

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarter Ended JUNE 30, 2009

Commission File Number: 000-50470

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

84-1561463
(Internal Revenue Service
Employer Identification Number)

1444 Wazee Street, Suite 210,
Denver, Colorado
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80202
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: **(720) 946-6440**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:
None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock, \$.0001 par value per share

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

As of August 17, 2009, the registrant had 18,123,293 shares of its common stock (\$.0001 par value) outstanding.



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PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements**

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2009 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 946,411	\$ 614,457
Accounts receivable	422,188	261,615
Related party receivables	6,184	44,135
Inventory	445,534	164,628
Prepaid expenses, deposits and other	410,317	91,768
Total current assets	<u>2,230,634</u>	<u>1,176,603</u>
Property and equipment, net	7,167	11,927
Other asset	483,750	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,721,551</u>	<u>\$ 1,188,530</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 473,699	\$ 159,403
Accrued compensation	591,000	591,000
Customer deposits	809,658	—
Other accrued liabilities	546,760	289,131
Deferred revenue	258,996	205,663
Current portion of Convertible Notes and 2006 Debentures	400,190	—
Derivative liabilities	137,507	—
Current portion of note payable, related party	81,068	—
Total current liabilities	<u>3,298,878</u>	<u>1,245,197</u>
Derivative liabilities, net of current portion	3,140,865	819,226
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	4,492,388	3,670,775
Convertible Notes, net of current portion	3,271,373	3,252,575
2006 Debentures, net of current portion, net of discount of \$1,321,842 and \$1,586,210, respectively	4,547,710	4,248,740
Note payable, related party, less current portion	365,261	—
Total liabilities	<u>19,116,475</u>	<u>13,236,513</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Series B Preferred stock, no par value, 60,000 and 315,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively; liquidation preferences of \$135,000 and \$708,750, respectively	135,000	708,750
Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 18,123,293 and 17,808,293 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,813	1,781
Additional paid-in capital	19,537,605	18,459,423
Accumulated deficit	(36,069,342)	(31,217,937)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(16,394,924)</u>	<u>(12,047,983)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 2,721,551</u>	<u>\$ 1,188,530</u>

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

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
REVENUE	\$ 892,691	\$ 18,750	\$ 1,177,107	\$ 37,500
COST OF GOODS SOLD	<u>666,381</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>803,270</u>	<u>—</u>
GROSS MARGIN	<u>226,310</u>	<u>18,750</u>	<u>373,837</u>	<u>37,500</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Licensing fees	113,897	57,917	197,603	124,167
Research and development	26,063	42,417	33,527	113,282
General and administrative	859,119	1,236,729	1,769,042	2,446,047
	<u>999,079</u>	<u>1,337,063</u>	<u>2,000,172</u>	<u>2,683,496</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(772,769)</u>	<u>(1,318,313)</u>	<u>(1,626,335)</u>	<u>(2,645,996)</u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest and other, net	(427,542)	(741,804)	(765,924)	(4,104,626)
Gain (loss) on value of derivative liability	4,911,708	2,458,898	(2,459,146)	2,986,021
	<u>4,484,166</u>	<u>1,717,094</u>	<u>(3,225,070)</u>	<u>(1,118,605)</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>3,711,397</u>	<u>398,781</u>	<u>(4,851,405)</u>	<u>(3,764,601)</u>
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS	<u>—</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(80,000)</u>
INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	<u>\$ 3,711,397</u>	<u>\$ 378,781</u>	<u>\$ (4,851,405)</u>	<u>\$ (3,844,601)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:				
Basic	<u>18,035,436</u>	<u>17,139,192</u>	<u>17,922,492</u>	<u>16,766,458</u>
Diluted	<u>30,021,828</u>	<u>17,514,192</u>	<u>17,922,492</u>	<u>16,766,458</u>
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE:				
Basic	<u>\$.21</u>	<u>\$.02</u>	<u>\$ (.27)</u>	<u>\$ (.23)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$.14</u>	<u>\$.02</u>	<u>\$ (.27)</u>	<u>\$ (.23)</u>

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

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (4,851,405)	\$ (3,764,601)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Gain) loss on value of derivative liabilities	2,459,146	(2,986,021)
Amortization of debt discount	264,368	1,089,409
Stock-based compensation expense	383,162	883,993
Interest expense added to convertible debt balance	453,589	—
Depreciation and amortization expense	37,010	6,576
Warrants issued for services	8,802	—
Fair value of adjustment to exercise price of convertible securities	—	2,624,629
Increase in accounts receivable	(160,573)	—
Increase in prepaid expenses, deposits and other	(211,885)	(177,293)
Increase in inventory	(280,906)	(224,699)
Increase in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and customer deposits	1,327,708	77,068
Increase in deferred revenue	874,946	1,708,636
Net cash provided by (used) in operating activities	<u>303,962</u>	<u>(762,303)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	—	(3,451)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(3,451)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments to Osmotics under promissory note	(25,884)	(50,000)
Repayments from Osmotics under promissory note	—	25,000
Borrowings under insurance financing agreement	88,454	84,434
Payments under insurance financing agreement	(34,578)	(26,238)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>27,992</u>	<u>33,196</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	331,954	(732,558)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	<u>614,457</u>	<u>2,213,654</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	<u>\$ 946,411</u>	<u>\$ 1,481,096</u>

(Continued)

(Continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Six Months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash paid during period for:		
Interest	\$ 114,224	\$ 310,415
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NON CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Six Months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Assets acquired in exchange for note payable, related party	\$ 516,000	\$ —
Related party receivables applied to note payable, related party	\$ 49,606	\$ —
Conversion of preferred stock and accrued dividends into common stock	\$ —	\$ 240,000
Accrual of preferred stock dividends	\$ —	\$ 80,000

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

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(UNAUDITED)

	Preferred Stock Series B		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
BALANCES, January 1, 2009	315,000	\$ 708,750	17,808,293	\$ 1,781	\$ 18,459,423	\$ (31,217,937)	\$ (12,047,983)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	360,662	—	360,662
Conversion of preferred shares to common shares	(315,000)	(708,750)	315,000	32	708,718	—	—
Issuance of preferred shares for services	60,000	135,000	—	—	—	—	135,000
Warrants issued for services	—	—	—	—	8,802	—	8,802
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(4,851,405)	(4,851,405)
BALANCES, June 30, 2009	<u>60,000</u>	<u>\$ 135,000</u>	<u>18,123,293</u>	<u>\$ 1,813</u>	<u>\$ 19,537,605</u>	<u>\$ (36,069,342)</u>	<u>\$ (16,394,924)</u>

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

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

JUNE 30, 2009

(1) BUSINESS AND OVERVIEW

Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the “Company”) is an emerging medical device company focused on dermatology and infectious disease. We have two base technology platforms each with multiple applications: Barrier Repair and Ceragenins™ (also known as cationic steroid antibiotics or “CSAs”). Our Barrier Repair platform represents near term revenue opportunities for prescription skin care products to treat a variety of skin disorders all characterized by a disrupted skin barrier. In April 2006, we received clearance from the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) to market EpiCeram® our first commercial product using the Barrier Repair technology. EpiCeram® is a prescription-only topical cream intended to treat dry skin conditions and to manage and relieve the burning and itching associated with various types of dermatoses including eczema, irritant contact dermatitis, and radiation dermatitis. All of these conditions share in common a defective or incomplete skin barrier function. In November 2007, we entered into an exclusive distribution and supply agreement with Dr. Reddy’s Laboratories, Inc. (“DRL”) for the commercialization of EpiCeram® in the United States (the “DRL Agreement”). Under the terms of the DRL Agreement, we are responsible for manufacturing (through a contract manufacturer) and supplying the product while DRL is responsible for distribution, marketing and sales. DRL launched sales and marketing efforts during October 2008. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we entered into supply and distribution agreements to commercialize EpiCeram® in Canada (the “Canadian Agreement”), certain Southeast Asian countries (the “Asian Agreement”), and the European Union (the “EU Agreement”) (collectively the “International Agreements”).

Our Ceragenin™ technology represents near, mid and long-term revenue opportunities for treating infectious disease. Ceragenins™ are small molecule, positively charged, aminosterol compounds that have shown activity against both gram negative and gram positive bacteria, certain viruses, certain fungi and certain cancers in preclinical testing. These patented compounds mimic the activity of the naturally occurring antimicrobial peptides that form the body’s innate immune system. We are initially pursuing activities in antimicrobial medical device coatings. We have not applied for, nor have we received, approval from the FDA to market any product using our Ceragenin™ technology. However, it is our expectation that we will be able to generate revenue from the Ceragenin™ technology prior to receiving FDA approvals in the form of upfront and milestone payments under development and sublicense agreements.

(2) GOING CONCERN, MANAGEMENT’S PLANS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Going Concern and Management’s Plans

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Since our inception in February 2002, we have incurred significant cash and operating losses and at June 30, 2009, we had a stockholders’ deficit of \$16,394,924 and a working capital deficit of \$1,068,244. We have relied upon proceeds from the sale of convertible debt securities, proceeds received from the exercise of common stock purchase warrants, and milestone payments from the DRL Agreement to fund our operations. In order to commercialize the majority of our planned products in the United States, we will require marketing clearance from the FDA. To date, we have received clearance to market one product, EpiCeram®.

As of June 30, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$946,411. As previously noted, in November 2007, we entered into the DRL Agreement for the commercialization of EpiCeram® in the United States. Among other things, the DRL Agreement called for DRL to pay us certain non-sales based milestone payments upon the accomplishment of three specified events (the “Non-Sales Milestones”) of up to \$3,500,000. During the six month period ended June 30, 2009, we received the last Non-Sales Milestone payment (\$1,000,000) from DRL. Additionally, under the DRL Agreement, we can earn up to \$21,250,000 in milestone payments based on cumulative net sales of EpiCeram® (the “Net Sales Milestones”). However, we do not anticipate earning any Net Sales Milestone payments until sometime in 2010.

As discussed above, during the six months ended June 30, 2009, we entered into the International Agreements to commercialize EpiCeram®. We expect commercialization activities to commence under the Asian Agreement and Canadian Agreement during the fourth quarter of 2009. We expect that commercialization of EpiCeram® under the EU Agreement will commence in the third quarter of 2010. Under the Canadian Agreement, we are to receive a \$200,000 milestone payment upon EpiCeram® receiving regulatory approval in Canada. We expect to earn and receive this milestone payment during the fourth quarter

of 2009. We do not expect the International Agreements to have a material impact on our liquidity or results of operations during 2009.

As previously disclosed in prior periodic reports, in the third quarter of 2008, we negotiated amendments to our existing convertible debt securities (collectively the “Amended Convertible Debt Agreements”). These debt agreements were previously in technical default. Among other things, the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements extended the maturity date of the debt to December 31, 2011 and require that we make minimum quarterly payments to the holders commencing June 30, 2009 (the “Amended Amortization Schedule”) solely from the following revenue streams (the “Dedicated Revenue Streams”):

- 100% of net revenues (as defined in the amendments) paid or owed to us under the DRL Agreement subsequent to April 1, 2009;
- 100% of net revenue received from any other EpiCeram® commercialization arrangements;
- 50% of the net revenue received from the sale of NeoCeram®;
- 33% of any net revenue received from Ceragenin™ commercialization arrangements; and
- 33% of any net revenue received by us in excess of \$250,000 in aggregate excluding any capital raised by the Company through equity investment or the issuance of debt.

Accordingly, all net revenues (as defined in the amendments) we receive from the commercialization of EpiCeram® will be utilized to service the existing convertible debt until such time that the debt has been paid in full.

In the event that the Dedicated Revenue Streams are insufficient to make a quarterly interest payment in full, the remedies to the holders are to add the unpaid accrued interest to the outstanding debt balance or receive shares of our common stock in lieu of cash payment. Additionally, in the event that the Dedicated Revenue Streams are not sufficient to make the cumulative payments required by the Amended Amortization Schedule with respect to the 12-month periods ending June 30th, then the remedy to the holders is to have the conversion price of the debt and exercise price of their warrants adjusted downward. See Note 3 for a more detailed discussion. Accordingly, until December 31, 2011, the failure to make scheduled interest and/or principal payments in full does not provide the holders the ability to declare the Company in default.

We made the scheduled quarterly payment to the debt holders on June 30, 2009. However, the scheduled payment was not sufficient to pay the quarterly interest in full. The unpaid accrued interest was added to the debt balance.

While we believe that the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements were more favorable to the Company than the original convertible debt agreements at the time of the amendments, the Dedicated Revenue streams are not a sustainable arrangement and will ultimately need to be modified. In addition, there are a number of factors which could inhibit the Company’s ability to raise additional capital. These may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- The presence of \$9,541,114 in secured convertible debt with most favored nation and other pricing protection;
- The Dedicated Revenue Streams will reduce future cash flows retained by the Company for operations;
- 12,004,569 shares of our common stock (or approximately 66% of our issued and outstanding shares) are currently held in escrow for Osmotics Corporation (“Osmotics”) awaiting exchange with its shareholders. Osmotics has advised us that it must complete its exchange transaction by November 2010 in order to preserve the tax free nature of the transaction;
- Limitations on our ability to register common shares and common shares underlying convertible debt securities sold in private placement transactions;
- A lack of trading volume in our common stock;
- Our limited operating history and lack of profitable operations; and
- The economic downturn and uncertainty in the U.S. financial markets.

We believe that existing cash on hand in combination with projected operating cash flows should be sufficient to fund our planned corporate activities, all current contractual obligations and planned development activities through at least late September 2009. Accordingly, we will require additional funding within 30 - 45 days of filing this Form 10-Q. We are working with several

parties to raise additional capital for the Company. As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we have no firm commitments for funding and as described above, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely limited. Additionally, any funding transaction will likely require restructuring of the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements. While the debt holders have amended the terms of their agreements in the past, there is no assurance that they will agree to do so in the future.

There is no assurance that we will be able to raise additional capital within the timeframe described above. Even if we are successful, it could be on terms that substantially dilute our current shareholders. In the event that we cannot raise sufficient capital within the required timeframe, it will have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, financial condition and business prospects.

Basis of Presentation

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ceragenix Corporation. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared without audit pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring entries), which in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the financial position at June 30, 2009 and the results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2009, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and footnotes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2008, which are included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 165 "Subsequent Events" ("SFAS No. 165") which establishes accounting and reporting standards for events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The statement sets forth (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (iii) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements. We adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 165 for the interim period ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 165 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") FAS No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Statements" ("FSP FAS 107-1"). FSP FAS 107-1 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 requires public companies to disclose the fair value of its financial instruments whenever it issues summarized financial information for interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 107-1 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2009. We have not completed our evaluation of FSP FAS 107-1.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue 07-5, "Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock" ("EITF 07-5"). EITF 07-5 provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies the impact of foreign currency denominated

strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. EITF 07-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Adoption of EITF 07-5 has not had a material impact on our consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows.

On June 29, 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168 “Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles — a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162” (“SFAS No. 168”). SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. SFAS No. 168 will be effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, for most entities. On the effective date, all non-SEC accounting and reporting standards will be superseded. We will adopt SFAS No. 168 for the quarterly period ending September 30, 2009, as required, and adoption is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements taken as a whole.

(3) CONVERTIBLE DEBT

A description of the terms of convertible debt outstanding is as follows:

2006 Debentures

In December 2006, we sold in a private transaction an aggregate of \$5,000,000 of convertible debentures (the “2006 Debentures”). We have entered into four amendment agreements with the holders since the original sale as follows:

- The first amendment (the “First Amendment”) dated June 29, 2007;
- The second amendment (the “Second Amendment”) dated November 30, 2007;
- The third amendment (the “Third Amendment”) dated July 1, 2008; and
- The fourth amendment (the “Fourth Amendment”) dated September 25, 2008

As amended, the 2006 Debentures convert into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equivalent to \$.80 per common share (subject to adjustment). The 2006 Debentures accrue interest at 12% per annum, payable quarterly. For the period from July 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009, quarterly interest payments were deferred, with accrued interest for the period added to the principal balance. The maturity date of the 2006 Debentures is December 31, 2011 subject to quarterly redemption payments beginning June 30, 2009 (the “Quarterly Redemption Amounts”) which are to be made solely from the Dedicated Revenue Streams. We made the June 30, 2009 quarterly payment as scheduled. However, the scheduled payment was not sufficient to pay the quarterly interest in full. The unpaid accrued interest was added to the debt balance. As of June 30, 2009, the principal balance of the 2006 Debentures was \$6,126,520.

In the event that we fail to pay interest in full on any due date, the holder shall have the option to receive the unpaid balance in shares of common stock at a price equal to 85% of the average of the 5 lowest Volume Weighted Average Prices (“VWAPs”) during any 30 consecutive trading day periods during the 365 day period immediately prior to the interest payment date or, in lieu of receiving shares of common stock, may add such unpaid interest to the outstanding principal amount of the 2006 Debentures. In the event that we fail to pay the cumulative Quarterly Redemption Amounts during any 12-month period ending June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the then conversion price of the 2006 Debentures shall be reduced each July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011, respectively, to the lesser of (i) the then conversion price or (ii) the average of the 10 lowest VWAPs for the 60 consecutive trading day period immediately prior.

Under certain circumstances, we can force the conversion of the 2006 Debentures. However, the 2006 Debentures contain a provision that prohibits the holder from converting the debenture if such conversion would result in the holder owning more than 4.99% of our outstanding common stock at the time of such conversion, which limitation may be waived by the holder under certain conditions to not more than 9.99% . The conversion price of the 2006 Debentures may be adjusted downward in the event that we issue or grant any right to common stock at a price below the conversion price of the 2006 Debentures including a reduction in the price of the Convertible Notes (see more information on the Convertible Notes under the heading “Convertible Notes” below). A reduction in the conversion price of the 2006 Debentures also triggers a reduction in the exercise price of all warrants held by the holders of the 2006 Debentures. Our obligation to repay the 2006 Debentures is secured by a first lien security interest on all of our tangible and intangible assets. Holders of the 2006 Debentures have no voting, preemptive or other rights of shareholders.

Events of default under the 2006 Debentures include: failure to make a redemption or interest payment as scheduled; a breach of a material covenant not cured within five days of written notice or within 10 days after the Company has become or should become

aware of such failure; if a default or event of default (subject to any grace or cure periods provided in the applicable agreement) shall occur under any documents that is part of the transaction or any other material agreement, lease, document or instrument to which the Company or any subsidiary is obligated; a breach of any material representations and warranties; the Company or any subsidiary is subject to a bankruptcy event (as defined in the debenture); the Company defaults on any indebtedness in excess of \$150,000 which results in such indebtedness becoming or declared due and payable prior to the date it would otherwise become due and payable; a delisting of our common stock or a stop trade action by the SEC that lasts for more than five consecutive days; if the Company shall be party to a change of control transaction (as defined in the debenture) or if the Company shall agree to sell or dispose of 40% of its assets in one related transaction or a series of related transactions; if the effectiveness of the registration statement lapses for any reason or the holders shall not be permitted to resell registrable securities (as defined in the debenture) under the registration statement for a period of more than 25 consecutive trading days or 35 non-consecutive trading days during any 12 month period; if the Company shall fail for any reason to deliver certificates to a holder prior to the fifth trading day after a conversion date; or a monetary judgment in excess of \$50,000 is filed against the Company that is not cured within 45 days. Additionally, we are prohibited from paying cash dividends on any equity security while the 2006 Debentures are outstanding.

Purchasers of the 2006 Debentures received five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,162,212 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.37 per share (the “2006 Debenture Warrants”), but as discussed both above and below, the exercise price and number of shares underlying the warrants have been adjusted several times. As a result of these adjustments, the exercise price of the 2006 Debenture warrants has been reduced to \$.80 per share and the number of common shares underlying the warrants has been increased to 3,443,053.

We also issued to placement agents seven-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 154,867 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.26 per share (the “Agent Warrants”) and paid them cash commissions of \$425,000.

Per the guidance of EITF No. 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock” (“EITF No. 00-19”) and EITF No. 05-2, “The Meaning of ‘Conventional Convertible Debt Instrument’ in Issue No. 00-19” (“EITF No. 05-2”), the anti-dilution features of the 2006 Debentures did not meet the definition of “standard” anti-dilution features. Therefore, the conversion feature of the 2006 Debentures was considered an embedded derivative in accordance with SFAS No. 133 “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 133”). Accordingly, we bifurcated the derivative from the 2006 Debentures (host contract) and recorded the liability at its fair value of \$2,831,858 with a corresponding entry to debt discount.

We evaluated both the Second and Fourth Amendments in the context of EITF Issue 96-19 “Debtor’s Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instruments” (“EITF 96-19”). Pursuant to the guidance of EITF 96-19, an amendment is considered a major modification if the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the amended debt instrument are greater than 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instrument. We did not evaluate the First and Third Amendments in the context of EITF 96-19 as those amendments did not impact future cash flows. Based on our analysis, the Fourth Amendment was not considered a major modification of the debt while the Second Amendment was considered a major modification. Accordingly, in connection with the Second Amendment, the outstanding unamortized discount balance of \$1,899,747 related to the debt conversion feature was written off and the fair value of the conversion feature of the amended 2006 Debentures was recorded at its fair value of \$1,527,389 with a corresponding entry to debt discount. The fair value of the derivative liability was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The difference between the unamortized discount balance associated with the original debt, and the fair value of the conversion feature of the new debt was included in the calculation of loss on extinguishment of debt. The debt discount is reflected as a reduction to the 2006 Debentures on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. The debt discount is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the 2006 Debentures.

The 2006 Debenture Warrants also meet the definition of a derivative due to the cashless exercise provision. Accordingly, we bifurcated the derivative from the 2006 Debenture Warrants (host contract) and recorded the liability at its fair value of \$1,793,293 with a corresponding entry to debt discount. The 2006 Debenture Warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The debt discount is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the 2006 Debentures.

The Agent Warrants also meet the definition of a derivative due to the cashless exercise provision. We recorded a derivative liability at its fair value of \$268,230 with a corresponding entry to debt placement costs. The Agent Warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We also recorded the cash compensation paid to the placement agents as well as all transaction related costs such as legal and road show expenses as debt placement costs. Debt placement costs, which totaled \$938,380, were being amortized on a straight-line basis over the three year life of the 2006 Debentures. However, in connection with the Second Amendment described above, the outstanding unamortized debt offering cost balance was written off and was included in the loss on extinguishment of debt. Accordingly, there has been no amortization of debt placement costs during 2009 or 2008.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we amortized \$132,184 and \$330,459, respectively, of debt discount associated with the 2006 Debentures and 2006 Debenture Warrants which is included in interest expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we amortized \$264,368 and \$660,918, respectively, of debt discount associated with the 2006 Debentures and 2006 Debenture Warrants.

In connection with the First, Second and Fourth Amendments, we provided the holders the following consideration:

- First Amendment – Issued five- year warrants to acquire 400,000 shares of our common stock at an initial exercise price of \$2.25 per share (the “First Amendment Warrants”). All other terms of the warrants are identical to the 2006 Debenture Warrants. Accordingly, they also meet the definition of a derivative. We valued these warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. As a result of several adjustments (most recently the Fourth Amendment), the exercise price of the First Amendment Warrants has been reduced to \$.80 per share and the number of common shares underlying the warrants has been increased to 1,125,000;
- Second Amendment – We agreed to increase the outstanding principal balance of the 2006 Debentures by 10% (\$500,000). As discussed above, the Second Amendment was considered the issuance of new debt.
- Fourth Amendment – In addition to the revision of the terms of the 2006 Debentures described above, we issued new five-year warrants to the holders giving them the right to purchase up to 1,718,750 shares of the Company’s common stock at an initial exercise price of \$.80 per share (subject to adjustment) (the “Fourth Amendment Warrants”). All other terms of the warrants are identical to the 2006 Debenture Warrants. Accordingly, they also meet the definition of a derivative. We valued these warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, \$116,521 and \$291,570, respectively, of accrued interest was added to 2006 Debenture principal balance.

Convertible Notes

In November 2005, we sold in a private transaction an aggregate of \$3,200,000 of promissory notes convertible into shares of our common stock (the “Convertible Notes”). We have modified the Convertible Note agreements with the holders three times since the original sale as follows:

- An amendment dated November 28, 2007 (the “November 2007 Amendment”);
- A consent and waiver agreement dated June 30, 2008 (the “June 2008 Waiver”); and
- An amendment dated August 20, 2008 (the “August 2008 Amendment”).

As amended, the Convertible Notes convert into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equivalent to \$.80 per common share (subject to adjustment). The Convertible Notes accrue interest at 12% per annum, payable quarterly. For the period from July 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009, quarterly interest payments were deferred with accrued interest for the period added to the principal balance. The maturity date of the Convertible Notes is December 31, 2011 subject to quarterly redemption payments beginning June 30, 2009 (the “Quarterly Redemption Amounts”) which are to be made solely from the Dedicated Revenue Streams. We made the June 30, 2009 quarterly payment as scheduled. However, the scheduled payment was not sufficient to pay the quarterly interest in full. The unpaid accrued interest was added to the debt balance. As of June 30, 2009, the principal balance of the Convertible Notes was \$3,414,594.

In the event that we fail to pay interest in full on any due date, the holder shall have the option to receive the unpaid balance in shares of common stock at a price equal to 85% of the average of the 5 lowest VWAPs during any 30 consecutive trading day periods during the 365 day period immediately prior to the interest payment date or, in lieu of receiving shares of common stock, may add such unpaid interest to the outstanding principal amount of the Convertible Notes. In the event that we fail to pay the cumulative Quarterly Redemption Amounts during any 12-month period ending June 30th, the then conversion price of the Convertible Notes shall be reduced each July 1st to the lesser of (i) the then conversion price or (ii) the average of the 10 lowest VWAPs for the 60 consecutive trading day period immediately prior.

We can force the conversion of the Convertible Notes provided (i) we have registered the common shares underlying the Convertible Notes and (ii) the closing bid price of our common stock has equaled or exceeded \$1.60 (as adjusted) for 20 consecutive trading days. However, the Convertible Notes contain a provision that prohibits a holder from converting the note if such conversion would result in the holder owning more than 4.99% of our outstanding common stock at the time of such conversion and certain other

restrictions based on the trading volume of our stock. The conversion price of the Convertible Notes was to be adjusted downward if either a “default” or “milestone default” (both defined in the agreements) were to occur. However, in order for an adjustment to take place to the conversion price, both (i) a default or milestone default would have to occur and (ii) the volume weighted average price of our common stock for the five days preceding the default (the “Five Day VWAP”) would have to be less than the stated conversion price. If the Five Day VWAP was less than the conversion price, then the conversion price would be adjusted to the Five Day VWAP. An adjustment to the conversion price due to a default could take place at any time during the year. An adjustment due to a milestone default could only take place on a Reporting Date (the date we file an Annual Report on Form 10-K or a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q). There are no further potential milestone defaults under the Convertible Notes. Our obligation to repay the Convertible Notes is secured by a first lien security interest on all of our tangible and intangible assets.

Upon filing our Form 10-QSB for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 and our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, we had milestone defaults and the Five Day VWAP was below the conversion price. Accordingly, the conversion price of the Convertible Notes was reduced from \$2.05 per share to \$1.92 per share, from \$1.92 per share to \$1.57 per share, and then from \$1.57 per share to \$.96 per share. The reduction in conversion price of the Convertible Notes also triggered a reduction in the conversion price of the 2006 Debentures, the 2006 Debenture Warrants and the First Amendment Warrants to \$.96 per share. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, we recorded \$2,624,629 for the fair value of the reductions in conversion price resulting from milestone defaults which is included in interest expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations with a corresponding increase to derivative liability. We determined fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Events of default include failure to pay principal or interest in a timely manner; a breach of a material covenant not cured within 10 days of written notice; a breach of any material representations and warranties; the appointment of a receiver or trustee for a substantial part of our property or business without prior written consent; a money judgment filed against us in excess of \$75,000; bankruptcy; a delisting of our common stock; and a stop trade action by the SEC that lasts for more than five consecutive days.

Purchasers of the Convertible Notes received warrants exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 780,488 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.255 per share (the “Convertible Note Warrants”). As a result of the August 2008 Amendment, the warrant shares have been increased by 1,326,219 shares and the exercise price reduced to \$.80 per share (except for 48,780 warrants held by a holder that previously converted all of their Convertible Notes). We also issued to a placement agent and finder, five-year warrants exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 156,098 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.05 per share (the “Placement and Finder Warrants”) and paid them cash commissions of \$320,000.

Per the guidance of EITF No. 00-19 and EITF No. 05-2, the anti-dilution features of the Convertible Notes did not meet the definition of “standard” anti-dilution features. Therefore, the conversion feature of the Convertible Notes was considered an embedded derivative in accordance with SFAS No. 133. Accordingly, we bifurcated the derivative from the Convertible Notes (host contract) and recorded the liability at its fair value of \$1,792,000 with a corresponding entry to debt discount. The fair value of the derivative liability was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Convertible Note Warrants also meet the definition of a derivative due to the cashless exercise provision. Accordingly, we bifurcated the derivative from the Convertible Note Warrants (host contract) and recorded the liability at its fair value of \$1,237,073 with a corresponding entry to debt discount. The Convertible Note Warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

We evaluated both the November 2007 and August 2008 Amendments in the context of EITF 96-19. We did not evaluate the June 2008 Waiver in the context of EITF 96-19 as it did not impact future cash flows. Based on our analysis, the August 2008 Amendment was not considered a major modification of the debt while the November 2007 Amendment was considered a major modification. As a result, the November 2007 Amendment was considered the issuance of a new debt instrument. We recorded the amended Convertible Notes at fair value as of the amendment date. We used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine fair value. The difference between the fair value of the amended Convertible Notes and the fair value of the Convertible Notes prior to the amendment was recorded as a loss on extinguishment of debt.

The debt discount associated with the Convertible Notes was amortized over the life of the Convertible Notes as amended by the November 2007 Amendment. The debt discount associated with the Convertible Note Warrants was amortized over the original life of the Convertible Notes. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, we amortized \$214,246 and \$428,491, respectively, of debt discount associated with the Convertible Notes which is included in interest expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The Placement and Finder Warrants also meet the definition of a derivative due to the cashless exercise provision. We recorded a derivative liability at its fair value of \$252,254 with a corresponding entry to debt placement costs. The Placement and Finder Warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We also recorded the cash compensation paid to the

placement agent as well as all transaction related expenses such as legal fees as debt placement costs. Debt placement costs, which totaled \$610,087, were amortized on a straight-line basis over the original two year life of the Convertible Notes. Accordingly, we did not amortize any debt placement costs during 2009 or 2008.

In addition to revising the terms of the Convertible Notes as described above, in connection with the August 2008 Amendment, we issued new five-year warrants to the holders giving them the right to purchase up to 514,481 shares of the Company’s common stock at an initial exercise price of \$.80 per share (subject to adjustment) (the “August 2008 Amendment Warrants”). All other terms of the warrants are identical to the Convertible Note Warrants. Accordingly, they also meet the definition of a derivative. We valued these warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, \$64,442 and \$162,019, respectively, of accrued interest was added to Convertible Notes principal balance.

Including the related party note payable described below in Note 10, maturities of debt that could require cash are as follows as of June 30, 2009:

Year	Amount
2009	\$ 118,465
2010	1,189,089
2011	8,451,562
2012	102,705
2013	112,898
Thereafter	12,725
	9,987,444
Less debt discount	(1,321,842)
	<u>\$ 8,665,602</u>

(4) STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Preferred Stock

Our articles of incorporation authorizes our board of directors (the “Board”) to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock and allows the Board to determine preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications, and other terms and conditions.

Series A Preferred Stock

In connection with our merger transaction with Ceragenix Corporation in May 2005 (the “Merger”), the Board authorized the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock to Osmotics. The issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock was in exchange for identical shares of preferred stock issued by Ceragenix Corporation to Osmotics in January 2005. The Series A Preferred Stock had a stated value of \$4.00 per share and accrued dividends at a rate of 6% per annum. In May 2008, all of the Preferred Stock and \$240,000 of accrued dividends were converted into 1,304,569 shares of common stock.

Series B Preferred Stock

The Board has also authorized the issuance of 435,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock (“Series B”). Series B has a stated value of \$2.25 per share and does not accrue dividends. Series B is convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at the option of the holder at a rate of one share of common stock for each share of Series B. In the event of liquidation, Series B ranks junior to all debt of the Company.

In June 2009, we entered into an agreement with an investor relations firm to provide certain services over a three month period. Under the terms of the agreement, we issued 60,000 shares of Series B as consideration for the services. We valued these shares at \$135,000 which represents the liquidation preference value of the Series B shares that were issued. We believe that the liquidation preference is the best measurement of fair value for the securities. We recorded a prepaid expense equal to the value of these shares with a corresponding entry to stockholders’ equity. We are amortizing the prepaid expense over the term of the agreement. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we amortized \$22,500 which is included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In September 2007, we entered into an agreement with an investor relations firm to provide certain services over a twelve month period. Under the terms of the agreement, we issued 300,000 shares of Series B as consideration for the services. We valued these shares at \$675,000 which represents the liquidation preference value of the Series B shares that were issued. We recorded a prepaid expense equal to the value of these shares with a corresponding entry to stockholders' equity. We amortized the prepaid expense over the term of the agreement. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, we amortized \$168,750 and \$337,500, respectively, which is included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The 300,000 shares of Series B were converted into 300,000 shares of common stock.

In September 2007, we renewed an agreement with an investor relations firm to provide certain services over a twelve month period. Under the terms of the agreement, we issued 75,000 shares of Series B as consideration for the services. We valued these shares at \$168,750 which represents the liquidation preference value of the Series B shares that were issued. We recorded a prepaid expense equal to the value of these shares with a corresponding entry to stockholders' equity. We amortized the prepaid expense over the term of the agreement. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, we amortized \$42,188 and \$84,375, respectively, which is included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The 75,000 shares of Series B were converted into 75,000 shares of common stock.

Equity Incentive Plan

On May 29, 2008, our shareholders approved the Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2008 Plan"). The purpose of the 2008 Plan is to enhance our ability to attract and retain officers, directors, key employees and other persons, and to motivate such persons to serve the Company by providing to such persons an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in the operations and future success of the Company. To this end, the 2008 Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock units, unrestricted stock, dividend equivalent rights, and cash bonus awards. Stock options granted under the 2008 Plan may be non-qualified stock options or incentive stock options, except that stock options granted to outside directors and any consultants or advisors shall in all cases be non-qualified stock options. The 2008 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board. The number of common shares reserved for issuance under the 2008 Plan is 3,000,000. In June 2008, the Compensation Committee awarded 699,000 incentive stock options and 192,000 non qualified stock options under the 2008 Plan. There have been no other awards issued under the 2008 Plan.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded compensation expense related to employee stock options of \$178,888 and \$223,719, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded compensation expense related to employee stock options of \$357,777 and \$448,624, respectively. The stock option compensation expense is included in general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. We did not issue any stock options during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The weighted average fair value of stock options at the date of grant issued to employees during the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$.36 per share. We determine fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We used the following assumptions to determine the fair value of stock option grants during the six months ended June 30, 2008:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2008	
Volatility	49.6% - 50.5%
Dividend yield	0
Risk-free interest rate	2.37% - 3.20%
Expected term (years)	5.0

The expected volatility was based on the historical price volatility of our common stock. The dividend yield represented our anticipated cash dividend on common stock over the expected life of the stock options. We utilized the U.S. Treasury bill rate for the expected life of the stock options to determine the risk-free interest rate. The expected term of stock options represents management's estimation of the period of time that the stock options granted are expected to be outstanding

A summary of stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2009 is presented below. Except for 699,000 shares, all options presented below are non-qualified.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance, January 1, 2009	5,796,750	\$ 1.50		
Options granted	—	\$ —		
Options exercised	—	—		
Options canceled	—	—		
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	<u>5,796,750</u>	\$ 1.50	6.4 years	\$ —
Exercisable at June 30, 2009	<u>4,839,083</u>	\$ 1.58	6.4 years	\$ —

The total fair value of stock options that vested during the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$ 673,139 and \$868,257, respectively. The total fair value of stock options that vested during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$ 715,622 and \$894,741, respectively. The intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0 as there were no options exercised during these periods. As of June 30, 2009, we had \$487,550 of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options that will be recorded over a weighted average period of approximately 1.6 years.

Additionally, in periods prior to 2008, we issued stock options to new scientific advisory board members. We valued these grants using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The compensation expense is being amortized to general and administrative expense over the three year vesting period of the options. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we amortized \$1,442 and \$6,747, respectively of compensation expense related to scientific advisory board options. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we amortized \$2,884 and \$13,494, respectively of compensation expense related to scientific advisory board options.

Warrants

In December 2008, we entered into an agreement with a financial advisor whereby we agreed to issue warrants to acquire 200,000 shares of common stock as partial compensation for the services. The warrants have an exercise price of \$.80 per share and expire in December 2013. The warrants were valued at \$17,600 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We are amortizing the cost of the warrants on a straight line basis over the one year term of the agreement. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we amortized \$4,401 and \$8,802, respectively, which is reflected in general and administrative expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

For a description of warrants issued in connection with debt transactions please see Note 3 above.

(5) DERIVATIVES

We follow the provisions of SFAS No. 133 along with related interpretations EITF No. 00-19 and EITF No. 05-2. SFAS No. 133 requires every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) to be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value, with changes in the derivative's fair value recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. We value these derivative securities under the fair value method at the end of each reporting period (quarter), and their value is marked to market at the end of each reporting period with the gain or loss recognition recorded against earnings. We continue to revalue these instruments each quarter to reflect their current value in light of the current market price of our common stock. We utilize the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine fair value. Key assumptions of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model include applicable volatility rates, risk-free interest rates and the instrument's expected remaining life. These assumptions require significant management judgment.

We have three classes of securities that contain embedded derivatives. For a further description of these securities, see Note 3 above. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the fair value of the derivative liabilities associated with these securities, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Convertible Debt	\$ 1,777,032	\$ 420,298
Convertible Debt Warrants	1,472,962	393,659
Placement and Finder Warrants	28,378	5,269
	<u>\$ 3,278,372</u>	<u>\$ 819,226</u>

We classify derivatives as either current or long-term in the balance sheet based on the classification of the underlying convertible debt instrument.

(6) FAIR VALUE

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts due to the short term maturities of these instruments. The convertible debt securities and derivative liabilities have been stated at fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model

On January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”) on a prospective basis for our financial assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 requires that we determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities using the fair value hierarchy established in SFAS 157 and describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

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- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In accordance with SFAS 157, the following table represents the fair value hierarchy for our financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2009. We had no financial assets subject to fair value measurement at June 30, 2009.

Description	Balance at June 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Items (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Derivative liabilities:				
Debt conversion features	\$ 1,777,032	—	—	\$ 1,777,032
Warrant obligations	1,501,340	—	—	1,501,340
Total derivative liabilities	<u>\$ 3,278,372</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 3,278,372</u>

The following table presents the changes in fair value for liabilities that have no significant observable inputs (Level 3):

	Level 3 Convertible Debt And Warrant Obligations
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 819,226
Loss on fair value	2,459,146
Balance at June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 3,278,372</u>

(7) INVENTORY

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in, first-out method of accounting. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, inventory consisted of the following items:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Raw materials	\$ 270,531	\$ 164,628
Work in process	175,003	—
Finished goods	—	—
	<u>\$ 445,534</u>	<u>\$ 164,628</u>

(8) CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Customer deposits consist of prepayments of purchase orders made by DRL. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, DRL agreed to prepay a portion of all purchase orders made through September 30, 2009 (as amended). Such prepayments bear interest at 6% per annum from the time the prepayment is made until such time that product is received by DRL under each respective purchase order. The prepaid purchase orders do not contain any right of offset. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded \$7,912 and \$8,692, respectively of interest expense on customer deposits.

(9) EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Earnings (loss) per share are calculated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128 “Earnings Per Share” (“SFAS No. 128”). Under SFAS No. 128, basic earnings (loss) per share are computed by dividing the Company’s income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The impact of any potentially dilutive securities is excluded. Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the Company’s income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. In calculating diluted earnings per share, we utilize the “treasury stock method” for all stock options and warrants and the “if converted method” for all other convertible securities. For the six months June 30, 2009 and 2008, the basic and diluted loss per share is the same as the impact of potential dilutive common shares is anti-dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and fully diluted shares for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Shares used in basic per share calculation	18,035,436	17,139,192
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Preferred stock	60,000	375,000
Shares issuable upon conversion of debt	11,926,392	—
Shares used in dilutive per share calculation	<u>30,021,828</u>	<u>17,514,192</u>

The following table sets forth the computation of income used in the earnings per share computation for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 3,711,397	\$ 378,781
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Preferred stock	—	—
Conversion of debt	412,988	—
Income attributable to common shareholders and assumed conversions	<u>\$ 4,124,385</u>	<u>\$ 378,781</u>

Warrants, options and convertible debt excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Options	5,796,750	5,796,750	5,796,750	5,796,750
Warrants	10,842,609	6,396,817	10,842,609	6,396,817
Convertible debt	—	8,960,614	11,926,392	8,960,614
Preferred stock	—	—	60,000	375,000

(10) COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

License and Technology Agreements

We have an exclusive license agreement, as amended, with Brigham Young University (the “BYU License”) with respect to the Ceragenin™ technology. The BYU License requires us to pay quarterly research and development support fees of \$22,500 and royalty payments equal to 2% - 10% of adjusted gross sales (as defined in the agreement) on any product we sell using the licensed technology. The royalty is subject to an annual minimum royalty which commenced in calendar year 2008. The minimum annual royalty was \$100,000 in 2008, \$200,000 in 2009, and \$300,000 in 2010 and each year thereafter. We have not made the 2009 payment which was due January 1, 2009. The \$200,000 balance is included in other accrued liabilities on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2009. We are also obligated to reimburse BYU for any legal expenses associated with patent protection and expansion. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we were charged \$42,502 and \$26,836, respectively, for legal expenses by BYU. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we were charged \$55,257 and \$53,566, respectively, for legal expenses by BYU. These legal fees are included in general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The term of the BYU license is for the life of the underlying patents which expire commencing in 2022.

We also have an exclusive license agreement with the Regents of the University of California (the “UC Agreement”) with respect to our Barrier Repair technology. The UC Agreement requires us to pay a royalty of 5% of net sales as defined in the agreement. The royalty is subject to an annual minimum royalty of \$50,000. Upfront and milestone payments received from sub-licensed products are subject to a 15% royalty. The UC Agreement is for the life of the underlying patents which expire in 2014. In addition, the UC Agreement requires reimbursement for legal expenses associated with patent protection and expansion. During the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we were charged \$7,874 and \$9,603, respectively, for legal fees associated with the UC Agreement. During the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we were charged \$11,993 and \$9,686, respectively, for legal fees associated with the UC Agreement. These legal fees are included in general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Transactions with Osmotics

Osmotics is the former parent company of Ceragenix Corporation and holds 12,222,170 shares of our common stock and warrants to acquire 1,007,161 shares of our common stock at a price of \$2.18 per share. Additionally, our Chairman and Chief Executive officer is a shareholder of Osmotics and his spouse is Osmotics’ Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we had or were affected by the following transactions with Osmotics.

Osmotics Sublicense Agreement and Triceram Acquisition

We obtained our rights to the UC Agreement pursuant to a technology transfer agreement with Osmotics. Osmotics was the exclusive licensee under the UC Agreement until May 2005 at which time it assigned its rights to Ceragenix Corporation. In August 2006, we entered into a sublicense agreement with Osmotics (the “Sublicense Agreement”) whereby we granted Osmotics the right to use the Barrier Repair technology to develop and market cosmetic, non-prescription products (as defined in the agreement). The Sublicense Agreement called for Osmotics to pay us either (1) one-half of the minimum royalty described above or (2) 5% of net sales of Osmotics products using the Barrier Repair technology in the event that royalty payments made by the Company exceed the minimum royalty. The Sublicense Agreement also required Osmotics to pay 50% of all legal expense reimbursements under the UC Agreement. Additionally, the Sublicense Agreement granted us the right, at our sole option, to purchase the formulation for Triceram®, a non prescription product sold by Osmotics using the Barrier Repair technology. The purchase price was \$616,000 of which \$100,000 was previously paid during 2006. The purchase price was negotiated and approved by the disinterested members of our Board. Under the terms of the DRL Agreement, we were required to purchase the Triceram® formulation by November 2008. We did not purchase Triceram® during 2008 as we did not have sufficient capital resources to do so.

In March 2009, we amended the Sublicense Agreement as follows:

- The payment terms to purchase Triceram® were revised as follows:
 - \$16,202 was payable upon exercise of the purchase option;
 - Monthly payments of \$10,000 commenced on April 1, 2009 and continue until such time that we receive at least \$3,500,000 in aggregate net proceeds (as defined in the amendment) from debt or equity transactions and/or upfront and/or milestone payments under commercialization transactions for EpiCeram® or Ceragenins™ ;
 - Monthly payments of \$40,000 commencing the month following meeting the \$3,500,000 net proceed threshold; and
 - In the event of certain terminations after a change of control in the Company, or in the event that the Company receives at least \$10 million in net proceeds, the outstanding balance shall become payable in a lump sum.
- Osmotics will no longer be responsible for reimbursing us for 50% of all legal expenses under the UC Agreement; and
- Osmotics will no longer be responsible for paying ½ of the minimum annual royalty under the UC Agreement.

In connection with amending the Sublicense Agreement, we exercised the purchase option to acquire Triceram®. We recorded the purchase at fair value using the guidance set forth in SFAS No 141(revised) “Business Combinations” (“SFAS 141R”) and SFAS 157. We do not intend on marketing Triceram® as we believe that its highest and best use is as a “defensive asset.” We have allocated the purchase price of \$516,000 to a long-lived intangible asset which is reflected as other asset on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. We are amortizing the asset over the remaining life of the patent underlying the UC Agreement (64 months). For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 we amortized \$24,187 and \$32,250, respectively, which is included in general and administrative expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In connection with acquiring Triceram®, we issued to Osmotics a promissory note. The note bears interest at 9.5% per annum and the payment terms are described above. We applied three outstanding receivables from Osmotics totaling \$49,606 to the purchase price and note balance (inclusive of the \$16,202 described above). The note is reflected as note payable, related party on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we charged Osmotics \$0 and \$4,942, respectively, for legal expenses under the UC Agreement. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we charged Osmotics \$3,084 and \$6,362, respectively, for legal expenses under the UC Agreement. We have recorded these charges to Osmotics as a reduction of general and administrative expense on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, Osmotics’ revenues from products utilizing the Barrier Repair technology resulted in royalties of \$4,328 and \$9,400, respectively. As of June 30, 2009, we have recorded a receivable of \$4,328 from Osmotics for the royalties owed under the UC Agreement that we will be required to remit on their behalf. Additionally, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, licensing fees were reduced by \$6,250 and \$12,500 for the portion of the minimum royalty previously borne by Osmotics.

Shared Services Agreement

Given the early stage of our business, management has determined that it is more practical for us to utilize existing Osmotics resources rather than procure them on our own. Accordingly, the Company and Osmotics entered into a shared services agreement (the “Shared Services Agreement”) whereby Osmotics provides office space and other back office support for accounting, human resources, payroll, systems, and information technology. The charge for such services is \$5,000 per month. The Shared Services Agreement has been extended until December 31, 2009. The Shared Services Agreement also contemplates that Osmotics may ask certain of our officers to assist them with certain projects. In the event that our officers spend any time on the business of Osmotics, we charge Osmotics for the cost of these services which is offset against the monthly charge described above.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded \$14,584 and \$15,000, respectively, net, under the Shared Services Agreement. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded \$29,584 and \$30,000, respectively, net, under the Shared Services Agreement. We have recorded such charges as general and administrative expense in the accompanying

condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Litigation

From time to time, we may become party to litigation and other claims in the ordinary course of business. To the extent that such claims and litigation arise, management would provide for them if upon the advice of counsel, losses are determined to be both probable and estimable. We are currently not party to any litigation.

(11) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated subsequent events through the date of financial statement issuance, August 19, 2009.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our disclosure and analysis in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Form 10-Q”), in other reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in our press releases and in public statements of our officers contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the current expectations of or forecasts of future events made by our management. Forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors, for example, governmental regulation, general economic and capital market conditions in the United States, and competition in our industry, will be important in determining future results. No forward-looking statement can be guaranteed, and actual results may vary materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statement.

You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current events. They use words such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect” “will,” “may,” “intent,” “plan,” “believe,” and similar expressions in connection with discussion of future operating or financial performance. These include statements relating to future actions, prospective products or product approvals, future performance or results of anticipated products, expenses, financial results or contingencies.

Although we believe that our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we may not achieve these plans or expectations. Forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q will be affected by several factors, including the following: the ability of the Company to raise sufficient capital to finance its operations and planned activities including completing development of its Ceragenin™ technology; the ability of the Company to meet its obligations under the supply and distribution agreement with Dr. Reddy’s Laboratories including having sufficient working capital to fulfill purchase orders within the timeframes required by the agreement; the ability of the Company to service its outstanding convertible debt obligations; receiving the necessary marketing clearance approvals from the United States Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”); successful clinical trials of the Company’s planned products including the ability to enroll the studies in a timely manner, patient compliance with the study protocol, and a sufficient number of patients completing the studies; the ability of the Company to commercialize its planned products; the ability of the Company to successfully manufacture its products in commercial quantities (through contract manufacturers); market acceptance of the Company’s planned products, the Company’s ability to successfully develop its licensed compounds, alone or in cooperation with others, into commercial products, the ability of the Company to successfully prosecute and protect its intellectual property, and the Company’s ability to hire, manage and retain qualified personnel. Actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K sets forth important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements. These and other factors, including general economic factors, business strategies, the state of capital markets, regulatory conditions, and other factors not currently known to us, may be significant, now or in the future, and the factors set forth in the Form 10-K may affect us to a greater extent than indicated. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth in this Form 10-Q and in other documents that we file from time to time with the SEC including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K to be filed in 2009. Except as required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

We are an emerging medical device company focused on prescription products for infectious disease and dermatology. Since our inception in February 2002, our principal activities have involved raising capital, identifying and licensing technology, researching applications for the licensed technology, testing the licensed technology, and engaging in activities to commercialize the technology.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our historical operating results consist primarily of expenditures on corporate activities, research and development costs, payments due under our license agreements and interest expense. In order of magnitude, our expenditures have generally consisted of the following cash expenses:

- Payroll and related costs;
- Interest;
- Fees paid to third parties for clinical trials and other development costs;
- Professional fees (legal and accounting);
- Licensing fees;
- Travel;
- Insurance;
- Investor and public relations;
- Director fees; and
- Consulting

Until November 2007, we did not record revenue. During 2008, we commenced manufacturing (through a contract manufacturer) and shipment of EpiCeram® to DRL under the terms of the DRL Agreement. This has required us to expand our activities to include those related to procurement of raw materials, providing oversight of the third party manufacturer(s), managing the quality control and shipment processes, and billing and collection activities related to product shipments.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies described below as critical to our business and results of operations. For further discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 3 to our audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 as filed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our reported results are impacted by the application of the following accounting policies, certain of which require management to make subjective or complex judgments. These judgments involve making estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may significantly impact quarterly or annual results of operations. For all of these policies, management cautions that future events rarely develop exactly as expected, and the best estimates routinely require adjustment. Specific risks associated with these critical accounting policies are described in the following paragraphs.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 101 as modified by SAB No. 104, “Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements,” EITF Issue 00-21 “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables” (“EITF 00-21”), and SAB Topic 13A1. We recognize revenue when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, when title has passed, the price is fixed or determinable, and we are reasonably assured of collecting the resulting receivable. Revenue arrangements that include multiple deliverables are divided into separate units of accounting if the deliverables meet certain criteria. We will recognize product revenues net of revenue reserves which consist of allowances for discounts, returns, rebates and chargebacks. This accounting policy for revenue recognition may have a substantial impact on our reported results and relies on certain estimates that can require difficult, subjective and complex judgments on the part of management.

For the periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, our sole source of revenue was the sale of EpiCeram® in the United States pursuant to the DRL Agreement. We record (or will record) revenue under the DRL Agreement as follows:

Advance Fees — The DRL Agreement calls for non-sales milestone payments based on the accomplishment of certain events including the launch of the product. We believe that the payment of these fees and our continuing performance obligation related to

supplying EpiCeram® are an integrated package. Accordingly, we record receipt of advance fees as deferred revenue and recognize revenue systematically over the periods that the fees are earned. We are recognizing revenue on a straight-line basis over the period of our performance obligations under the DRL Agreement (20 years).

Product Sales— Our supply price under the DRL Agreement consists of two components; (i) our cost of producing EpiCeram® (the “Cost Component”) and (ii) a percentage of EpiCeram® “net sales” (as defined in the DRL Agreement) (the “Net Sales Component”). We recognize revenue for the Cost Component when title passes to DRL (upon delivery) subject to certain true up adjustments as provided for in the DRL Agreement. We recognize the Net Sales Component based upon reports provided by DRL.

Net Sales Milestones— The DRL Agreement provides for the payment of milestone payments based on cumulative net sales over the life of the agreement. We will recognize revenue from net sales milestones once the amount can be reliably estimated based upon reports provided by DRL or when DRL communicates to us that an additional milestone payment has been triggered if reliable estimates cannot be provided.

Derivatives

We follow the provisions of SFAS No. 133 “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 133”) along with related interpretations EITF No. 00-19 “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock” (“EITF 00-19”) and EITF No. 05-2 “The Meaning of ‘Conventional Convertible Debt Instrument’ in Issue No. 00-19” (“EITF 05-2”). SFAS No. 133 requires every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) to be recorded in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value, with changes in the derivative’s fair value recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. We value these derivative securities under the fair value method at the end of each reporting period (quarter), and their value is marked to market at the end of each reporting period with the gain or loss recognition recorded against earnings. We continue to revalue these instruments each quarter to reflect their current value in light of the current market price of our common stock. We utilize the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate fair value. Key assumptions of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model include applicable volatility rates, risk-free interest rates and the instrument’s expected remaining life. These assumptions require significant management judgment.

Share-Based Payments

We account for stock option compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (revised), “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS 123R”). SFAS No. 123R requires measurement of compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognition of compensation over the service period for awards expected to vest, using the modified prospective method. The estimation of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results differ from our estimates, such amounts will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period estimates are revised. We consider various factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including historical experience. Actual results may differ substantially from these estimates.

We determine the fair value of stock options granted to employees and directors using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which considers the exercise price relative to the market value of the underlying stock, the expected stock price volatility, the risk-free interest rate and the dividend yield, and the estimated period of time option grants will be outstanding before they are ultimately exercised. Had we made different assumptions about our stock price volatility or the estimated time option and warrant grants will be outstanding before they are ultimately exercised, the related stock based compensation expense and our net loss and net loss per share amounts could have been significantly different, in 2009 and 2008.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 165 “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS No. 165”) which establishes accounting and reporting standards for events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The statement sets forth (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (iii) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements. We adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 165 for the interim period ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 165 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) FAS No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, “Interim Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Statements” (“FSP FAS 107-1”). FSP FAS 107-1 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 107,

“Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 requires public companies to disclose the fair value of its financial instruments whenever it issues summarized financial information for interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 107-1 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2009. We have not completed our evaluation of FSP FAS 107-1.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue 07-5, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature”) is Indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (“EITF 07-5”). EITF 07-5 provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument’s contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. EITF 07-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Adoption of EITF 07-5 has not had a material impact on our consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows.

On June 29, 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168 “Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles — a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162” (“SFAS No. 168”). SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. SFAS No. 168 will be effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, for most entities. On the effective date, all non-SEC accounting and reporting standards will be superseded. We will adopt SFAS No. 168 for the quarterly period ending September 30, 2009, as required, and adoption is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements taken as a whole.

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 COMPARED TO JUNE 30, 2008

Revenue

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, our sole source of revenue was the DRL Agreement. Revenue consists of the following components:

	2009	2008
Product revenue	\$ 827,942	\$ —
Milestone recognition	64,749	18,750
	<u>\$ 892,691</u>	<u>\$ 18,750</u>

The increase in revenue between periods is the result of the launch of EpiCeram in September 2008.

Cost of Goods Sold

For the three months ended June 30, 2009, cost of goods sold was \$666,381 compared to \$0 for 2008.

Licensing Fees and Royalties

We pay licensing fees and royalties under separate license agreements with two entities: The Regents of the University of California (for Barrier Repair technology) and Brigham Young University (for Ceragenin™ technology). For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, licensing fees and royalties were as follows:

	2009	2008
Ceragenin Technology	\$ 72,500	\$ 51,667
Barrier Repair Technology	41,397	6,250
	<u>\$ 113,897</u>	<u>\$ 57,917</u>

The increase in fees paid for the Ceragenin™ technology is the result of an increase in the minimum amount due under the Brigham Young University license agreement during 2009. The increase in Barrier Repair technology royalties is due to the increase in product revenue between periods.

Research and Development

Research and development expense for the three months ended June 30, 2009, decreased by \$16,354 or approximately 39%

compared to the prior year period. The decrease is primarily the result of a planned effort to reduce research and development costs due to our limited financial resources. Our ability to conduct research and development activities is greatly dependent upon our financial resources. Because of our limited financial resources, we do not expect to incur significant research and development costs during 2009. In order to develop Cerashield™ and NeoCeram® in a more timely manner, or at all, we will require additional financial resources. No assurance can be given that necessary additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If adequate additional funds are not available when required, we may have to delay, scale-back or eliminate certain aspects of our research, testing and/or development activities.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009, decreased by \$377,610 or approximately 31% compared to the prior year period. The decrease in expense between years was primarily due to decreases in investor relations, legal, travel and entertainment, and stock compensation expenses. Investor relations expense decreased primarily due to amortization of Series B Preferred Stock during 2008. As discussed further in Note 4, during 2007 we entered into agreements with two investor relations firms whereby we issued Series B Preferred Stock as consideration for the services. The assigned value of the Series B Preferred Stock was amortized over the lives of the related agreements which expired during the third quarter of 2008. Accordingly, there was no expense during 2009 for these shares. Legal and travel expenses decreased as a result of our focus on reducing discretionary expenditures. Stock compensation expense decreased as the result of certain stock options issued in prior years becoming fully vested during 2008. As a result, compensation expense related to those options was no longer recognized during 2009.

Loss from Operations

As a result of the factors described above, the loss from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased by \$545,544 compared to the prior year period.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$2,767,072 compared to the prior year period. The increase in income between years was primarily the result of an increase in the gain on value of derivative liabilities between periods.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, net income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$3,332,616 compared to the prior year period.

Preferred Stock Dividends

We did not accrue preferred stock dividends during the three months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of the conversion of Series A Preferred Stock into common shares during the second quarter of 2008. Preferred stock dividends were \$20,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Income Attributable to Common Shareholders

As a result of the factors described above, the income attributable to common shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$3,332,616 compared to the prior year period.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 COMPARED TO JUNE 30, 2008

Revenue

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, our sole source of revenue was the DRL Agreement. Revenue consists of the following components:

	2009	2008
Product revenue	\$ 1,052,053	\$ —
Milestone recognition	125,054	37,500
	<u>\$ 1,177,107</u>	<u>\$ 37,500</u>

The increase in revenue between periods is the result of the launch of EpiCeram in September 2008.

Cost of Goods Sold

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, cost of goods sold was \$803,270 compared to \$0 for 2008.

Licensing Fees and Royalties

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, licensing fees and royalties were as follows:

	2009	2008
Ceragenin Technology	\$ 145,000	\$ 111,667
Barrier Repair Technology	52,603	12,500
	<u>\$ 197,603</u>	<u>\$ 124,167</u>

The increase in fees paid for the Ceragenin™ technology is the result of an increase in the minimum amount due under the Brigham Young University license agreement during 2009. The increase in Barrier Repair technology royalties is primarily due to the increase in product revenue between periods.

Research and Development

Research and development expense for the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreased by \$79,755 or approximately 70% compared to the prior year period. The decrease is primarily the result of a planned effort to reduce research and development costs due to our limited financial resources.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreased by \$677,005 or approximately 28% compared to the prior year period. The decrease in expense between years was primarily due to decreases in investor relations, legal, travel and entertainment, and stock compensation expenses. Investor relations expense decreased primarily due to amortization of Series B Preferred Stock during 2008. As discussed further in Note 4, during 2007 we entered into agreements with two investor relations firms whereby we issued Series B Preferred Stock as consideration for the services. The assigned value of the Series B Preferred Stock was amortized over the lives of the related agreements which expired during the third quarter of 2008. Accordingly, there was no expense during 2009 for these shares. Legal and travel expenses decreased as a result of our focus on reducing discretionary expenditures. Stock compensation expense decreased as the result of certain stock options issued in prior years becoming fully vested during 2008. As a result, compensation expense related to those options was no longer recognized during 2009.

Loss from Operations

As a result of the factors described above, the loss from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased by \$1,019,661 compared to the prior year period.

Other Income (Expense)

Other expense for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$2,106,465 compared to the prior year period. The increase in expense between years was the net result of recording a gain on value of derivative liabilities during 2008 compared to a loss during 2009 partially offset by a charge for the fair value of adjusting the exercise price of convertible securities during 2008 that was recorded as a component of interest expense.

Net loss

As a result of the factors described above, the net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$1,086,804 compared to the prior year period.

Preferred Stock Dividends

We did not accrue preferred stock dividends during the six months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of the conversion of Series A Preferred Stock into common shares during the second quarter of 2008. Preferred stock dividends were \$80,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Loss Attributable to Common Shareholders

As a result of the factors described above, the loss attributable to common shareholders for the six months ended June 30,

2009 increased by \$1,006,804 compared to the prior year period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Raising sufficient capital to fund our business activities has historically been, and continues to be, our most significant challenge. Typically, we have never had more than 12 to 15 months of cash on hand at any given time and often we have had much less. The costs and time associated with developing a technology into an FDA cleared medical device or new drug is substantial. Because of our limited capital resources we have not been able to advance development of our technologies as broadly or as rapidly as otherwise possible with greater resources. Our capital resource constraints have also impacted our business strategy as follows:

- We are focusing our development efforts on products that can be regulated as medical devices instead of new drugs;
- We plan to commercialize our products primarily through out-license and/or supply and distribution agreements with third parties instead of fielding an internal sales force; and
- We are willing to enter into out-license agreements or collaboration arrangements at early stages of development.

While this strategy will serve to reduce the amount of capital required by the Company, it also may serve to limit the value we create for our shareholders from our technologies.

Our ability to raise additional capital is constrained by the following factors related to our capital structure and market for our common stock:

- The existence and terms of our convertible debt securities (see discussion provided under Note 3 to the financial statements) contain a number of provisions which many new investors may find problematic including the following:
 - The conversion price of the debt and warrants is to be adjusted downward under a number of circumstances which creates uncertainty for new investors;
 - We are required to utilize a significant portion of our future revenue streams to service and retire debt. New investors would likely prefer that these cash flows be retained by the Company to defray or fund our operating costs;
 - As of June 30, 2009, there were 20,785,603 common shares underlying the conversion of the debt and exercise of warrants held by the debtholders. This represents a significant overhang and creates uncertainty for new investors;
 - Under most circumstances, we would be required to obtain approval from the debtholders in order to execute a future funding transaction; and
 - Any, or all, of these provisions could result in a new investor seeking a waiver, or permanent amendment, to the debt agreements in order to consummate a funding transaction. There is no assurance that the debtholders would agree to a waiver or any change to the terms of the debt agreements.
 - The overhang of 12,004,569 shares of our common stock held by Osmotics for exchange with their shareholders and debtholders creates uncertainty for new investors particularly as to how the market for our common stock will be impacted when that exchange transaction takes place;
- The recent trading price of our common stock is below the conversion price of the convertible debt creating the following issues:
 - Any transaction at or near market price would result in an adjustment to the conversion price of the convertible debt securities and warrants (unless waived by the existing debt holders) resulting in immediate substantial dilution to our current shareholders and new investors; and
 - We would likely have to issue a number of shares that would/could result in the new investors owning a significant percentage of our common shares, if not result in a change of control. Many investors do not want, or are prohibited from, owning such a significant percentage of an investee.
- Changes in the interpretation of Rule 415(a)(1)(x) by the SEC have limited the number of shares of common stock that

we can register for new investors that are sold pursuant to private placement transactions. Until such time that Osmotics completes its planned exchange transaction, the shares they hold in escrow are excluded from our float for purposes of Rule 415 calculations which further exacerbates this limitation; and

- The average trading volume of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board is not significant. Our common stock is subject to rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks.” These rules make it more difficult to buy and sell shares of our common stock. Additionally, we have a limited public float which has also contributed to the limited trading volume. Further, many retail investors will not, and many institutional investors cannot, invest in stocks that trade on the OTC Bulletin Board. Investors typically want to be assured that they can sell their shares of common stock without adversely impacting the market for such common stock and we currently cannot provide such assurances.

All of the above factors serve to limit the number of potential investors available to the Company. We do not see these conditions changing in the near term.

Operating Activities

As of June 30, 2009, we had \$946,411 of cash and cash equivalents. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, \$303,962 of cash was provided by operating activities compared to \$762,303 used in operating activities during the same period of 2008. The increase in cash provided by operating activities between years is primarily the net result of a decrease in the cash operating loss, an increase in current liabilities and a decrease in cash paid for interest expense partially offset by a decrease between periods in deferred revenue. We anticipate that our cash requirements for inventory manufacturing will increase as EpiCeram® orders increase during the remainder of 2009. As discussed further in Note 8, we have temporarily mitigated this requirement by negotiating the partial prepayment of purchase orders from DRL through September 30, 2009. We consider it unlikely that DRL will continue this program beyond September 30, 2009. Accordingly, this will increase our working capital requirements in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities were \$0 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2009, we had no material commitments for capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, \$27,992 of cash was provided by financing activities representing net borrowings under insurance financing notes partially offset by principal payment made under a related party note payable.

We have two series of convertible debt instruments which may affect our future liquidity. For more information on the Convertible Notes and the Convertible Debentures, see the descriptions in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Other Commitments

Under the terms of the DRL Agreement, we are obligated to reimburse DRL up to \$140,000 for costs incurred in connection with an EpiCeram® clinical trial being sponsored by DRL. We expect to be invoiced for these costs during the third and fourth quarters of 2009.

Outlook

As of June 30, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$946,411. As previously noted, in November 2007, we entered into the DRL Agreement for the commercialization of EpiCeram® in the United States. Among other things, the DRL Agreement called for DRL to pay us certain non-sales based milestone payments upon the accomplishment of three specified events (the “Non-Sales Milestones”) of up to \$3,500,000. During the six month period ended June 30, 2009, we received the last Non-Sales Milestone payment (\$1,000,000) from DRL. Additionally, under the DRL Agreement, we can earn up to \$21,250,000 in milestone payments based on cumulative net sales of EpiCeram® (the “Net Sales Milestones”). However, we do not anticipate earning any Net Sales Milestone payments until sometime in 2010.

As discussed above, during the six months ended June 30, 2009, we entered into the International Agreements to commercialize EpiCeram®. We expect commercialization activities to commence under the Asian Agreement and Canadian Agreement during the fourth quarter of 2009. We expect that commercialization of EpiCeram® under the EU Agreement to commence in the third quarter of 2010. Under the Canadian Agreement, we are to receive a \$200,000 milestone payment upon

EpiCeram® receiving regulatory approval in Canada. We expect to earn this milestone payment during the fourth quarter of 2009. We do not expect the International Agreements to have a material impact on our liquidity or results of operations during 2009.

As previously disclosed in prior periodic reports, in the third quarter of 2008, we negotiated amendments to our existing convertible debt securities (collectively the “Amended Convertible Debt Agreements”). These debt agreements were previously in technical default. Among other things, the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements extended the maturity date of the debt to December 31, 2011 and require that we make minimum quarterly payments to the holders commencing June 30, 2009 (the “Amended Amortization Schedule”) solely from the following revenue streams (the “Dedicated Revenue Streams”):

- 100% of net revenues (as defined in the amendments) paid or owed to us under the DRL Agreement subsequent to April 1, 2009;
- 100% of net revenue received from any other EpiCeram® commercialization arrangements;
- 50% of the net revenue received from the sale of NeoCeram®;
- 33% of any net revenue received from Ceragenin™ commercialization arrangements; and
- 33% of any net revenue received by us in excess of \$250,000 in aggregate excluding any capital raised by the Company through equity investment or the issuance of debt.

Accordingly, all net revenues (as defined in the amendments) we receive from the commercialization of EpiCeram® will be utilized to service the existing convertible debt until such time that the debt has been paid in full.

In the event that the Dedicated Revenue Streams are insufficient to make a quarterly interest payment in full, the remedies to the holders are to add the unpaid accrued interest to the outstanding debt balance or receive shares of our common stock in lieu of cash payment. Additionally, in the event that the Dedicated Revenue Streams are not sufficient to make the cumulative payments required by the Amended Amortization Schedule with respect to the 12-month periods ending June 30th, then the remedy to the holders is to have the conversion price of the debt and exercise price of their warrants adjusted downward. See Note 3 for a more detailed discussion. Accordingly, until December 31, 2011, the failure to make scheduled interest and/or principal payments in full does not provide the holders the ability to declare the Company in default.

We made the scheduled quarterly payment to the debt holders on June 30, 2009. However, the scheduled payment was not sufficient to pay the quarterly interest in full. The unpaid accrued interest was added to the debt balance.

While we believe that the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements were more favorable to the Company than the original convertible debt agreements at the time of the amendments, the Dedicated Revenue streams are not a sustainable arrangement and will ultimately need to be modified. In addition, there are a number of factors which could inhibit the Company’s ability to raise additional capital. These may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- The presence of \$9,541,114 in secured convertible debt with most favored nation and other pricing protection;
- The Dedicated Revenue Streams will reduce future cash flows retained by the Company for operations;
- 12,004,569 shares of our common stock (or approximately 66% of our issued and outstanding shares) are currently held in escrow for Osmotics Corporation (“Osmotics”) awaiting exchange with its shareholders. Osmotics has advised us that it must complete its exchange transaction by November 2010 in order to preserve the tax free nature of the transaction;
- Limitations on our ability to register common shares and common shares underlying convertible debt securities sold in private placement transactions;
- A lack of trading volume in our common stock;
- Our limited operating history and lack of profitable operations; and
- The economic downturn and uncertainty in the U.S. financial markets.

We believe that existing cash on hand in combination with projected operating cash flows should be sufficient to fund our planned corporate activities, all current contractual obligations and planned development activities through at least late September 2009. Accordingly, we will require additional funding within 30 - 45 days of filing this Form 10-Q. We are working with several

parties to raise additional capital for the Company. As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we have no firm commitments for funding and as described above, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely limited. Additionally, any funding transaction will likely require restructuring of the Amended Convertible Debt Agreements. While the debt holders have amended the terms of their agreements in the past, there is no assurance that they will agree to do so in the future.

There is no assurance that we will be able to raise additional capital within the timeframe described above. Even if we are successful, it could be on terms that substantially dilute our current shareholders. In the event that we cannot raise sufficient capital within the required timeframe, it will have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, financial condition and business prospects.

Contractual Obligations

We had the following contractual obligations at June 30, 2009, which require us to raise additional capital to meet the obligations that exceed the current capital resources of the Company:

Contractual Obligations	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Debt	\$ 481,258	\$ 9,435,677	\$ 70,508	\$ —	\$ 9,987,443
License Agreements	640,000	880,000	880,000	3,120,000	5,520,000
Shared Service Agreement	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
Clinical Study Funding Obligation	140,000	—	—	—	140,000
Purchase Commitments	1,008,691	—	—	—	1,008,691
	\$ 2,299,949	\$ 10,315,677	\$ 950,508	\$ 3,120,000	\$ 16,686,134

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of June 30, 2009, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2009. There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 32 Certification pursuant to USC Section 1350

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Quarterly Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CERAGENIX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Date: August 19, 2009

By: /s/ Steven S. Porter
Steven S. Porter, Principal Executive Officer

Date: August 19, 2009

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Sperber
Jeffrey S. Sperber, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Steven S. Porter, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 19, 2009

By: /s/ Steven S. Porter
Steven S. Porter
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey S. Sperber, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 19, 2009

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Sperber
Jeffrey S. Sperber
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 1350

The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company"), each hereby certifies that, to his knowledge on the date hereof:

- (a) the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ STEVEN S. PORTER
Steven S. Porter
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ JEFFREY S. SPERBER
Jeffrey S. Sperber
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 19, 2009
