

Can-Fite BioPharma Ltd. (NYSE/CANF)

May 21, 2019

BUY Raised Capital and Reversed the stock...

Can-Fite raised capital last month and announced plans last night for a \$6M raise. Can-Fite also reversed the stock, the ADR was trading at 2:1, that ratio now shifts to 30:1. We have adjusted our model for both the reverse and our assumptions around capital raises. We lowered our target to \$9.0 and maintain our Buy rating.

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Investment Highlights

Can-Fite reverses the stock (US ADR was 2:1 and adjusts to 30:1). We have adjusted both our model and price target. The changes to our model include the increase in shares from the \$3.2M raise in April and the reverse stock split. We assume multiple additional raises will be required before Can-Fite could be in a position to commercialize its pipeline. The result of these assumptions is to lower our price target, which now is set to \$9.0 per share. Our prior assumptions around both Piclidenoson and Namodenoson remain unchanged from our published note in March (March 26, 2019).

Valuation. We revised our model to reflect the new ADR ratio as well as our assumptions about future capital raises. Our timeline for Namodenoson was pushed out (March 2019) for HCC from 2022 to 2024. We have made no other changes to our therapeutic models. We continue to value all the respective indications, Piclidenoson in RA and psoriasis, Namodenoson in HCC (2022 becomes 2024) and NAFLD. We apply a probability of success in these patient-based models. For Piclidenoson, we use 50% as the product is now in pivotal trials (RA and psoriasis). We continue to assume a 50% probability for Namodenoson in HCC, but in NAFLD we use a lower probability of just 10% as we view this study as exploratory. These metrics then flow into our valuation models. For Can-Fite we apply a 30% discount rate, which is in addition to our therapeutic probability of success rate. We select 30% as the company is not yet profitable and most of the products are still dependent on the outcome of the clinical trial. Our valuation conclusion is an equally weighted average of our FCFF, EPS, and sum-of-the-parts analysis. We use a fully diluted end-year share count (and adjust for the recent capital raise in April 2019) and continue to assume multiple raises. The conclusion of this method, even with our adjusted timeline is our price target is adjusted to \$9.00.

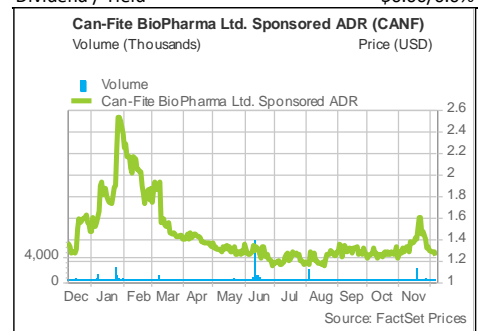
Current Price **\$3.07**
 Price Target **\$9.00**

| Estimates | F2017A | F2018A | F2019E |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Revenues (\$000s) | 847 | 4452 | 0 |
| 1Q March | 73 | 632 | 0 |
| 2Q June | 79 | 270 | 0 |
| 3Q September | 588 | 2629 | 0 |
| 4Q December | 107 | 921 | 0 |

| | F2017A | F2018A | F2019E |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| EPS (diluted) | (0.14) | (0.16) | (1.49) |
| 1Q March | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.06) |
| 2Q June | (0.06) | (0.03) | (0.80) |
| 3Q September | (0.05) | 0.02 | (0.38) |
| 4Q December | 0.01 | (0.10) | (0.25) |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| EBITDA/Share | (\$0.15) | (\$0.16) | (\$0.93) |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| Stock Data | | |
|---|-------------|---------|
| 52-Week Range | \$2.91 | \$25.95 |
| Shares Outstanding (mil.) | 1.8 | |
| Market Capitalization (mil.) | \$5.6 | |
| Enterprise Value (mil.) | \$5.3 | |
| Debt to Capital | 0.0% | |
| Book Value/Share | \$4.52 | |
| Price/Book | 8.4 | |
| Average Three Months Trading Volume (M) | 0.0 | |
| Insider Ownership | 8.7% | |
| Institutional Ownership | 19.5% | |
| Short interest (mil.) | 1.7% | |
| Dividend / Yield | \$0.00/0.0% | |



Risk to our thesis, include the following: (1) commercial; (2) regulatory; (3) clinical; (4) manufacturing; (5) financial; (6) liability; and (7) intellectual property. We review these and other risks in the risk section of this report.

Psoriasis remains a blockbuster indication, and ACRobot could represent a new treatment paradigm. Piclidenoson is now in a Phase 3, 24-week, 525-person four arm (high and low dose versus MTX and placebo) study designed to establish the drug as non-inferior to Methotrexate (MTX) in newly diagnosed patients with moderate-to-severe RA. The primary endpoint of ACRobot is a disease activity score (DAS) after 12 weeks of treatment in patients dosed with Piclidenoson compared to those dosed with MTX. In a Phase 2b study (N=79) with Piclidenoson given twice daily, 49% of patients achieved ACR20, 19% ACR50 and 11% ACR70. The scores are comparable to MTX but with a benign AE profile. Patients have been selected for the study based on over expression of the A3AR biomarker. The study should complete enrollment this year with data to follow in nine months. RA alone is estimated to be a \$25B market.

The COMFORT pivotal trial is now underway. The Phase 3 Psoriasis study is designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of daily Piclidenoson, administered orally compared to Apremilast (Otezla) and placebo in 400 patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. The study is being conducted in five countries in Europe, Israel, and Canada. The primary endpoint is to be based on the percent of patients which achieve a PASI 75 score at week 16 vs. placebo. The secondary endpoints are to include non-inferiority vs. Otezla at week 32. We assume once all sites are enrolling it may take eight months to completely enroll the trial and that should set the stage for data a year later. Psoriasis alone is estimated to be a \$9B market.

Namodenoson misses the primary endpoint but prespecified sub-group shows signs of efficacy. While the primary endpoint of overall survival was not met across the N=78 patient study, superiority in overall survival was found in the largest study subpopulation of CPB7 (n=56) and in secondary end points in the whole population, including objective response measured by CT/MRI.

Encouraging data points from the study:

- Pre-planned subpopulation analysis of the CPB7 patients (n=56), revealed that the Namodenoson treated group (n=34) showed median overall survival of 6.8 months vs 4.3 months in placebo (n=22) [HR: 0.77 (95% CI 0.49-1.40)]. Similarly, for this subgroup of patients, PFS was 3.5 months for the Namodenoson treated group vs 1.9 (HR: 0.87) in the placebo group.
- All nine patients with CBP9 cirrhosis, the most severe grade allowed into the trial, were randomly assigned to the Namodenoson treatment group (OS=3.5 months), a fact which has distorted the results in the whole population.
- As of March, two patients in the Namodenoson group were “ongoing” after 19 and 28 months of treatment, respectively. These patients will continue to receive Namodenoson.

Product Modeling Assumptions

1. We assume a second study is likely to follow the current pivotal programs for Piclidenoson in RA and psoriasis. If we assume a similar size, cost and time for the studies it suggests we could see a U.S. and EU approval in rheumatoid arthritis in 2022, followed by approval in psoriasis in 2023.
2. We assume Can-Fite may partner Piclidenoson (and Namodenoson). For the purpose of our model we assume a sliding scale royalty at a base of 25% but rising to 30% based on sales levels. In accordance with this assumption, we only moderately increase G&A expenses as the company is not likely to build a salesforce in this scenario.
3. We assume pricing of \$5,000 in the U.S. and \$3,000 in Europe with a 2% year on year increases for Piclidenoson in RA and Psoriasis and the target population is assumed to be high A3AR expressers.
4. A probability success factor of 50% to our models for RA and Psoriasis as this is still a Phase 2 product.
5. **We now assume Namodenoson is approved and launches (U.S. and Europe), for late-stage liver cancer in 2024.**
6. We assume Namodenoson pricing of \$50,000 in the U.S. and \$35,000 in Europe with a 2% y/y increase.
7. A probability success factor of 50% is applied to our HCC model based which is based on Phase 2 data.
8. A probability success factor of 10% to our U.S. and EU models for NAFLD/NASH as the current Phase 2 study is exploratory and the clinical development pathway for this indication is long and expensive and may require a partner to pay development costs. As such we believe it's prudent to heavily discount the indication.
9. We do not include CF 602 for the ED indication in our model as the product is still in early stages of testing. We assume a partner is needed to move the project into the clinic.

Exhibit 1. U.S. Market Model for RA

| Piclidenoson - CF101 (US) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Rheumatoid arthritis incidence | 1,560,600 | 1,591,812 | 1,623,648 | 1,656,121 | 1,689,244 | 1,723,029 | 1,757,489 | 1,792,639 | 1,828,492 | 1,865,061 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Patients with RA and high levels of A3AR biomarker expression (70%) | 1,092,420 | 1,114,268 | 1,136,554 | 1,159,285 | 1,182,471 | 1,206,120 | 1,230,242 | 1,254,847 | 1,279,944 | 1,305,543 |
| Patients that only received non-biologics DMARDS (70%) | 764,694 | 779,988 | 795,588 | 811,499 | 827,729 | 844,284 | 861,170 | 878,393 | 895,961 | 913,880 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | 1.0% | 2.0% | 6.2% | 11.9% | 18.1% | 22.1% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | 8,277 | 16,886 | 53,393 | 104,529 | 162,169 | 201,968 |
| Annual cost of treatment | | | | | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,100 | \$ 5,202 | \$ 5,306 | \$ 5,412 | \$ 5,520 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ 41,386 | \$ 86,117 | \$ 277,748 | \$ 554,634 | \$ 877,684 | \$ 1,114,942 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ 20,693 | \$ 43,058 | \$ 138,874 | \$ 277,317 | \$ 438,842 | \$ 557,471 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 2. EU Market Model for RA

| Piclidenoson - CF101 (EU) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rheumatoid arthritis incidence | 3,017,160 | 3,077,503 | 3,139,053 | 3,201,834 | 3,265,871 | 3,331,188 | 3,397,812 | 3,465,768 | 3,535,084 | 3,605,785 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Patients with RA and high levels of A3AR biomarker expression (70%) | 2,112,012 | 2,154,252 | 2,197,337 | 2,241,284 | 2,286,110 | 2,331,832 | 2,378,469 | 2,426,038 | 2,474,559 | 2,524,050 |
| Patients that only received non-biologics DMARDS (70%) | 1,478,408 | 1,507,977 | 1,538,136 | 1,568,899 | 1,600,277 | 1,632,282 | 1,664,928 | 1,698,227 | 1,732,191 | 1,766,835 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | 1.0% | 2.0% | 5.0% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 18.2% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | 16,003 | 32,646 | 83,246 | 186,805 | 233,846 | 321,564 |
| Annual cost of treatment | | | | | \$ 3,000 | \$ 6,600 | \$ 6,732 | \$ 6,867 | \$ 7,004 | \$ 7,144 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ 48,008 | \$ 215,461 | \$ 560,415 | \$ 1,282,722 | \$ 1,637,850 | \$ 2,297,270 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ 24,004 | \$ 107,731 | \$ 280,207 | \$ 641,361 | \$ 818,925 | \$ 1,148,635 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 3. U.S. Market Model for Psoriasis

| Piclidenoson - CF101 (US) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Psoriasis incidence | 7,178,760 | 7,322,335 | 7,468,782 | 7,618,158 | 7,770,521 | 7,925,931 | 8,084,450 | 8,246,139 | 8,411,061 | 8,579,283 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Plaque psoriasis (80%) | 5,743,008 | 5,857,868 | 5,975,026 | 6,094,526 | 6,216,417 | 6,340,745 | 6,467,560 | 6,596,911 | 6,728,849 | 6,863,426 |
| Moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (17%) | 976,311 | 995,838 | 1,015,754 | 1,036,069 | 1,056,791 | 1,077,927 | 1,099,485 | 1,121,475 | 1,143,904 | 1,166,782 |
| Patients seeking treatment (84%) | 820,102 | 836,504 | 853,234 | 870,298 | 887,704 | 905,458 | 923,568 | 942,039 | 960,880 | 980,097 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | 1.0% | 3.0% | 6.0% | 9.0% | 15.0% | |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | 9,055 | 27,707 | 56,522 | 86,479 | 147,015 | |
| Annual cost of treatment | | | | | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,100 | \$ 5,202 | \$ 5,306 | \$ 5,412 | |
| Increase in Price | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ 45,273 | \$ 141,306 | \$ 294,029 | \$ 458,862 | \$ 795,667 | |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ 22,636.46 | \$ 70,653 | \$ 147,015 | \$ 229,431 | \$ 397,833 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 4. EU Market Model for Psoriasis

| Piclidenoson - CF101 (EU) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Psoriasis incidence | 11,548,440 | 11,779,409 | 12,014,997 | 12,255,297 | 12,500,403 | 12,750,411 | 13,005,419 | 13,265,528 | 13,530,838 | 13,801,455 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Plaque psoriasis (80%) | 9,238,752 | 9,423,527 | 9,611,998 | 9,804,238 | 10,000,322 | 10,200,329 | 10,404,335 | 10,612,422 | 10,824,670 | 11,041,164 |
| Moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (17%) | 1,570,588 | 1,602,000 | 1,634,040 | 1,666,720 | 1,700,055 | 1,734,056 | 1,768,737 | 1,804,112 | 1,840,194 | 1,876,998 |
| Patients seeking treatment (84%) | 1,319,294 | 1,345,680 | 1,372,593 | 1,400,045 | 1,428,046 | 1,456,607 | 1,485,739 | 1,515,454 | 1,545,763 | 1,576,678 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | | 1.0% | 2.0% | 9.0% | 12.0% | 14.0% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | | 14,566 | 29,715 | 136,391 | 185,492 | 220,735 |
| Price of treatment | | | | | | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,060 | \$ 3,121 | \$ 3,184 | \$ 3,247 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | | \$ 43,698 | \$ 90,927 | \$ 425,703 | \$ 590,535 | \$ 716,792 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ 21,849 | \$ 45,464 | \$ 212,852 | \$ 295,268 | \$ 358,396 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 5. U.S. Market Model for HCC

| Namodenoson - CF102 (US) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma incidence | 42,355 | 43,202 | 44,066 | 44,947 | 45,846 | 46,763 | 47,698 | 48,652 | 49,625 | 50,618 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| % of death occurrence due to Sorafenib in patients with Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer stage C HCC (64%) | 27,107 | 27,649 | 28,202 | 28,766 | 29,341 | 29,928 | 30,527 | 31,137 | 31,760 | 32,395 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 5.0% | 10.0% | 20.0% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | - | - | 305 | 1,557 | 3,176 | 6,479 |
| Price of treatment | | | | | \$ 50,000 | \$ 51,000 | \$ 52,020 | \$ 53,060 | \$ 54,122 | \$ 55,204 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 15,880 | \$ 82,608 | \$ 171,891 | \$ 357,671 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,940 | \$ 41,304 | \$ 85,946 | \$ 178,836 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 6. EU Market Model for HCC

| Namodenoson - CF102 (EU) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma incidence | 54,111 | 55,193 | 56,297 | 57,423 | 58,572 | 59,743 | 60,938 | 62,157 | 63,400 | 64,668 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| % of death occurrence due to Sorafenib in patients with Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer stage C HCC (64%) | 34,631 | 35,324 | 36,030 | 36,751 | 37,486 | 38,236 | 39,000 | 39,780 | 40,576 | 41,387 |
| Market Penetration | | | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 5.0% | 10.0% | 20.0% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | - | - | 609 | 3,108 | 6,340 | 12,934 |
| Price of treatment | | | | | \$ 35,000 | \$ 35,700 | \$ 36,414 | \$ 37,142 | \$ 37,885 | \$ 38,643 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 22,190 | \$ 115,432 | \$ 240,191 | \$ 499,790 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 11,095 | \$ 57,716 | \$ 120,096 | \$ 249,895 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 7. U.S. Market Model for NASH/NAFLD

| Namodenoson - CF102 (US) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NAFLD/NASH | 11,548,440 | 11,779,409 | 12,014,997 | 12,255,297 | 12,500,403 | 12,750,411 | 13,005,419 | 13,265,528 | 13,530,838 | 13,801,455 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Market Penetration | | | | | | | 0.25% | 0.50% | 0.75% | 1.00% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | | | 32,514 | 66,328 | 101,481 | 138,015 |
| Price of treatment | | | | | | | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,500 | \$ 26,010 | \$ 26,530 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | | | \$ 812,839 | \$ 1,691,355 | \$ 2,639,528 | \$ 3,661,554 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 81,284 | \$ 169,135 | \$ 263,953 | \$ 366,155 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 8. EU Market Model for NASH/NAFLD

| Namodenoson - CF102 (EU-5) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| NAFLD/NASH | 11,548,440 | 11,779,409 | 12,014,997 | 12,255,297 | 12,500,403 | 12,750,411 | 13,005,419 | 13,265,528 | 13,530,838 | 13,801,455 |
| Increase in incidence | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Market Penetration | | | | | | | 0.00% | 0.25% | 0.50% | 0.75% |
| Patients receiving CF101 | | | | | | | - | 33,164 | 67,654 | 103,511 |
| Price of treatment | | | | | | | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,400 | \$ 20,808 | \$ 21,224 |
| Increase in Price | | | | | | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Revenue ('000) | | | | | | | \$ - | \$ 676,542 | \$ 1,407,748 | \$ 2,196,932 |
| Probability of Success | | | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Total Revenue ('000) | | | | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 67,654 | \$ 140,775 | \$ 219,693 |

Source: Dawson James

Valuation. Our valuation is based on our therapeutic models which include probability of success factors for each product and each model. For Piclidenoson we use a probability of success of just 50% in RA and psoriasis. The same is true for Namodenoson in HCC but in March 2019, we pushed our timelines out from 2022 to 2024. Here the mechanism of action is new, and the data is based on Phase 2 trials, and the disease conditions can be heterogeneous. For example, in HCC there are often multiple mechanisms of action behind cancer's growth. Blocking one path often results in the cancer adapting to leverage a different pathway. In NASH we assume just a 10% probability as the current study is exploratory. The result of these models then drives the company's income statement. The valuation conclusion is an equally weighted average of our FCFF, EPS, and sum-of-the-parts analysis, discounted at a rate of 30% to account for the risks of development and rounded to the nearest whole number. For companies that are well established with mature products and revenues, we typically use a 10% risk rate. For companies in the early stages of product commercialization, we typically choose a higher risk rate of 15%. For Can-Fite we use our maximum discount rate of 30% as the company does not yet have an approved therapeutic product.

Can-Fite has received approximately \$14 million in upfront and milestone payments from multiple partners including Kwang Dong (Korea: A009290; not rated) to develop and commercialize Piclidenoson for RA in Korea, Cipher (TSX: CPH; not rated), Chong Kun Dang (Korea: 185750; not rated) for Namodenoson for HCC and most recently Gebro Pharma (private) for Piclidenoson in RA and psoriasis in Spain and Austria. We expect to see additional and larger partnership deals which represent a source of non-dilutive capital to the company.

In our model, we assume multiple raises. In January and April of this year Can-Fite raised \$2.35 M and \$3.2 M with warrants. For purposes of our model we now assume 55M shares are outstanding by 2027. We assume Can-Fite is likely to be back in the markets raising capital, this year and for the next several years. We are hopeful that positive data from ACRobot study in RA and the COMFORT trial in Psoriasis will set the stage for a rise in valuation.

Exhibit 9. Discounted Free-Cash-Flow Model

| Average | 9 |
|--------------|------|
| Price Target | 9 |
| Year | 2019 |

DCF Valuation Using FCF (mln):

| units ('000) | 2018E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EBIT | (6,567) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 115,691 | 330,838 | 546,684 | 800,616 |
| Tax Rate | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 8% | 12% | 15% |
| EBIT (1-t) | (6,567) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 109,906 | 304,371 | 481,082 | 680,524 |
| CapEx | (33) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Change in NWC | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCF | (6,586) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 109,906 | 304,371 | 481,082 | 680,524 |
| PV of FCF | (8,562) | (13,000) | (10,123) | (8,031) | (1,251) | 6,510 | 29,601 | 63,058 | 76,668 | 83,425 |
| Discount Rate | 30% | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Term Growth Rate | 1% | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Flow | 2,370,100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Terminal Value YE2027 | 290,549 | | | | | | | | | |
| NPV | 508,844 | | | | | | | | | |
| NPV-Debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shares out ('000) | 55,486 | 2027E | | | | | | | | |
| NPV Per Share | 9.2 | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 10. EPS Model

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Current Year | 2019 |
| Year of EPS | 2027 |
| Earnings Multiple | 5 |
| Discount Factor | 30% |
| Selected Year EPS | 14.43 |
| NPV | 8.84 |

| | | Discount Rate and Earnings Multiple Varies, Year is Constant | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | 30% |
| Earnings Multiple | 2 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| | 5 | 45 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 |
| | 10 | 90 | 62 | 44 | 31 | 22 | 16 |
| | 15 | 136 | 93 | 65 | 47 | 34 | 25 |
| | 20 | 181 | 125 | 87 | 62 | 45 | 33 |
| | 25 | 226 | 156 | 109 | 78 | 56 | 41 |
| | 30 | 271 | 187 | 131 | 93 | 67 | 49 |
| | 35 | 316 | 218 | 153 | 109 | 78 | 57 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 11. Sum-of-the-Parts Model

| | LT Gr | Discount Rate | Yrs to Mkt | % Success | Peak Sales (M) | NPV |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Piclidenoson (RA) U.S. | 1% | 30% | 4 | 50% | \$555 | \$1,914 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$4.2 |
| Piclidenoson (RA) EU | 1% | 30% | 5 | 50% | \$1,136 | \$3,917 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$6.7 |
| Piclidenoson (Psoriasis) U.S. | 1% | 30% | 4 | 50% | \$371 | \$1,280 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$2.8 |
| Piclidenoson (Psoriasis) EU | 1% | 30% | 5 | 50% | \$333 | \$1,148 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$1.9 |
| Namodenoson (Liver Cancer) U.S. | 1% | 30% | 5 | 50% | \$179 | \$617 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$1.0 |
| Namodenoson (Liver Cancer) EU | 1% | 30% | 5 | 50% | \$250 | \$862 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$1.5 |
| Namodenoson (NAFLD/NASAH) U.S. | 1% | 30% | 6 | 10% | \$366 | \$1,263 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$0.3 |
| Namodenoson (NAFLD/NASAH) EU | 1% | 30% | 7 | 10% | \$220 | \$758 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$0.2 |
| Pipeline | 1% | 30% | 7 | 0% | \$50 | \$172 |
| NPV | | | | | | \$0.0 |
| Net Margin | | | | | | 70% |
| MM Shrs OS (2024E) | | | | | | 55 |
| Total | | | | | | \$8.1 |

Source: Dawson James

Exhibit 12. Income Statement

| Can-Fite Biopharma.: Income Statement (\$000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| .: YE December 31 | 2015A | 2016A | 2017A | 2018A | 1Q19E | 2Q19E | 3Q19E | 4Q19E | 2019E | 2020E | 2021E | 2022E | 2023E | 2024E | 2025E | 2026E | 2027E |
| Revenue: | 165 | 170 | 847 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Rheumatoid Arthritis U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | 44,697 | 43,058 | 134,394 | 279,647 | 436,418 | 554,949 |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Rheumatoid Arthritis EU | | | | | | | | | | | | 24,004 | 107,731 | 280,207 | 583,056 | 849,255 | 1,136,012 |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Psoriasis U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 22,636 | 70,653 | 147,015 | 254,923 | 371,311 |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Psoriasis EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 21,849 | 45,464 | 212,852 | 295,268 | 332,796 |
| Namodenoson HCC U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 7,940 | 41,304 | 85,946 | 178,836 |
| Namodenoson HCC EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 11,095 | 57,716 | 120,096 | 249,895 |
| Namodenoson NASH/NAFLD U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 81,284 | 169,135 | 263,953 | 366,155 |
| Namodenoson NASH/NAFLD EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 67,654 | 140,775 | 219,693 | |
| Total Product Sales | 165 | 170 | 847 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68,702 | 195,275 | 538,658 | 1,263,873 | 1,921,809 | 2,573,904 |
| Milestone From Gebro Holdings | | | | 3,820 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Rheumatoid Arthritis U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,174 | 10,765 | 33,599 | 83,894 | 130,925 | 166,485 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | 25% | 25% | 25% | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Rheumatoid Arthritis EU | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,001 | 26,933 | 70,052 | 174,917 | 254,777 | 340,804 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | 25% | 25% | 25% | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Psoriasis U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 5,659 | 17,663 | 36,754 | 63,731 | 92,828 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 26% | 39% | 17% | 22% | 28% |
| Piclidenoson (CF-101), Psoriasis EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 5,659 | 17,663 | 36,754 | 63,731 | 92,828 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 39% | 26% | 17% | 22% | 28% |
| Namodenoson HCC U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 1,985 | 10,326 | 21,486 | 44,709 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Namodenoson HCC EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 2,774 | 14,429 | 30,024 | 67,472 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! | 25% | 25% | 25% | 27% |
| Namodenoson NASH/NAFLD U.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 20,321 | 42,284 | 65,988 | 93,223 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Namodenoson NASH/NAFLD EU | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | 16,914 | 35,194 | 54,923 |
| Royalty Rate from Global Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Total royalties, collaborative revenue | - | - | - | 4,452 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,175 | 49,016 | 164,057 | 416,271 | 665,856 | 953,271 |
| Total Revenue | - | 170 | 847 | 4,452 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,175 | 49,016 | 164,057 | 416,271 | 665,856 | 953,271 |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partnership Costs including COGS | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,435 | 9,764 | 26,933 | 63,194 | 96,090 | 128,695 |
| %COGS | | | | | | | | | | | | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Research and Development | 3,858 | 6,081 | 5,285 | 6,075 | 1,840 | 1,920 | 2,080 | 2,160 | 8,000 | 8,160 | 8,323 | 8,490 | 8,659 | 8,833 | 9,009 | 9,189 | 9,373 |
| %R&D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General and Administrative | 2,725 | 2,726 | 2,956 | 3,159 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,250 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 12,600 | 13,230 | 13,892 | 14,586 |
| %SG&A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenses | 6,583 | 8,807 | 8,241 | 9,234 | 2,990 | 3,120 | 3,380 | 3,510 | 13,000 | 13,160 | 13,573 | 19,925 | 30,423 | 48,366 | 85,433 | 119,171 | 152,655 |
| Operating Income (Loss) | (6,418) | (8,637) | (7,394) | (5,414) | (2,990) | (3,120) | (3,380) | (3,510) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 115,691 | 330,838 | 546,684 | 800,616 |
| Finance expenses | 564 | 178 | 1,102 | 1,204 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance income | (1,920) | (1,820) | (2,999) | (51) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Other Income | (1,356) | (1,642) | (1,897) | 1,153 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pretax Income | 5,062 | (6,995) | (4,963) | (6,567) | (2,990) | (3,120) | (3,380) | (3,510) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 115,691 | 330,838 | 546,684 | 800,616 |
| Taxes on income | 4 | 29 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustments arising from translating financial statements of foreign operations | | 9 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 5,785 | 26,467 | 65,602 | 120,092 |
| Remeasurement loss from defined benefit plans | 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5% | 8% | 12% | 15% |
| GAAP Net Income (Loss) | 5,066 | (6,966) | (4,993) | (6,571) | (2,990) | (3,120) | (3,380) | (3,510) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 115,691 | 330,838 | 546,684 | 800,616 |
| Total comprehensive loss | 5,066 | (6,957) | (4,993) | (6,571) | (2,990) | (3,120) | (3,380) | (3,510) | (13,000) | (13,160) | (13,573) | (2,749) | 18,592 | 121,476 | 304,371 | 481,082 | 680,524 |
| GAAP-EPS | #DIV/0! | (0.25) | (0.14) | (0.17) | (0.07) | (0.08) | (0.09) | (0.10) | (0.37) | (0.38) | (0.40) | (0.10) | 0.65 | 4.03 | 11.49 | 18.91 | 27.58 |
| GAAP-EPS (Dil) | | | (0.14) | (0.16) | (0.06) | (0.08) | (0.08) | (0.09) | (0.32) | (0.33) | (0.35) | (0.09) | 0.34 | 2.11 | 6.01 | 9.89 | 14.43 |
| Wgtd Avg Shrs (Bas) - '000s | - | 28,096 | 32,994 | 38,793 | 42,863 | 3,189 | 5,692 | 8,197 | 8,197 | 21,987 | 28,336 | 28,450 | 28,564 | 28,678 | 28,793 | 28,908 | 29,024 |
| Wgtd Avg Shrs (Dil) - '000s | - | 28,096 | 32,994 | 41,953 | 48,403 | 3,897 | 8,901 | 13,910 | 13,910 | 41,482 | 54,171 | 54,388 | 54,605 | 54,824 | 55,044 | 55,264 | 55,486 |

Source: Dawson James Securities

Risk Analysis

In addition to the typical risks associated with development stage specialty pharmaceutical companies, potential risks specific to Can-Fite are as follows:

Financial risk. The company may need to raise capital in the marketplace, and there can be no assurances that the company will be able to successfully raise capital and or do so, on favorable terms.

Clinical and regulatory risk. Lead products must start and complete clinical trials. Trials may not produce results sufficient for regulatory approval.

Partnership risk. Can-Fite may seek partnerships for clinical development support and commercialization. We have no specific knowledge of any discussions with possible partners today, and there can be no assurances that the company will be able to secure a favorable partnership.

Commercial risk. There are no assurances that the company will be able to secure favorable pricing, commercially launch products and achieve significant market share to become profitable.

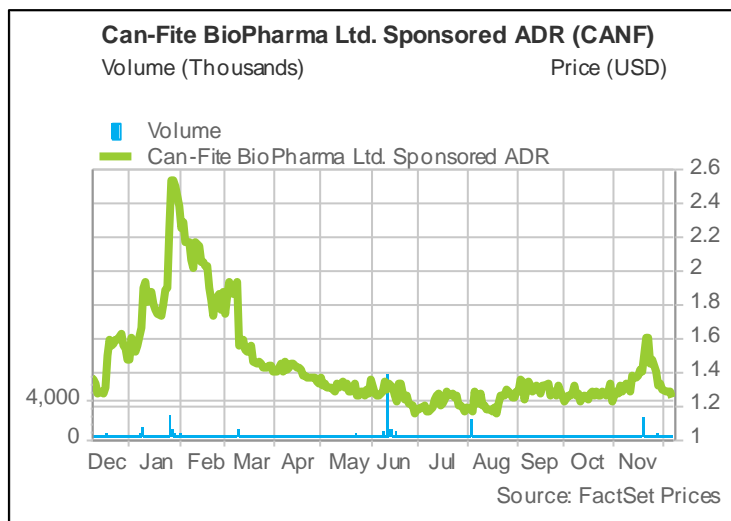
Legal and intellectual property risk. The company may have to defend its patents and technical know-how, and there can be no assurances that the patents will not be infringed or will be held as valid if challenged, and or that the company may infringe on third party's patents.

Companies mentioned in this report:

Kwang Dong (Korea: A009290; not rated)
Cipher (TSX: CPH; not rated)
Chong Kun Dang (Korea: 185750; not rated)
Gebro Pharma (private)

Important Disclosures:

Price Chart:



Price target and rating changes over the past three years:

Initiated – Buy – December 12, 2018 – Price Target \$7
 Update – Buy – March 26, 2019 – Price Target \$6
 Update – Buy – May 21, 2019 – Price Target \$9 (adjusted down after reverse stock split).

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Rating Definitions:

- 1) **Buy:** the analyst believes the price of the stock will appreciate and produce a total return of at least 20% over the next 12-18 months;
- 2) **Neutral:** the analyst believes the price of the stock is fairly valued for the next 12-18 months;
- 3) **Sell:** the analyst believes the price of the stock will decline by at least 20% over the next 12-18 months and should be sold.

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| Ratings Distribution | Company Coverage | | Investment Banking | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | # of Companies | % of Total | # of Companies | % of Totals |
| Market Outperform (Buy) | 37 | 86% | 10 | 27% |
| Market Perform (Neutral) | 6 | 14% | 0 | 0% |
| Market Underperform (Sell) | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 43 | 100% | 10 | 23% |

Analyst Certification:

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