR domains
 - Desire, arousal, sexual behavior, orgasm, and drive
- EXXUA™ was not associated with TESD

*High rates of missing DISF-SR data led to a prespecified decision (prior to unblinding) not to conduct inferential statistical testing.
DISF-SR, Derogatis Inventory for Sexual Function-Self-Report.
Data on file. Clinical Trial Report 134001. Organon Inc. 2001.

No Clinically Significant Increase in Body Weight Compared With Placebo

	Treatment group	Mean weight change	≥7% weight gain	Overall signal
Study 1¹	EXXUA™ (n=101) (18.2 to 72.6 mg/day)	+1.0 kg	Rare, no difference between groups	Small, clinically insignificant mean increase
	Placebo (n=103)	0.0 kg		No meaningful weight gain
Study 2²	EXXUA™ (n=116) (18.2 to 72.6 mg/day)	+0.3 kg	Rare, no difference from placebo	No meaningful weight gain in either group
	Placebo (n=122)	+0.1 kg		

Safety Considerations With 5-HT_{1A}- Selective Agents: Overview

Safety and tolerability of EXXUA™ were evaluated in 1,976 adult patients with MDD in Phase 2 and 3 clinical studies¹

Most common adverse reactions were dizziness, nausea, insomnia, abdominal pain, and dyspepsia¹

- ≥5% and twice the incidence of placebo

Dizziness was mild to moderate and transient²

- Incidence dropped from 33.9% at Week 1 to 19% by Week 2 and 2.9% by Week 6 in Study 2

Discontinuation due to AEs was 3% for placebo and 7% for EXXUA™²

- No treatment-related serious AEs led to discontinuation, and no deaths occurred in the study

AEs reported with EXXUA™ were predominantly early in onset and time limited, with rapid attenuation over the first several weeks of treatment

Full Profile of AEs From Clinical Trial Data

Adverse reaction	Placebo (n=230) (%)	EXXUA™ 18.2 to 76.2 mg (n=226) (%)
Dizziness*	10	49
Nausea	13	35
Headache*	20	31
Feeling sleepy or tired*	14	15
Insomnia*	5	14
Diarrhea	9	10
Upper respiratory tract infection	7	8
Dry mouth	5	8
Vomiting	4	7
Abdominal pain*	3	7
Dyspepsia	2	6

*The following terms were combined: dizziness=lightheadedness, dizziness, dizziness postural; headache=headache, sinus headache, tension headache; feeling sleepy or tired=fatigue, sedation, somnolence; insomnia=initial insomnia, insomnia, middle insomnia, terminal insomnia; abdominal pain=abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper.
AE, adverse event.

Data on file. Clinical Study Report FKGBE007. Fabre-Kramer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2005.

Full Profile of AEs From Clinical Trial Data

Adverse reaction	Placebo (n=230) (%)	EXXUA™ 18.2 to 76.2 mg (n=226) (%)
Increased appetite	3	5
Constipation	3	4
Nasopharyngitis	3	4
Nasal congestion	2	4
Paresthesia	1	4
Hyperhidrosis	0	4
Palpitations	0	4
Weight increased	1	3
Agitation	0	3
Feeling jittery	0	3
Heart rate increased	0	2
Lethargy	0	2

QTc Warning and Mitigation Strategies

EXXUA™ prolongs the QTc interval

- The largest mean increase in QTc interval was 18.4 msec at 2-fold the exposure of the maximum recommended dose (100 mg) with an immediate-release formulation, which was discontinued
- No reported cases of QT prolongation as an AE in either of the Phase 3 trials

ECG monitoring

- ECG prior to initiating EXXUA™ is recommended during dosage titration and periodically during treatment
- Correct for electrolyte abnormalities prior to initiating EXXUA™

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and Full Prescribing Information for EXXUA at this presentation.

Key Takeaways¹⁻³

- Study 1 and Study 2 were 8-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, flexible-dose, Phase 3 studies in adults with MDD
- In these studies, EXXUA™ demonstrated significant improvement from baseline in MADRS total score by Week 4
- Statistically significant remission in symptoms was achieved over placebo as early as Week 3 as assessed by HAM-D₁₇ score changes
- No signal was detected for TESD or clinically significant weight gain
- EXXUA™ prolongs the QTc interval, and ECG monitoring is recommended
- Discontinuation due to AEs was 7% for EXXUA™, and all common AEs were described as mild-to-moderate, which tended to resolve early in treatment



Q & A

Financial Overview

Ryan Selhorn
Chief Financial Officer

EXXUA Key Deal Terms

- **Fixed Payments:**
 - \$3M paid at execution
 - Additional \$3M paid within forty-five (45) days of 1st anniversary of Commercial Launch
 - Second upfront payment increases to \$5M if Net Sales for the first 12 months > \$35M
- **Royalties (% of Net Sales):**
 - 28% 'base' royalty
 - 3% cap on cost of goods sold
 - Increased royalty rate if annual Net Sales are greater than \$300M
 - Upon royalty trigger or LOE, royalty rates are reduced
- **Milestone payments beginning at \$100 million in annual Net Sales**
 - \$5 million milestone payment paid at \$100 million

Financial Highlights

- \$32.6 million in cash as of 9/30/25
 - No additional cash requirement expected through profitability
- TTM Adjusted EBITDA of \$6.7M
 - TTM operating cash burn of \$1.4M
- Original EXXUA launch investment budget of \$10M reduced to \$6-8M due to efficiencies & cost management
- EXXUA expected gross margin of 66-68%
 - Compares to TTM companywide GM of 67.6%
- Term loan outstanding of \$12.5M as of 9/30/25
- Reduced high interest liabilities by \$7.4M in TTM



Commercial Launch Plan

Josh Disbrow
Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer

EXXUA: A Clear Position in the MDD Market

EXXUA has a unique profile due to its MOA, which helps explain the lack of impact on sexual function or weight – key issues for many MDD patients

Brand	Novel Mechanism of Action	No Impact of Sexual Function	Weight Neutral	Once Daily Dosing
EXXUA™	✓	✓	✓	✓
SSRIs	✗	✗	✗	✓
SNRIs	✗	✗	✗	✓
Wellbutrin®/Bupropion	✗	✗	✓	✓
Trintellix®	✗	✗	✓	✓
Auvelity®	✓	✗	✓	✗



Commercial Launch Plan

Greg Pyszczymuka
Chief Commercial Officer

EXXUA Promotional Mix & Commercial Priorities

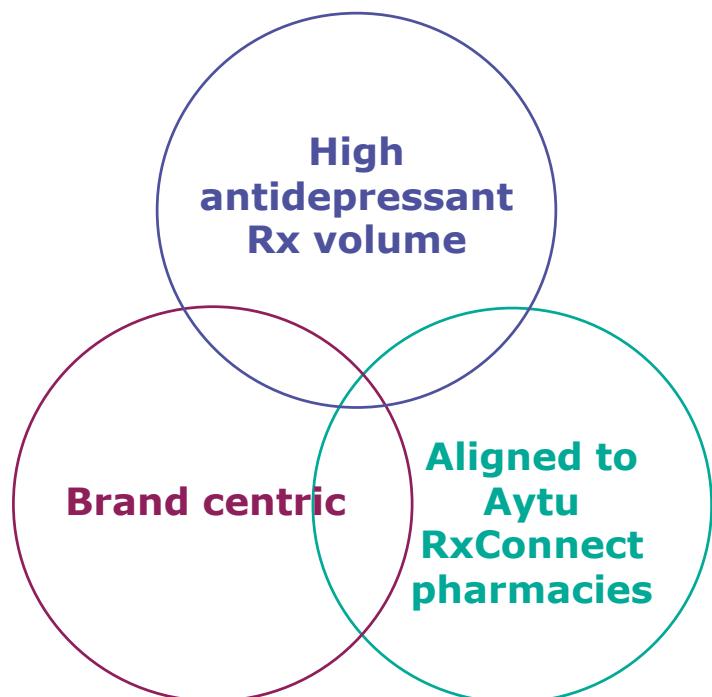


EXXUA Launch Focus

- **Efficient, multi-faceted launch** with emphasis on sales force promotion and metrics-based performance management
- **Targeted virtual** promotion and pull-through to support broad customer adoption
- **Focused non-personal, web-based promotion** to increase brand awareness and adoption
- **Broad Aytu RxConnect** footprint for enhanced patient access, adoption, & adherence
- **Full retail distribution** to achieve broad-based availability
- **New Chemical Entity (NCE) education** led by cost-effective Medical Affairs-led publication and KOL support

Focused on Psychiatric Practices

Aligned to psychiatry with existing Aytu relationships to maximize initial launch:



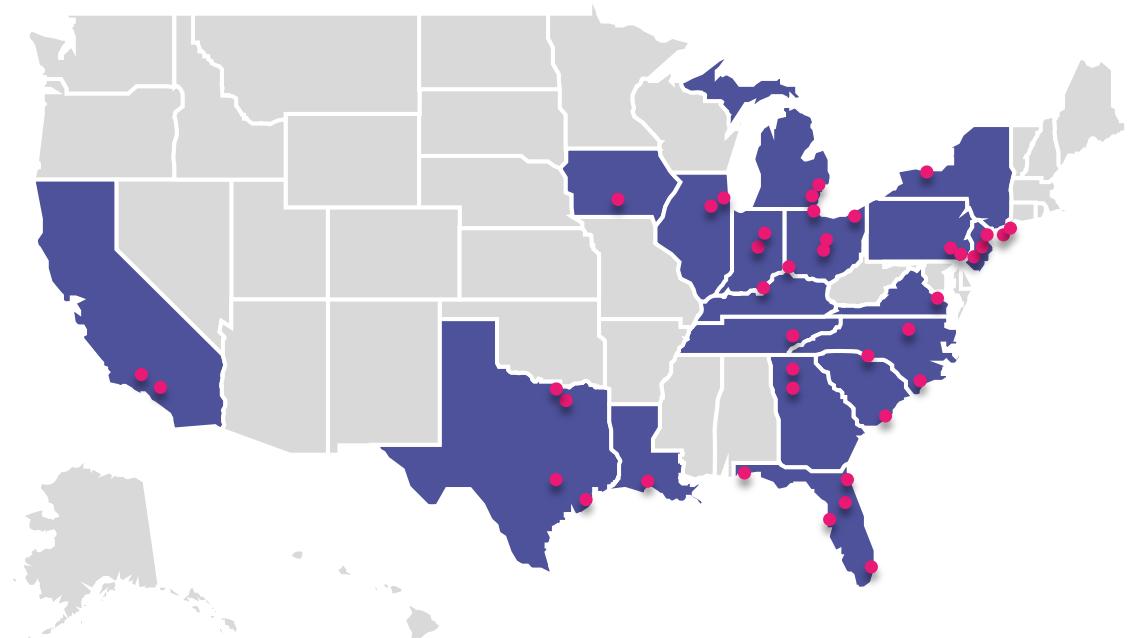
High EXXUA Potential

- **Annual MDD Market Opportunity:**
 - **Aligned Territories: 140.0 million TRx¹**
 - **Target HCPs: 18.5 million TRx¹**
- **~5,500 Target HCPs at initial launch¹**
- **100% of Target HCPs are aligned RxConnect pharmacies²**
- **>50% of branded product TRx volume written by psychiatrists³**

Commercial Infrastructure

Efficient, experienced, and leverageable commercial infrastructure for Rx Portfolio through initial 40 territories allows for rapid scalable promotional expansion opportunities

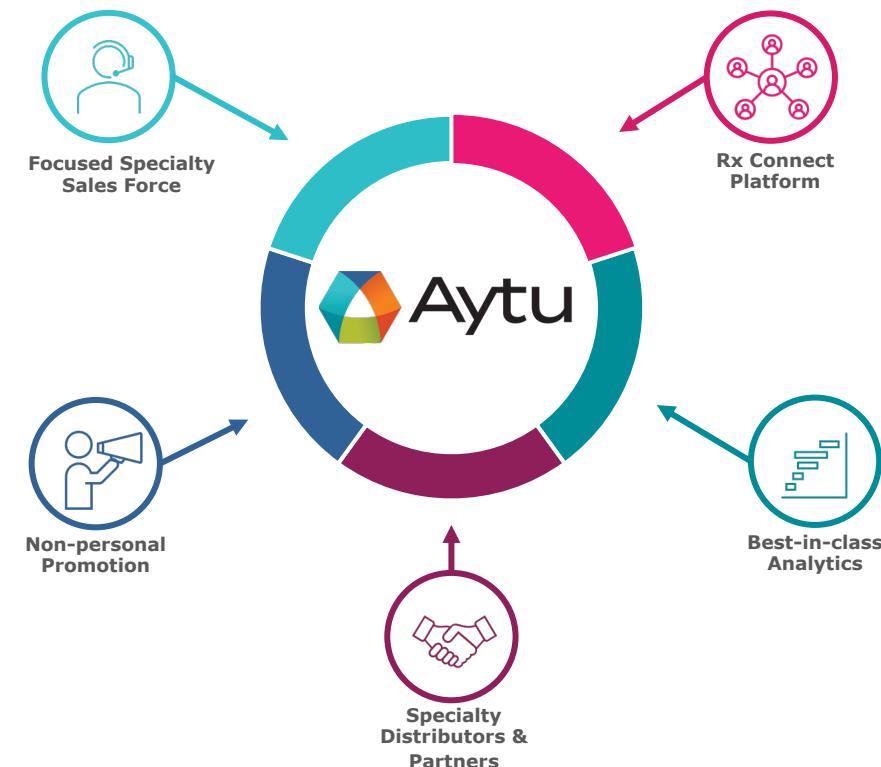
- Lean, direct sales force covers core branded MDD prescribers in our current sales footprint
- Sales force augmented by rolling CSO model to support rapid expansion opportunities
- Further support enabled through in-house analytics platform, virtual/tele-sales and select, efficient direct-to-patient initiatives



Aytu RxConnect Patient Access Program

Aytu RxConnect is a proprietary, best-in-class patient access program, supported by an efficient commercial infrastructure, to support patient access to Aytu Rx products.

- Developed in-house to drive patient adherence and increased script pull-through of Aytu's Rx brands
- Over 1,000 pharmacies nationwide with 100% sales territory coverage; fully supported by in-house pharmacy support team
- Offers prescribers and patients predictable, hassle-free, and affordable access to Aytu brands for all commercially insured patients
- Reduces pharmacy call backs relating to access barriers (availability, coverage, prior authorizations, step edits, etc.)
- Increases Rx 'stickiness' through greater patient adherence (i.e., higher refill rate)





Q & A



Thank you!