

Company Update

November 2017

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We caution investors that forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and assumptions as of the date of this presentation, and involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause our clinical development programs, future results, performance or achievements to differ significantly from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those associated with: the potential market opportunity and net sales for SUSTOL[®] and CINVANTI[™]; the timing of completion and results of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 trials for HTX-011; the timing of the NDA filing for HTX-011; the projected sufficiency of our capital position for future periods; the progress in the research and development of HTX-011 and our other programs, including the timing of clinical and manufacturing activities, and safety and efficacy results from our studies; and other risks and uncertainties identified in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements reflect our analysis only on their stated date, and we take no obligation to update or revise these statements except as may be required by law.

Status of Product Portfolio

■ CINV
■ Pain

SUSTOL[®]
 (granisetron) extended-release injection

Approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration

CINVANTI[™]
 (aprepitant) injectable emulsion

Now Approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration

HTX-011 bupivacaine + meloxicam ER
 Local Administration

Postop Pain with Local Administration

- Fast Track designation granted
- Phase 3 program initiated

HTX-011 bupivacaine + meloxicam ER
 Nerve Block

Postop Pain with Nerve Block

Phase 2 program in nerve block underway



CINV

CINVANTI™ Now Approved

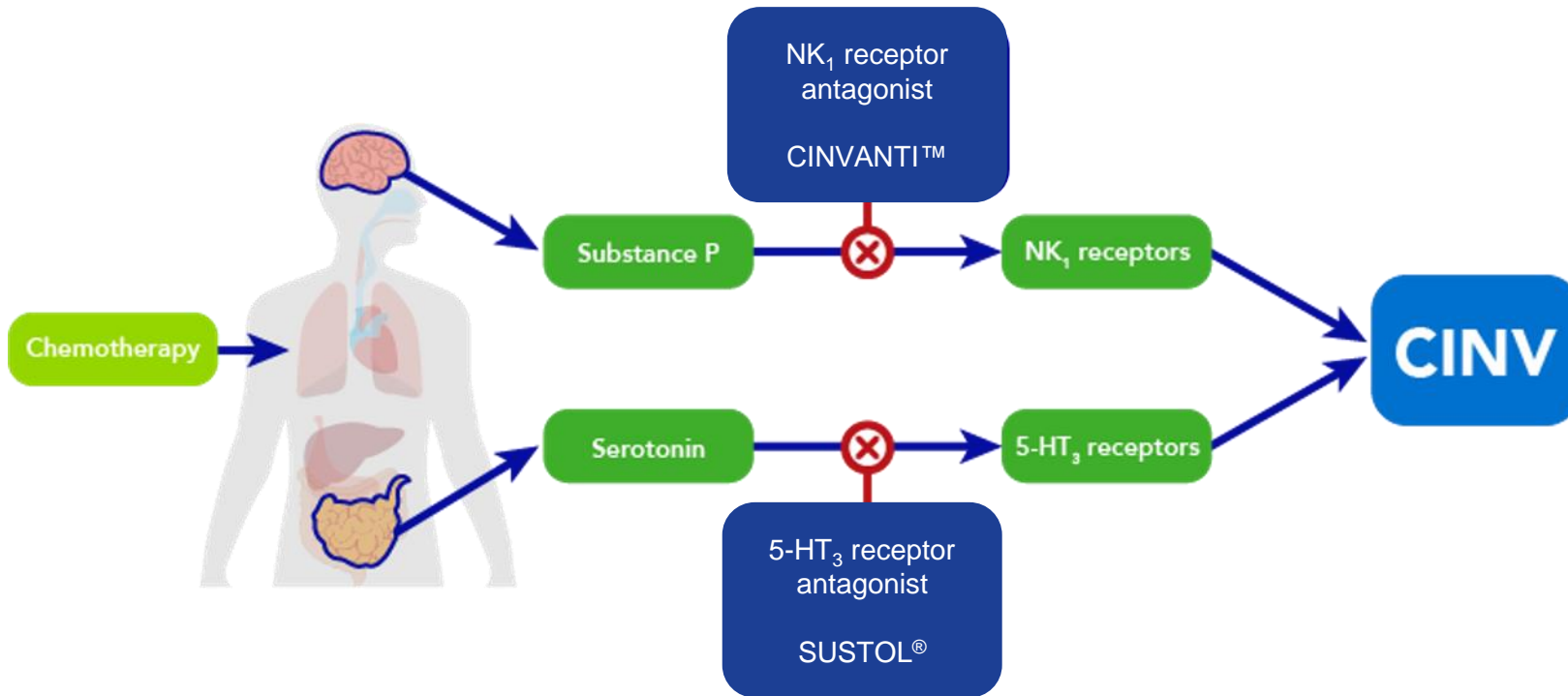
- CINVANTI™ is the first and only polysorbate 80-free IV NK₁ receptor antagonist approved for the prevention of **both** acute and delayed CINV



CINVANTI™ is indicated in adults, in combination with other antiemetic agents, for the prevention of acute and delayed nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy (HEC) including high-dose cisplatin and nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy (MEC).

Please see Full Prescribing Information on www.CINVANTI.com

CINV Prophylaxis Requires Two Complimentary Mechanisms of Action

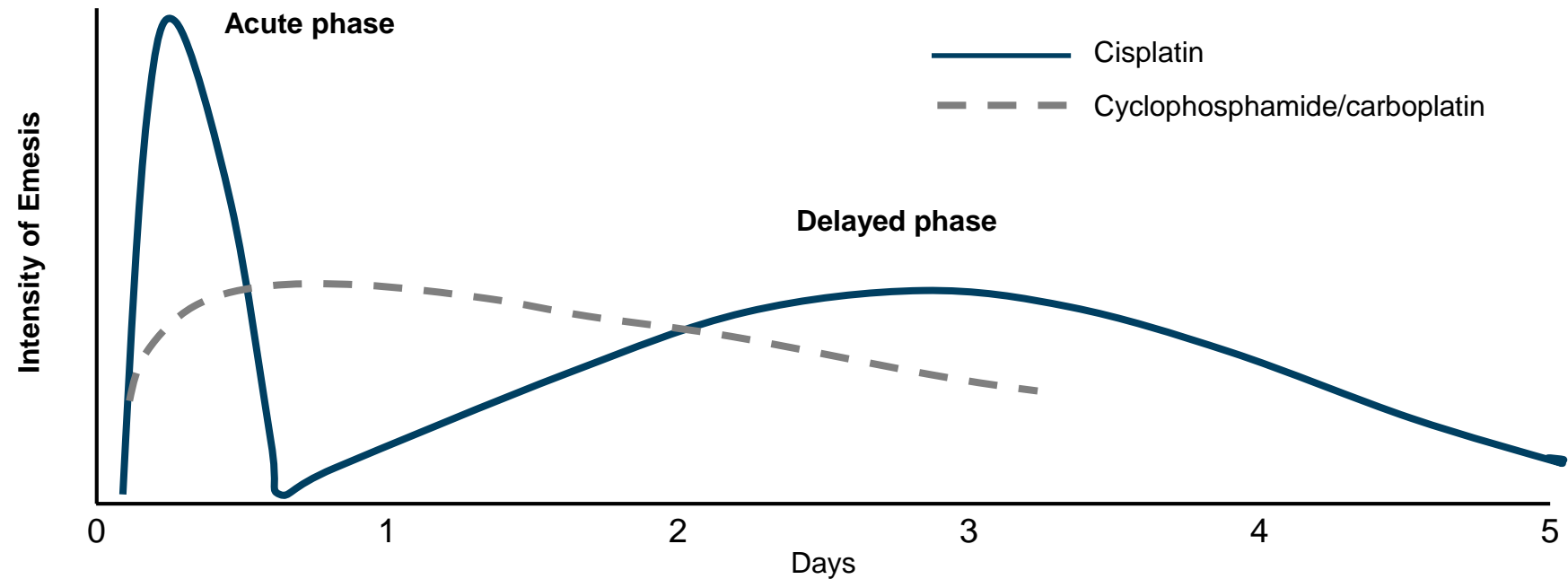


NK₁ receptor antagonists

- EMEND® IV (fosaprepitant) has 90% share of the US NK₁ market
- Infusion site reactions (predominately infusion site pain) observed with EMEND® IV are believed to be caused by the surfactant polysorbate 80 in the product

The Goal of Antiemetic Therapy is to Prevent CINV Across Both Acute and Delayed Phases

Patterns of CINV and Neurotransmitters Involved

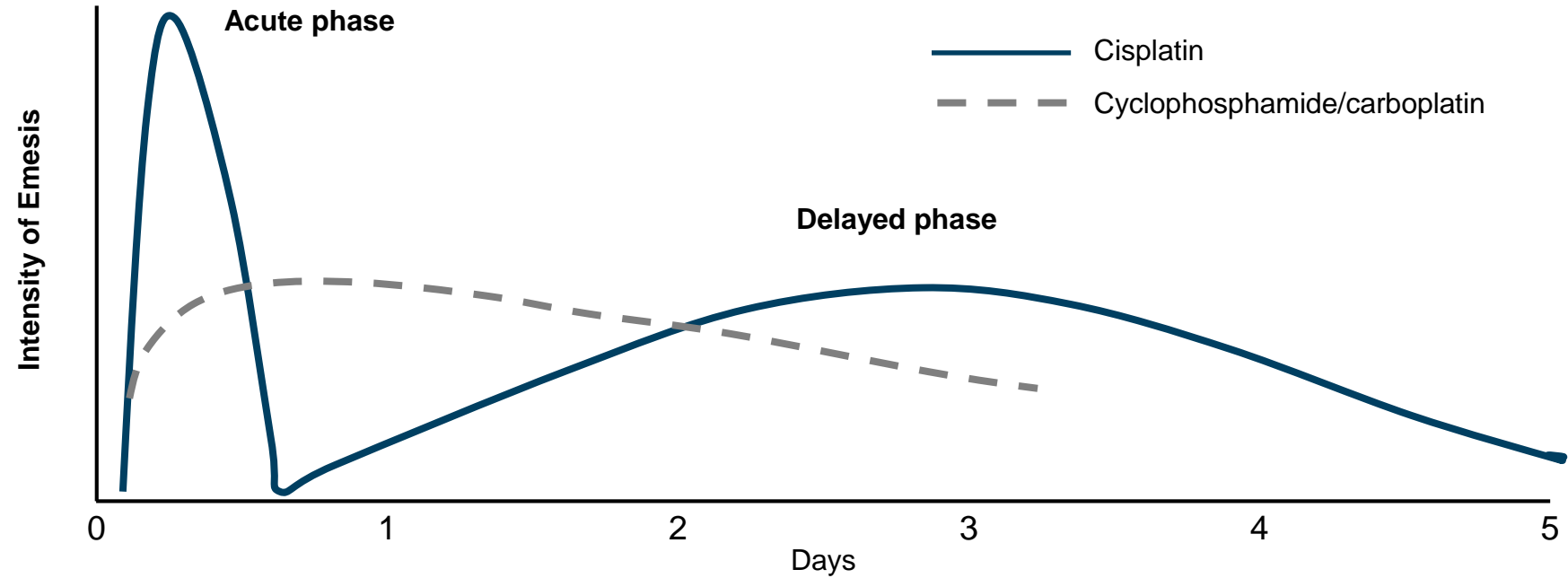


5-HT₃ and NK₁ pathways are important in both acute and delayed phases of CINV

Neurotransmitters Involved

Acute	Delayed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 5-HT₃ ✓ NK₁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NK₁ ✓ 5-HT₃

Heron Therapeutics Is the Only Company with Two Single-Agent Products Approved for Prevention of Acute and Delayed CINV



sustol[®]
(granisetron) extended-release injection

CINVANTI[™]
(aprepitant) injectable emulsion



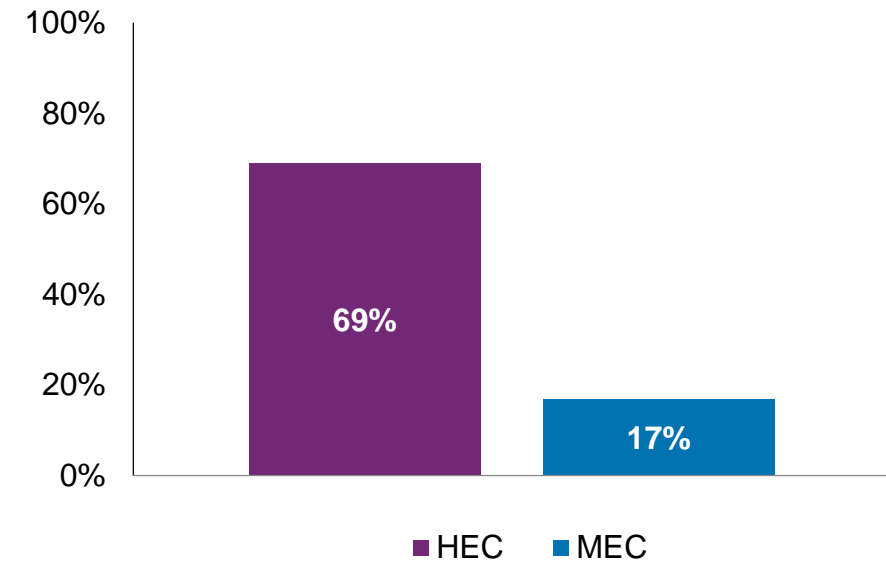
Despite an NCCN Category 1 Recommendation, NK₁'s are Underutilized

NCCN Antiemetic Guidelines

HEC	MEC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 5-HT₃▪ dexamethasone▪ NK₁± olanzapine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 5-HT₃▪ dexamethasone± NK₁± olanzapine

NCCN 2017

Percent of Patients Receiving NK₁ Therapy



IPSOS "US Tandem Oncology Monitor Anti-Emetics Report" is based on chart audit data of 68,437 patient records between 2015 and 2016

Aprepitant Has Provided Unsurpassed Efficacy for CINV Prevention for Nearly 15 Years

Overview of Aprepitant

FDA approved	2003
NCCN Category 1 recommendation	Yes
Phase 3/4 clinical trials*	22
Patients studied in clinical trials*	7100+

~1.4 million administrations per year*[^]
~90% of which is IV fosaprepitant

Aprepitant is the only single-agent NK₁ that:

- Is FDA-approved for prevention of CINV in **both** acute and delayed phases
- Can be administered to patients receiving chemotherapy regardless of cycle length

No other NK₁ has been proven more effective than aprepitant

*Both oral aprepitant and IV fosaprepitant combined

[^]Source: IMS NPA 2016-2017

Polysorbate 80 Is a Synthetic Surfactant Associated with Adverse Events

- Polysorbate 80 (PS-80) is a synthetic surfactant used to solubilize injectable chemotherapy and supportive care drugs
- PS-80 is a pharmacologically active compound and has been linked to adverse events in oncology patients

Reactions related to PS-80



SYSTEMIC ADVERSE EVENTS

- Hypersensitivity
- Anaphylaxis



INFUSION SITE ADVERSE EVENTS

- Pain
- Swelling
- Erythema
- Thrombophlebitis
- Pruritus

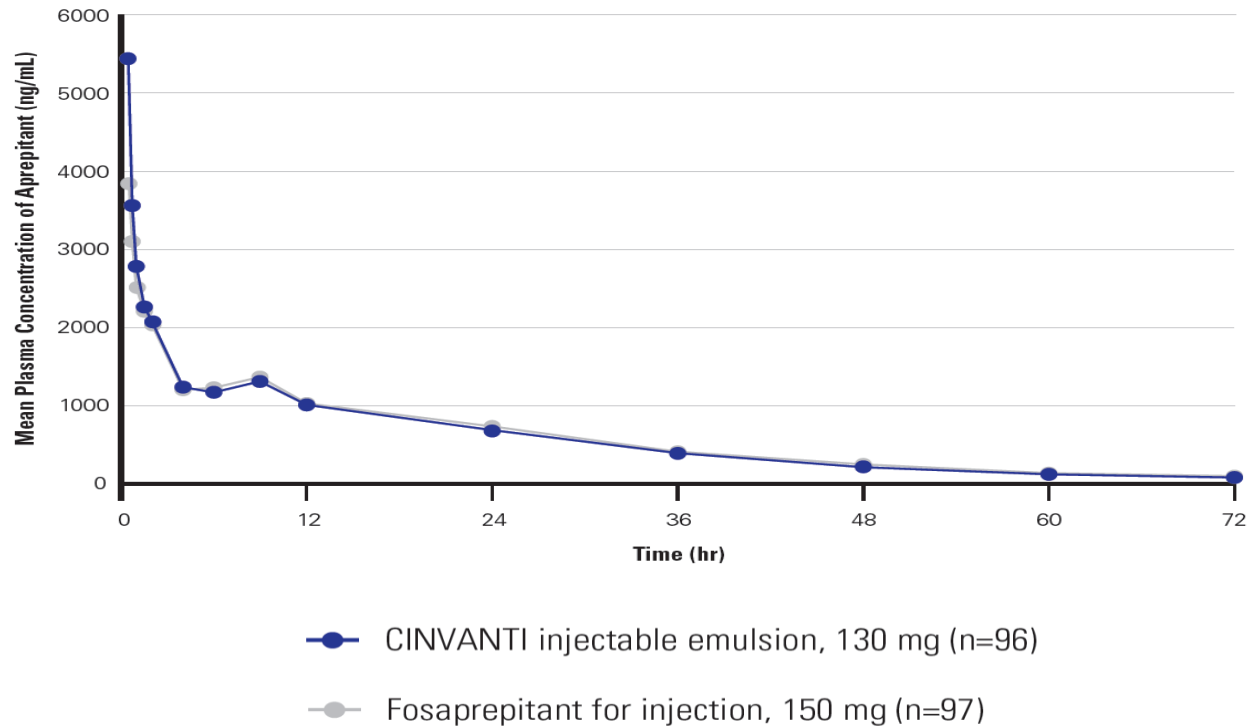
Injectable drugs containing PS-80

Chemotherapy	Supportive Care
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cabazitaxel• Docetaxel• Etoposide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp)• Filgrastim (Neupogen)• Fosaprepitant

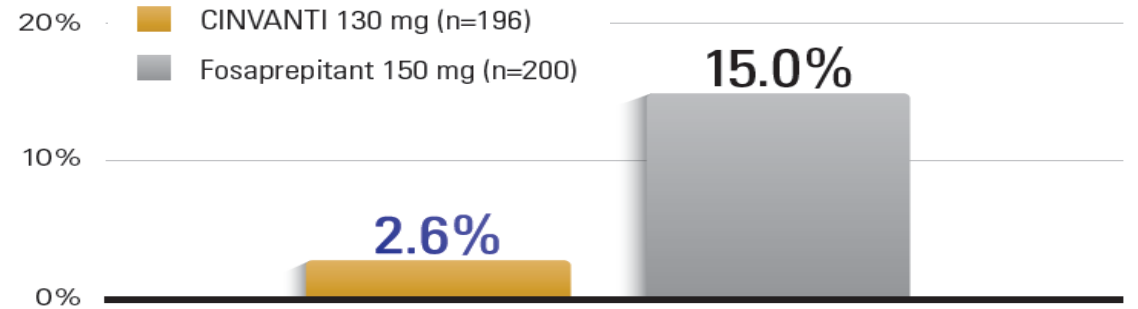
Heron's goal was to develop a new IV formulation of aprepitant that has the same efficacy as IV fosaprepitant without the potential risk of polysorbate 80-related AEs

CINVANTI™ Demonstrated Bioequivalence to Fosaprepitant and Fewer Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events Within 30 Minutes of Infusion

Demonstrated Bioequivalence to Fosaprepitant



Fewer TEAEs Within 30 Minutes of Infusion



Adverse events with $\geq 2\%$ of subjects within 30 min. of infusion

Adverse Event	CINVANTI 130 mg (n=196)	Fosaprepitant 150 mg (n=200)
Infusion site pain	0%	7%
Dyspnea	0.5%	3%
Nausea	0.5%	2%

Sources: CINVANTI US PI; data on file

CINVANTI™ Is the First and Only Polysorbate 80-Free IV NK₁ Approved for the Prevention of Both Acute and Delayed CINV

	CINVANTI™ IV	EMEND® IV	Varubi® IV
	aprepitant emulsion	fosaprepitant	rolapitant
Indicated for prevention of both acute and delayed CINV	Yes	Yes	No
Can be administered regardless of chemo cycle length	Yes	Yes	No
Polysorbate 80-free formulation	Yes	No	Yes
Emulsion formulation requires no reconstitution	Yes	No	Yes
Can be stored at room temperature for 60 days	Yes	No	Yes

With CINVANTI™, Heron Adds a Second Best-In-Class Therapy to Compete in a Branded CINV Market with ~3.6M Annual Units

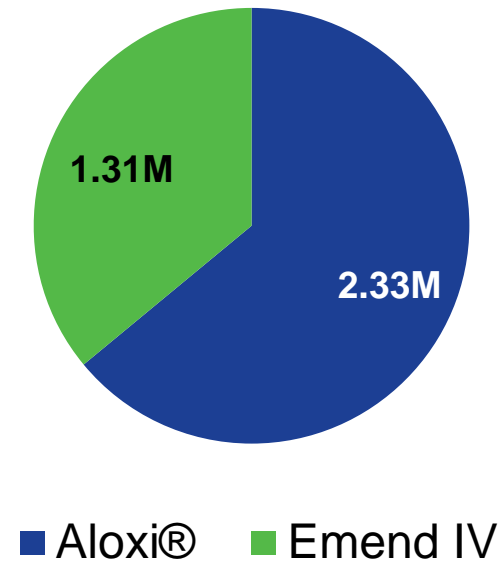


sustol®
(granisetron) extended-release injection



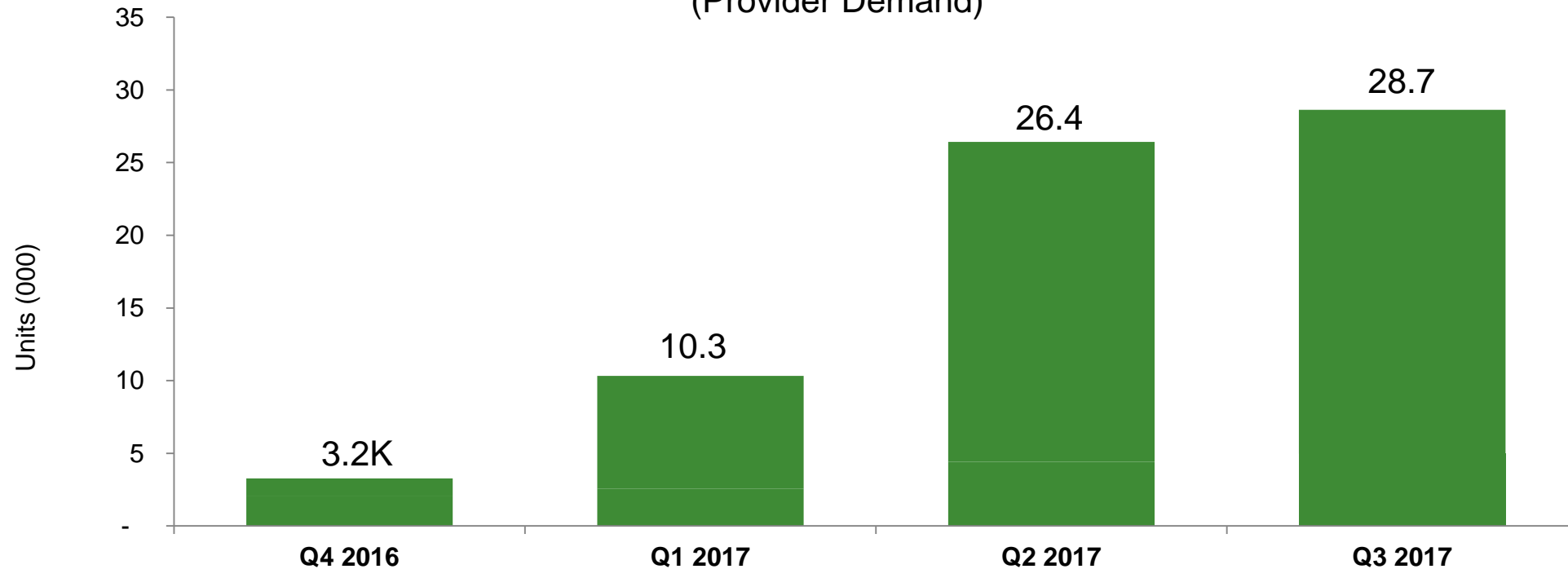
CINVANTI™
(aprepitant) injectable emulsion

Leading Branded CINV Products (Annual Units)



SUSTOL[®] Delivered 28.7K Units in Q3 (8% Growth Vs. Q2)

SUSTOL Quarterly Unit Performance
(Provider Demand)

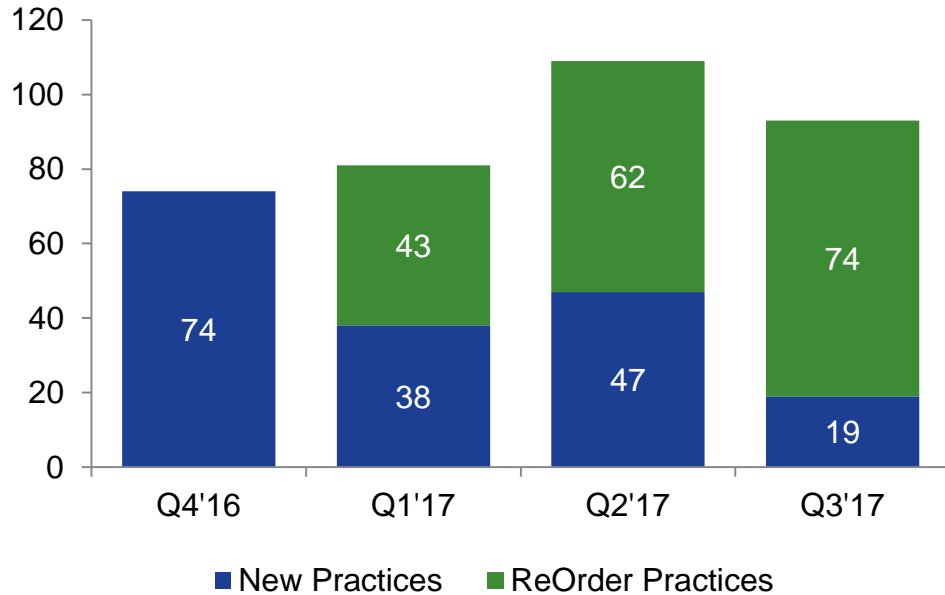


Net Sales	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017
	\$1.3M	\$3.6M	\$8.5M	\$8.6M

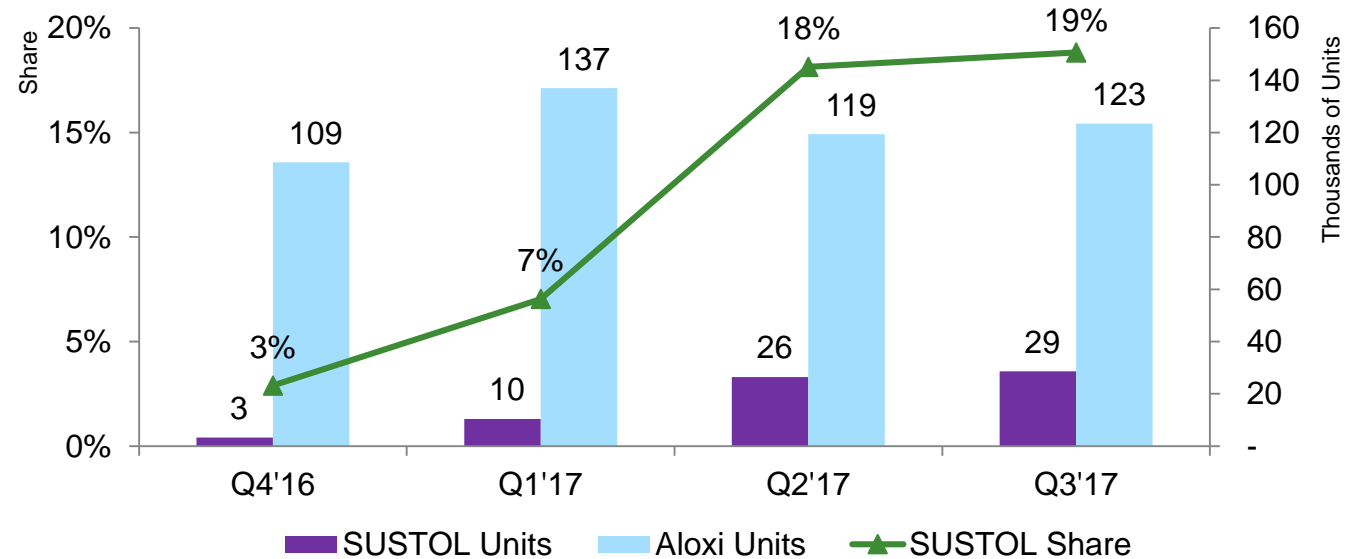
Source: Heron 867 data

As Expected, SUSTOL® Core Business was Steady, but Growth Slowed in Anticipation of Generic Aloxi®

Active Accounts By Quarter



Early Adopter Performance



Source: Heron 867 data

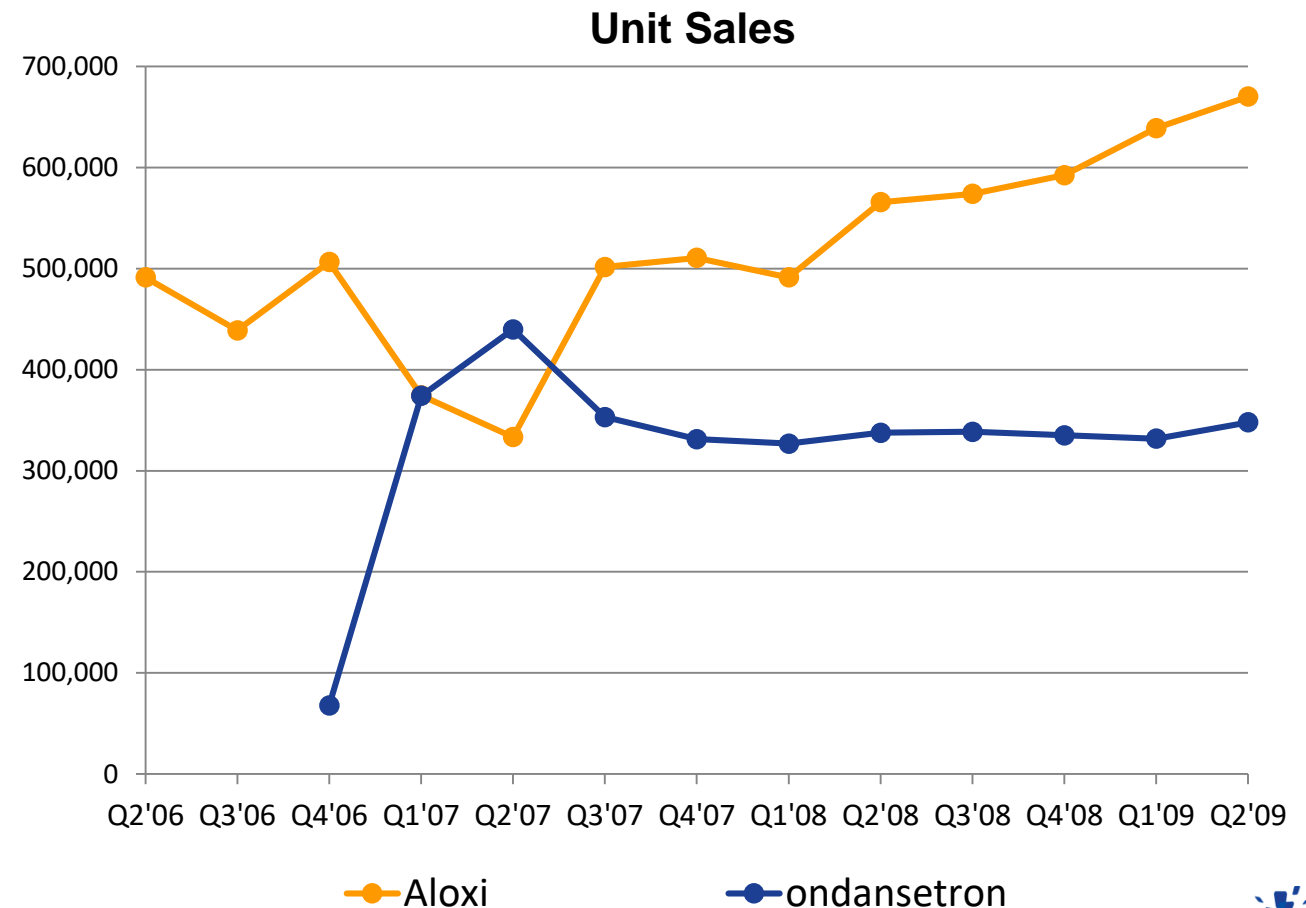
Market Insights Suggest SUSTOL® May Decline Modestly Through the Arbitrage and Grow Thereafter – Consistent with Aloxi® Analogue

Recent Market Insights

- Practices that are converting to SUSTOL are likely to maintain use¹
- ~67% of current “dabblers” likely to stop or reduce use of SUSTOL during arbitrage²
- ~20% of SUSTOL non-users would consider initiating SUSTOL during arbitrage²
 - “If generic Aloxi is available, it’s going to allow me to start using SUSTOL without having to worry about maintaining my Aloxi contract” – PM
- ~55% of HCPs said they would be interested in using SUSTOL post-arbitrage (equating to an addressable market of ~650K units)²
 - “When ASP [erodes], we would switch all patients from generic Aloxi to SUSTOL.” – PM
 - “SUSTOL usage would increase. There’s no reason to keep people on generic Aloxi.” – PM

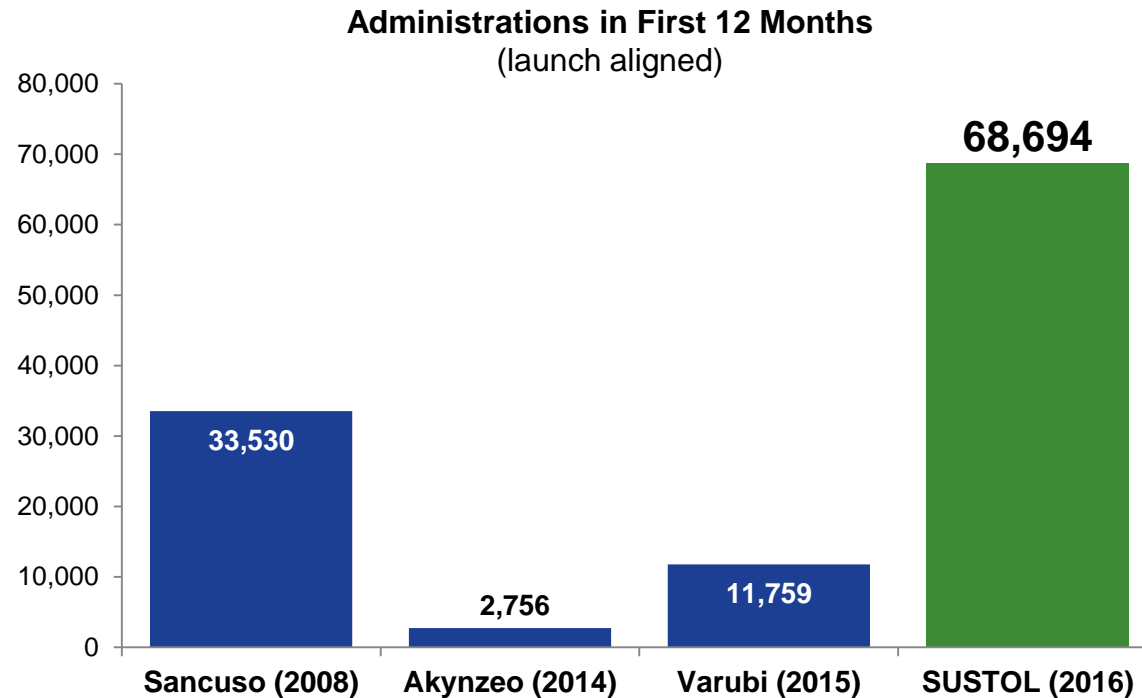
1 Customer discussions

2 Putnam Associates Qual Research Findings, June 2017



Despite Expectations of Generic Aloxi[®], SUSTOL[®] Continues to Outperform Recent CINV New Brand Launches

CINV New Brand Launches Since 2008



Sources: IMS DDD; Heron actuals (distributor 867 reports); due to data availability, Sancuso data includes actuals for launch months 3-12 and estimates for months 1-2

2017 CINV Franchise Outlook



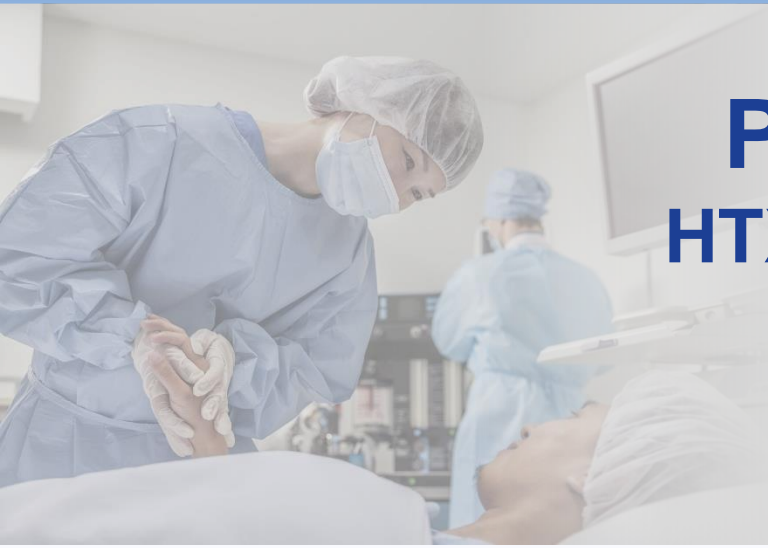
SUSTOL[®]: We continue to expect core SUSTOL business to hold firm and with possibility of modest decline during arbitrage and growth thereafter

- **Maintain guidance of \$25M–\$30M in SUSTOL net sales in 2017**
- Permanent J-code granted by CMS; effective January 1, 2018

CINVANTI[™] Now Approved



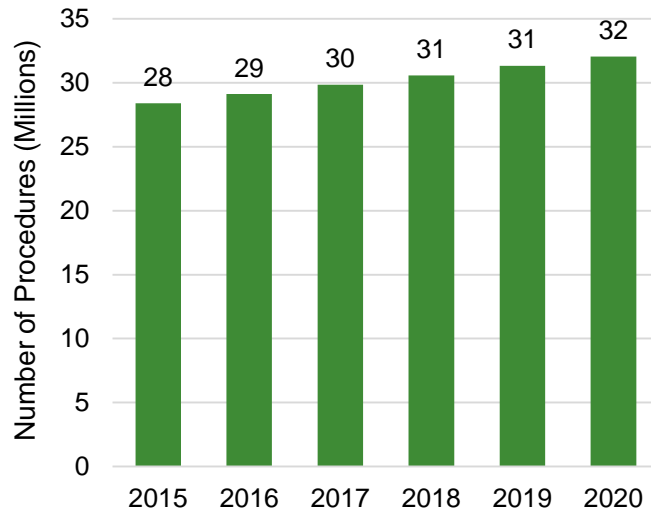
- First and only polysorbate 80-free IV NK₁ approved for the prevention of **both** acute and delayed CINV
- Product, pricing, and contracting available Jan 3, 2018
- Offers strong strategic and operational fit with existing commercial organization
- Heron will build on the success of SUSTOL to win in a branded CINV market with ~3.6M annual units



Postoperative Pain Program
HTX-011: Proprietary Extended-Release
Combination of Bupivacaine +
Meloxicam

Market Is Large and Local Anesthetic Use Is Common, but Long-Acting Anesthetics Have Not Fulfilled the Promise

Procedures Requiring Postoperative Pain Relief, 2015-2020¹



~100M surgeries are performed each year in the US with an estimated ~28M (in 2015) required postoperative pain management with non-OTC pain medications

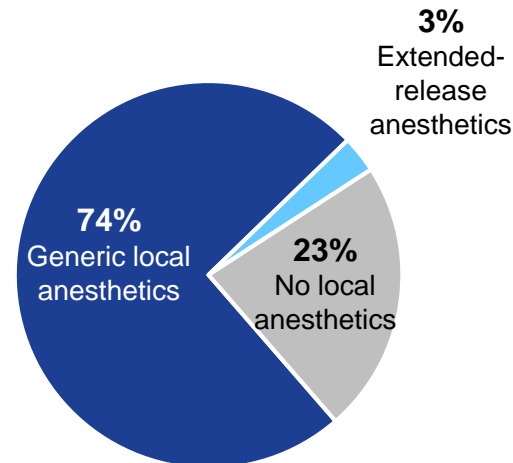
Sources:

¹ DRG claims analysis (2015), DRG Postoperative Pain Pharmacor

² DRG physician and P&T member interviews (2016; n=106)

*Based on analysis of current postoperative pain management across 40 target procedures (~28M procedures)

Local Anesthetic Usage Across Key Surgeries, 2015^{1*}



Local anaesthetics (LAs) are used to manage postoperative pain in ~21M procedures in 2015; bupivacaine is the most commonly used LA for local administration with **11M** procedures/year for postop pain

Key Limiters of Liposomal Bupivacaine Market Penetration

- Perceived inability to achieve marketed duration of efficacy²
- No large scale studies have reproducibly shown superiority versus bupivacaine solution
- HCPs not persuaded that incremental efficacy is worth the cost
- Because of the above, there are significant formulary access restrictions²
 - Restricted by Specialty
 - Restricted by Procedure
 - Not on Formulary
 - Very low penetration in ASC and outpatient settings¹

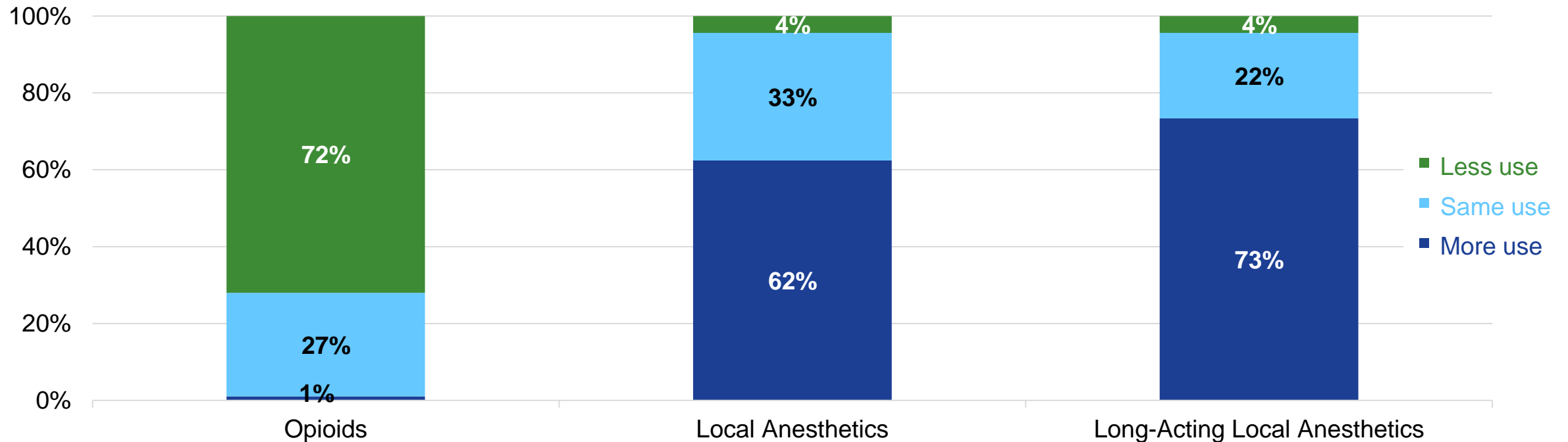
Surgeons Expect to Use More Long-Acting Local Anesthetics as Better Options Become Available

Future Pain Market Outlook

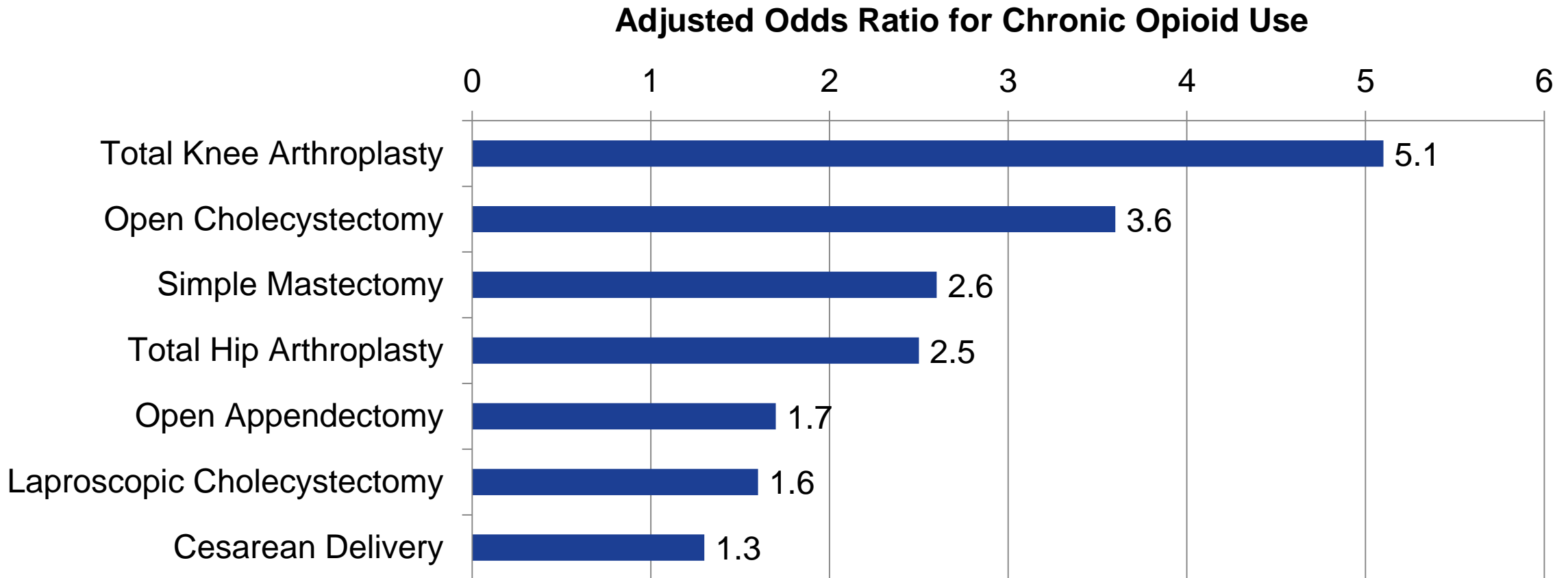
72% of surgeons expect to use fewer opioids

62% of surgeons expect to use more local anesthetics

73% of surgeons expect to use more long-acting local anesthetics



Risk of Chronic Opioid Use After Selected Surgeries



Based on data from 641,941 opioid-naïve surgical patients compared to 18 million opioid-naïve non-surgical patients (Sun, et al. JAMA Internal Med 2016; 176(9):1286-1293)

In Addition to Potential Addiction, Opioids Increase Healthcare Costs Due to a High Rate of Side Effects

Cost of Opioid-Related Adverse Drug Events^{1,2}

Moderate to Severe Opioid-Induced ADE	Cost per ADE Events in 2013 \$
Ileus	\$6,141
Pruritus	\$502
Urinary Retention	\$1,867
Respiratory Depression	\$1,504
PONV	\$1,225
Mental Status Change	\$2,263

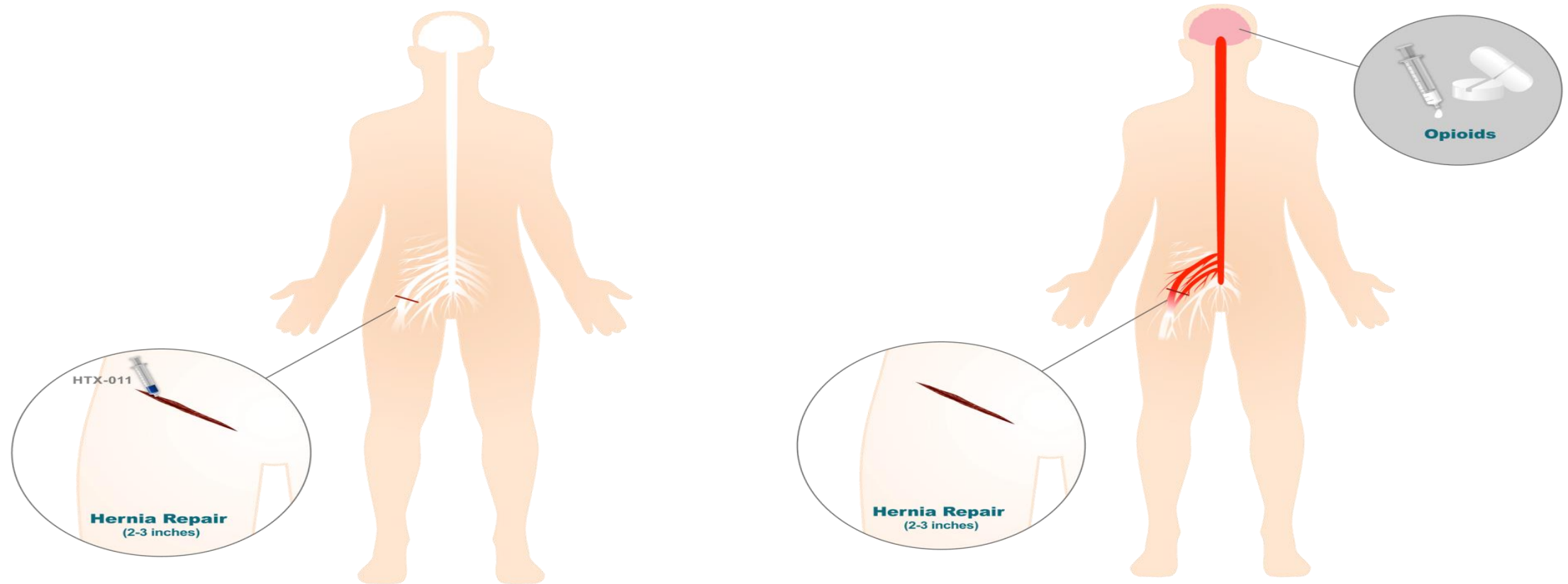
*All ADE costs derived from Oderda 2003 with exception of ileus which is from Simons et al.

†Calculated from the half-year (January-June) data of the "Inpatient Hospital Services" component of the medical consumer price index in 1999-2013.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1. Oderda GM, Evans RS, Lloyd J, et al. Cost of opioid-related adverse drug events in surgical patients. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2003;25:276-283.
2. Simons R, Kim M, Chow W. Retrospective analyses of adverse events and economic costs [abstract taken from *Reg Anesth Pain Med.* 2009;PS3:17].

Reducing Pain at the Source Can Eliminate the Need for Opioids and May Decrease the Development of Chronic Pain

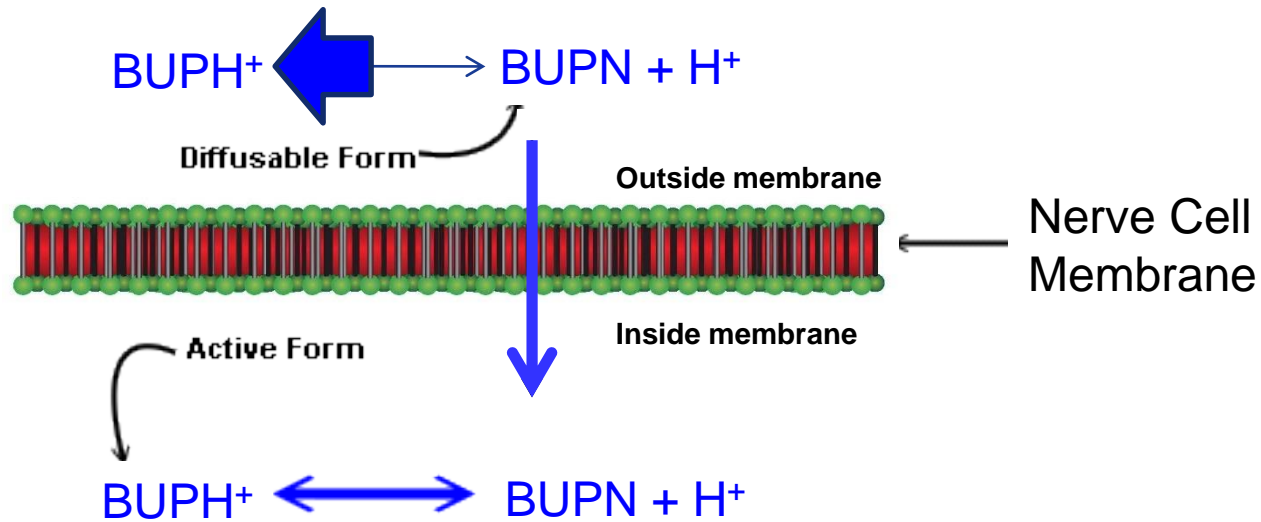


HTX-011 directly blocks transmission of the pain signal, potentially reducing the chance of chronic pain.

Acting on opiate receptors in the brain, opioids can reduce the sensation of pain, but do not block transmission of the pain signals. Occasionally, the affected nerves become hyper-stimulated resulting in chronic pain.

Inflammation Plays a Key Role in Pain Management

(Current local anesthetics do not address this)



- Inflammation produces an acidic environment
- Shifts the balance to ionized form, which is unable to penetrate nerve cell membrane

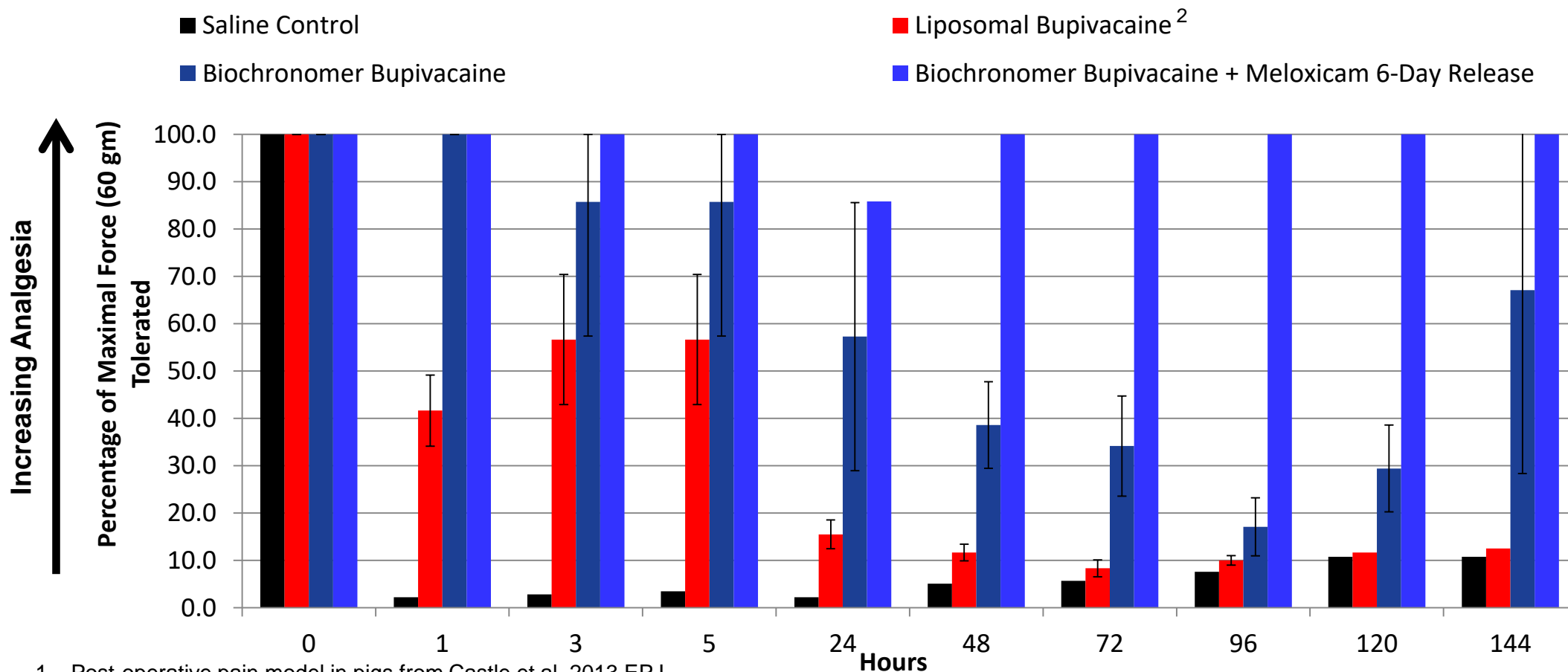
- Acidic environment associated with inflammation results in far less drug penetrating the nerve membrane and reduced anesthetic effects^{1,2}
- Bupivacaine is very sensitive to reduced pH
- Addition of meloxicam is designed to help reduce local inflammation and allow bupivacaine to work better in the first several days after surgery

1. Ueno, et al. J of Inflammation Research 1:41-48 2008.

2. Local anesthetic nerve penetration model adapted from Becker and Reed, Anesth Prog 53:98-109 2006

Unique Fixed-Dose Combination of Bupivacaine & Meloxicam Delivered Into the Incision Produced Complete Analgesia¹

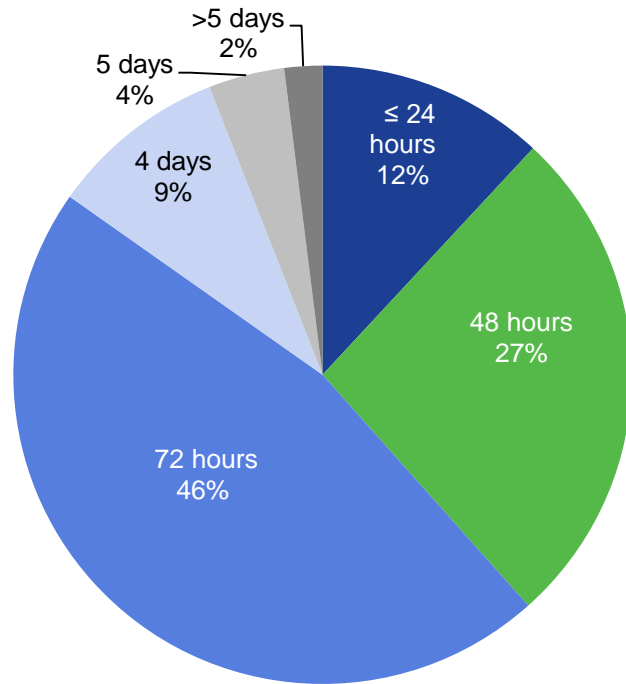
Pig Post-Operative Pain Model¹



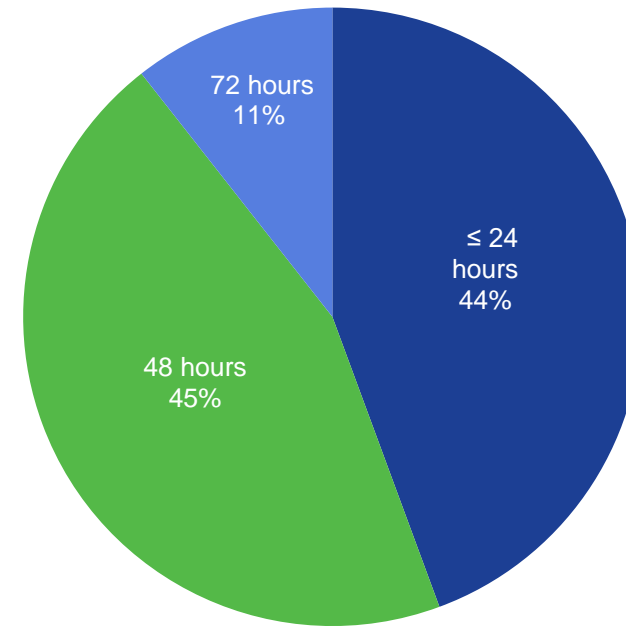
1. Post-operative pain model in pigs from Castle et al, 2013 EPJ
2. Human dose of bupivacaine liposome with 40% smaller incision
(n=4 pigs in each arm)

≥72 Hour Duration of Action Seen as “Ideal”

Ideal Duration of Efficacy for Long-Acting Local Anesthetic



Minimally Acceptable Duration of Efficacy for Long-Acting Local Anesthetic

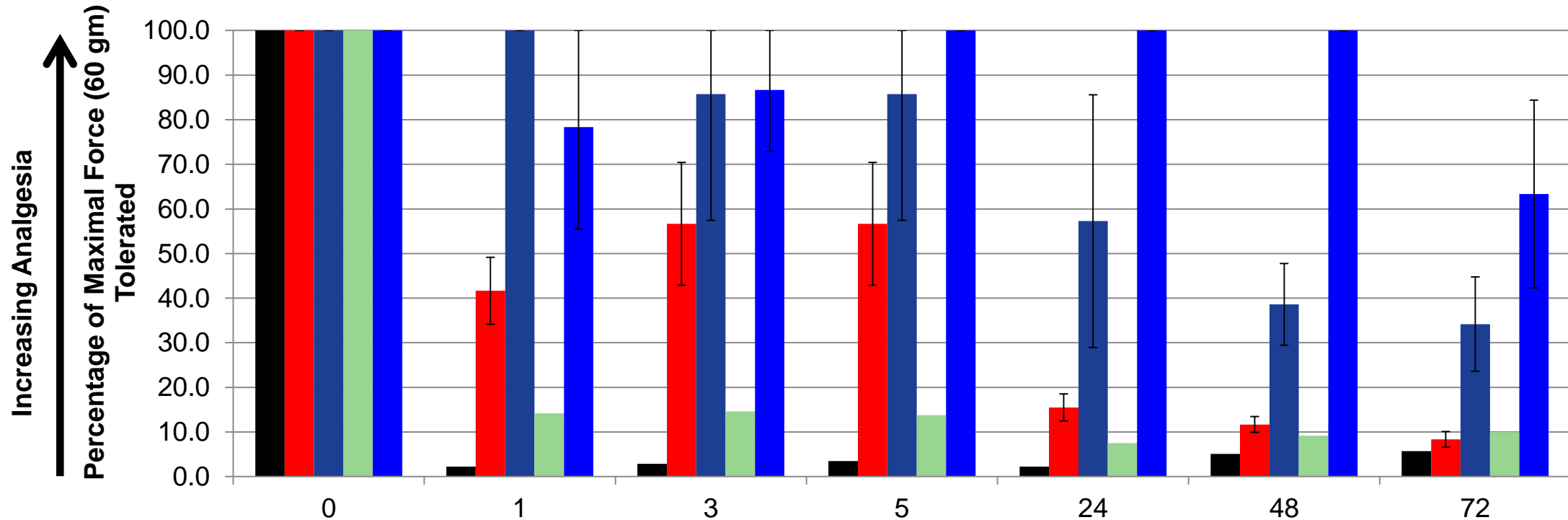


Source: Decision Resources Post-Operative Pain Physician Research Initiative 2014 (N=30 qualitative interviews; N=184 quantitative survey)

HTX-011 Designed to Produce Marked Analgesia Through the First 72 Hours After Surgery¹

- Saline Control
- Liposomal Bupivacaine
- Biochronomer Bupivacaine
- Biochronomer Meloxicam
- HTX-011 (Biochronomer Bupivacaine + Meloxicam with 3-day release)

2

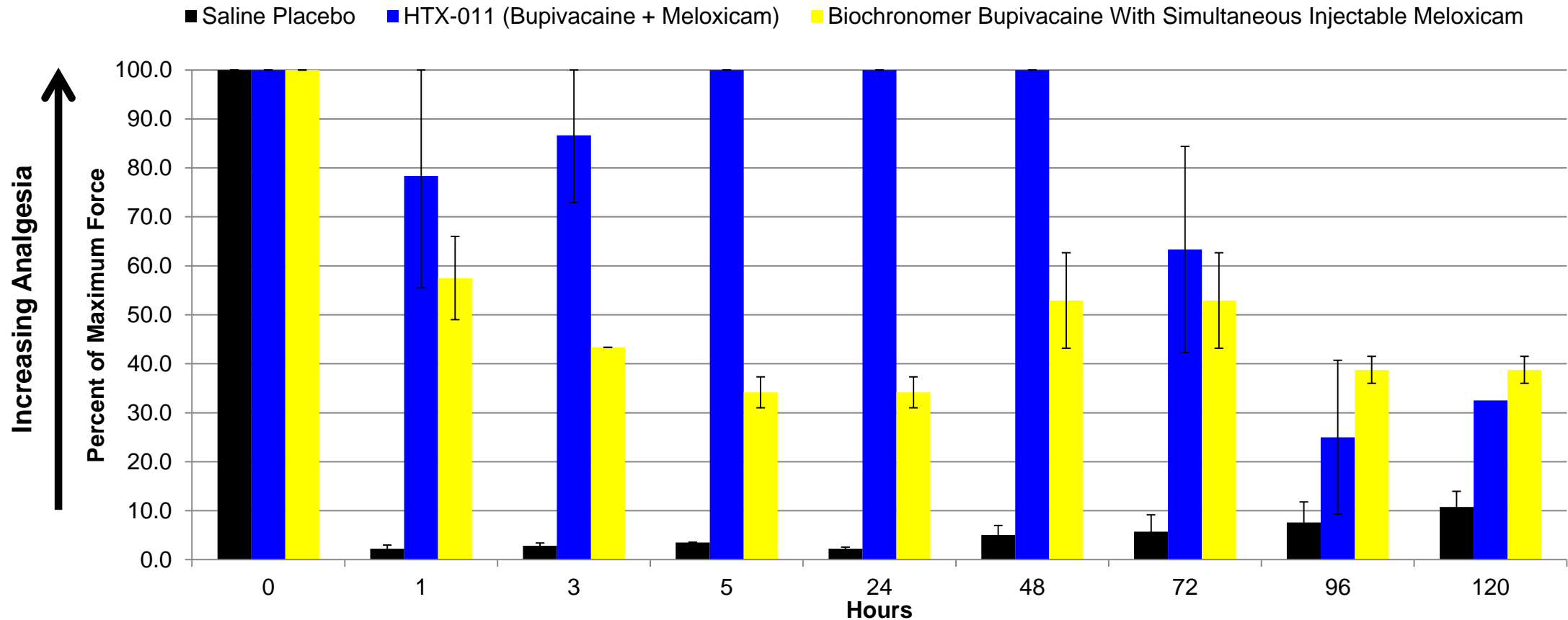


¹ Postoperative pain model in pigs from Castle et al, 2013 EPJ

² Human dose of liposomal bupivacaine with 40% smaller incision (n=4 pigs in each arm)

Activity of HTX-011 Cannot Be Replicated By Systemic Administration of Meloxicam Along With ER Bupivacaine

Pig Post-Operative Pain Model



*Suprathreshold dose of meloxicam administered SQ
Post-operative pain model in pigs from Castle et al, 2013 EPJ

(n=4 pigs in each arm)

HTX-011 Clinical Experience Shows It Has the Potential to Transform Postoperative Pain Control



Phase 2 data has demonstrated:

- ✓ Statistically significant reductions in both pain and opioid use lasting up to 72 hours after surgery
- ✓ Utility in a broad selection of surgical procedures, including small procedures (bunion), medium size procedures (hernia), and one of the largest incisions (abdominoplasty)
- ✓ Synergy between meloxicam and bupivacaine in HTX-011 results in significantly greater analgesia compared to bupivacaine alone



Product attributes of HTX-011 optimized in Phase 2 for Phase 3 efficacy studies:

- ✓ Formulation, where the product has shown the versatility to be used in a wide variety of surgical procedures
- ✓ Dose, where the lowest highly effective dose has been chosen for Phase 3
- ✓ Route of administration, where instillation, a faster, easier and potentially safer route of administration was demonstrated to be equally effective to standard injections

End-of-Phase 2 Meeting Agreements with FDA

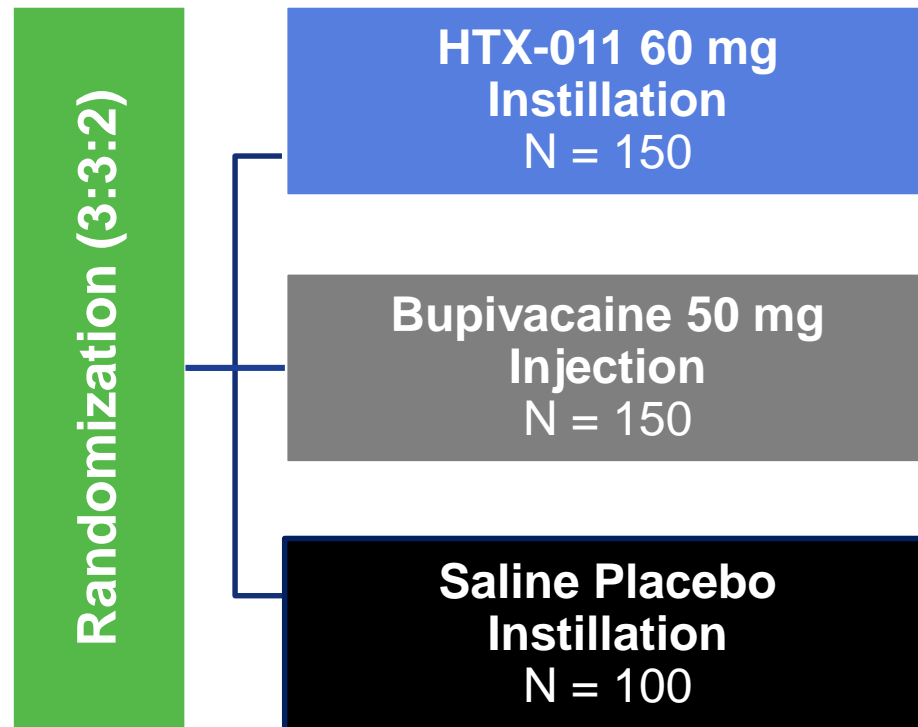
- Two Phase 3 adequate and well-controlled efficacy studies and a Phase 3 safety study of approximately 200 subjects in multiple surgical models are adequate to support an NDA for a broad indication for reduction in postoperative pain for 72 hours
 - Primary and key secondary endpoints for Phase 3 studies are acceptable
 - Adjustment of pain intensity data for opioid use by the wWOCF methodology is acceptable
- Phase 3 efficacy studies with bupivacaine as an active control meets FDA Combination Rule
 - One ingredient is intended to enhance effectiveness of principal active component
 - Factorial design study not required
- Size of proposed safety database adequate
- No renal or hepatic impairment studies or drug-drug interaction studies required for NDA



PHASE 3 PROGRAM HAS BEEN INITIATED

Study 301: Phase 3 Bunionectomy

Study Design



Study 301 Endpoints

Primary: Pain Intensity AUC_{0-72} vs. placebo

1st Key Secondary: Pain Intensity AUC_{0-72} vs. bupivacaine

2nd Key Secondary: Opioid use vs. placebo

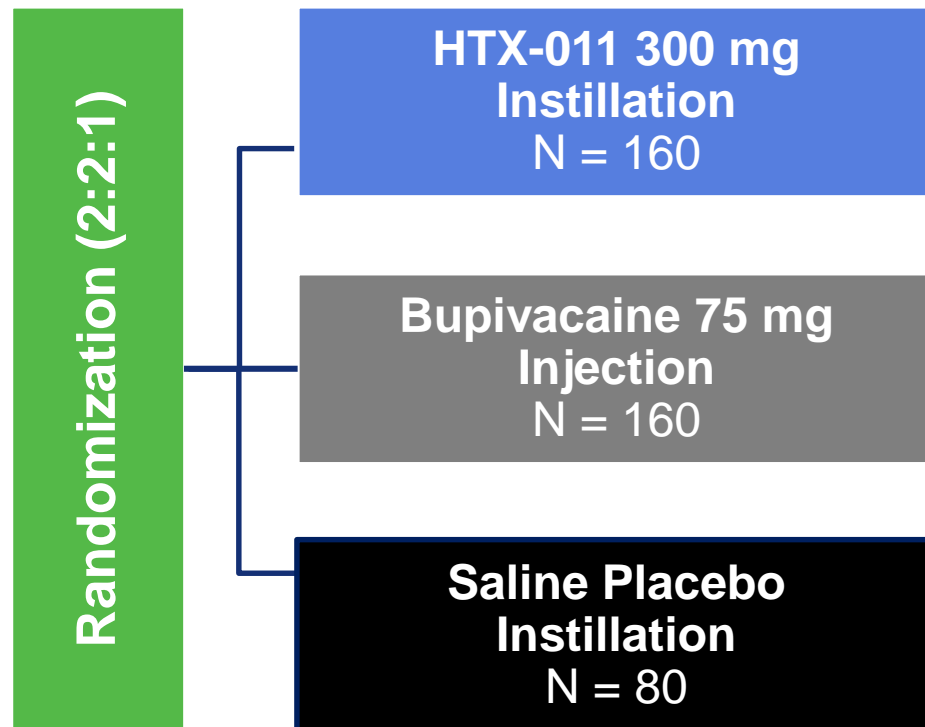
3rd Key Secondary: Opioid-free vs. bupivacaine

4th Key Secondary: Opioid use vs. bupivacaine

The trial design provides at least 90% power to detect a statistically significant difference between HTX-011 and each of the control groups for primary and all key secondary endpoints

Study 302: Phase 3 Herniorrhaphy

Study Design



Study 302 Endpoints

Primary: Pain Intensity AUC_{0-72} vs. placebo

1st Key Secondary: Pain Intensity AUC_{0-72} vs. bupivacaine

2nd Key Secondary: Opioid use vs. placebo

3rd Key Secondary: Opioid-free vs. bupivacaine

4th Key Secondary: Opioid use vs. bupivacaine

The trial design provides at least 90% power to detect a statistically significant difference between HTX-011 and each of the control groups for primary and all key secondary endpoints

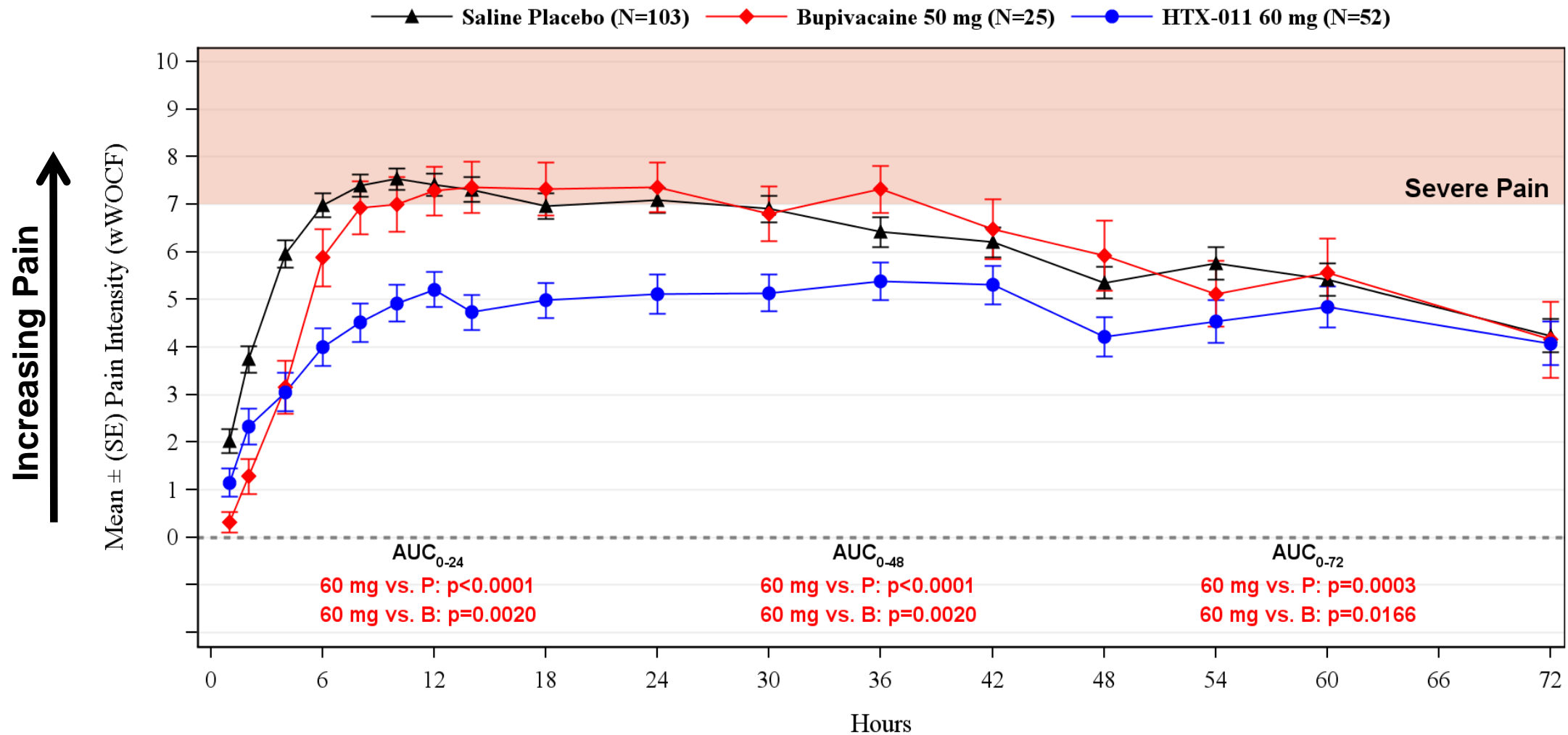


HTX-011 STUDY 208:

Phase 2 Bunionectomy

**Updated Results With the Phase 3 Dose Analyzed by
the FDA Requested Methodology (wWOCF)
(5 Clinical Sites Enrolled Subjects)**

HTX-011 Reduces Pain Significantly Better Than Placebo or Bupivacaine (Standard-of-Care) After Bunionectomy

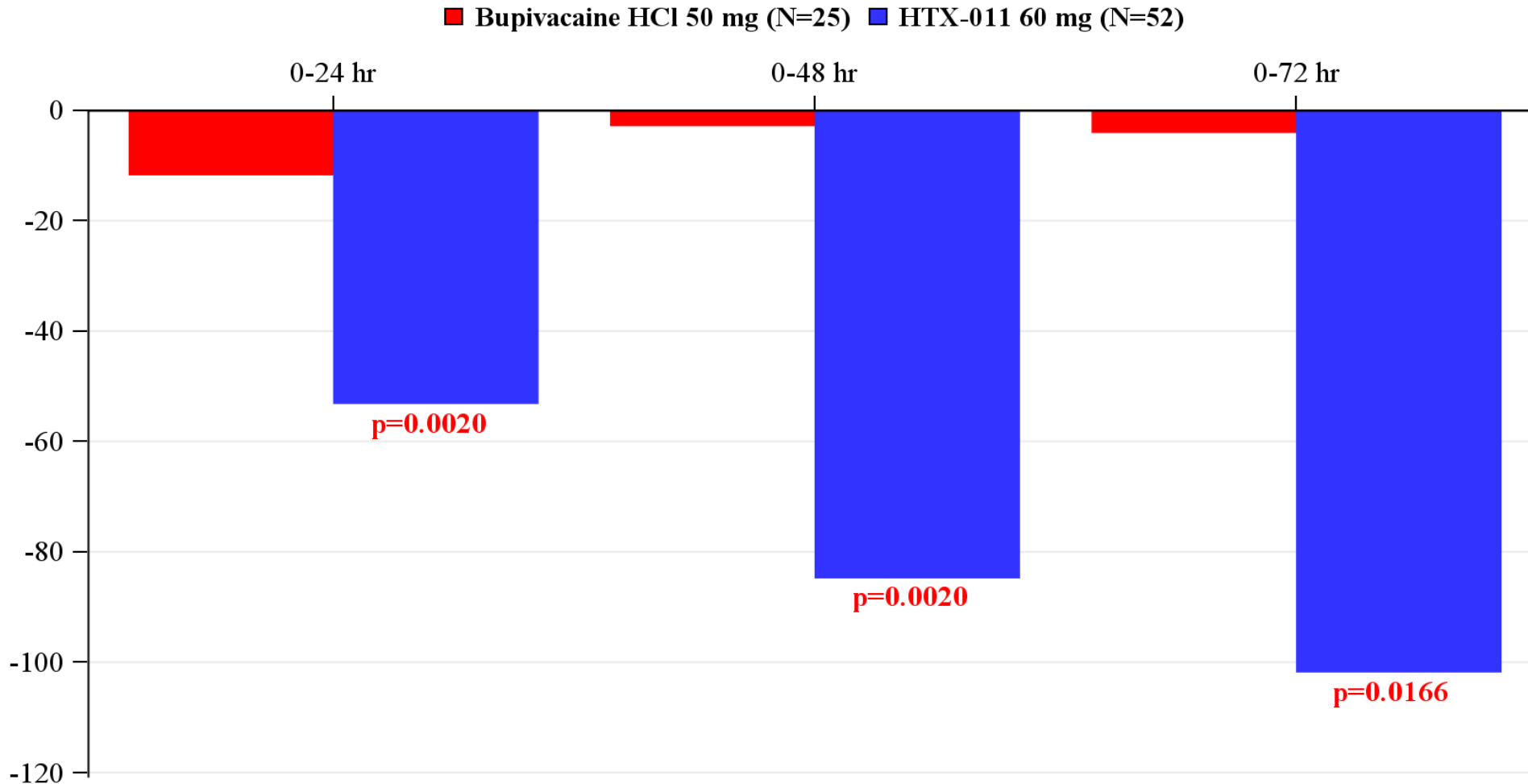


HTX-011 60 mg Produces 24-Fold Greater Reduction in Pain Compared to Bupivacaine 50 mg Through 72 Hours in Bunionectomy

Greater Pain Reduction vs. Placebo

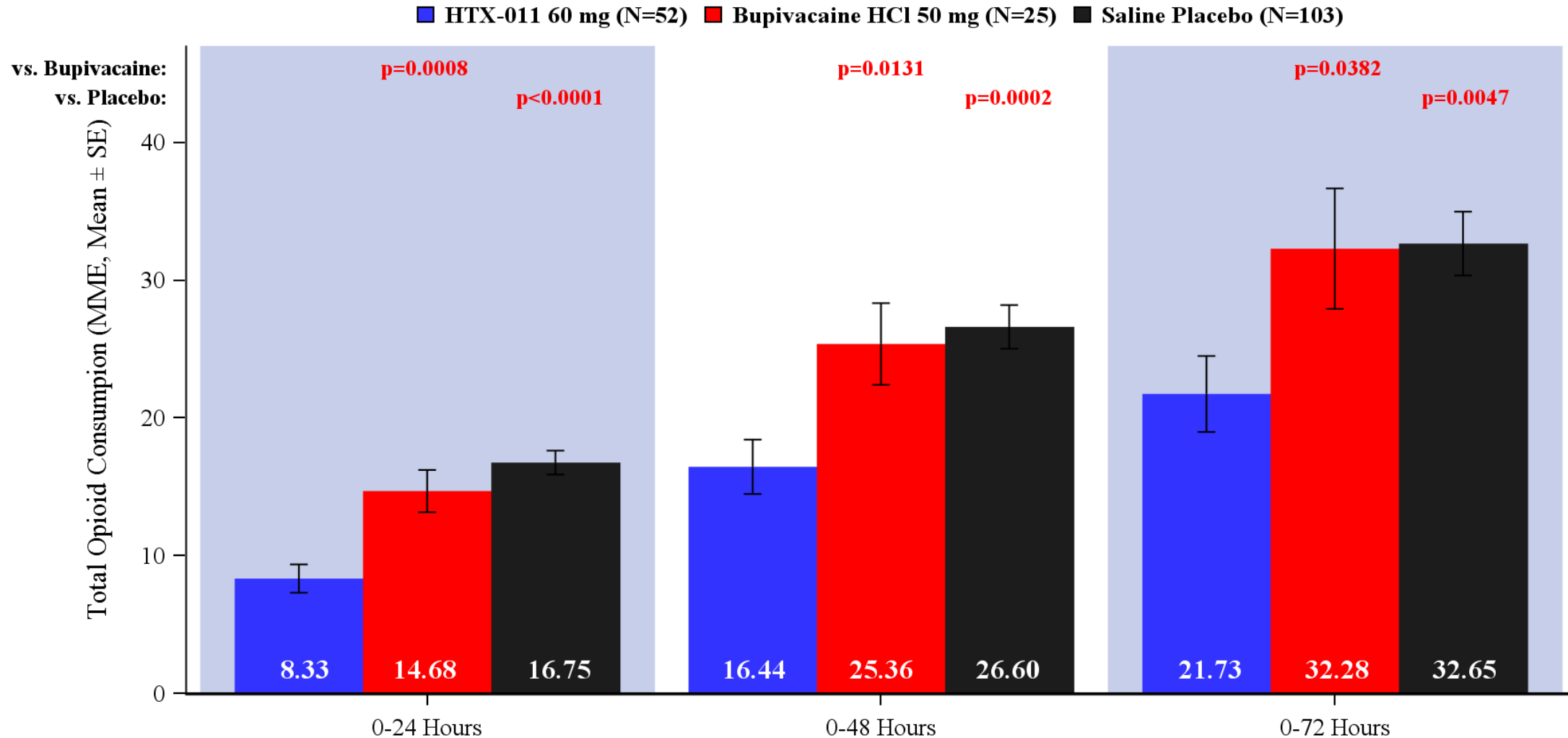


AUC LSMD vs. Placebo



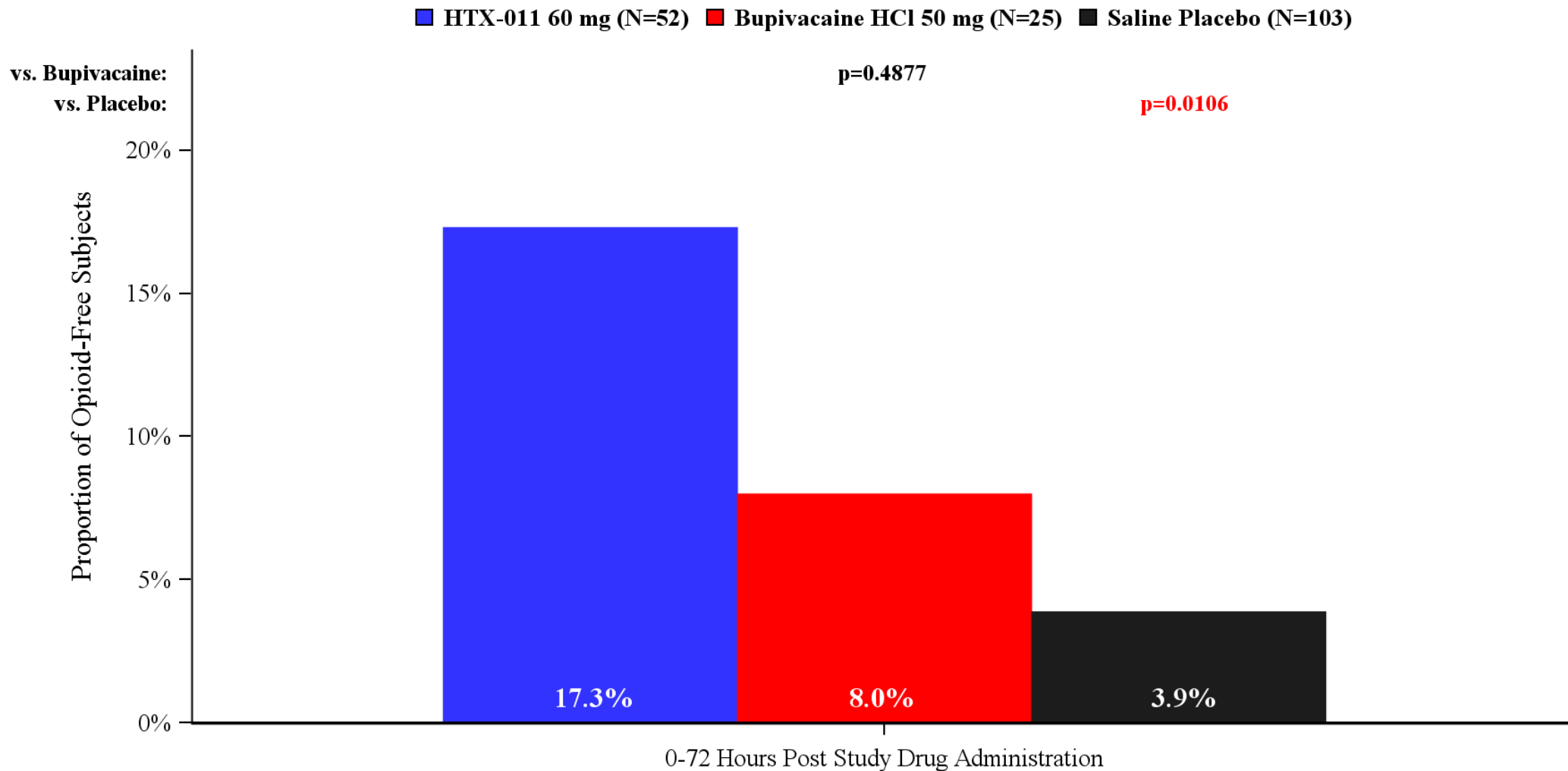
p-values are from ANOVA using AUC of Pain Intensity with wWOCF for HTX-011 vs. bupivacaine
AUC, area under the curve; LSMD, least squares mean difference

Bunionectomy Study: HTX-011 Significantly Reduces Total Opioid Use vs Bupivacaine and Placebo



Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

Bunionectomy Study: HTX-011 Significantly Increases the Proportion of Opioid-Free Subjects vs Placebo



Bunionectomy Study: Drug-Related Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events*

Preferred Term	Pooled HTX-011 (N = 174)	Bupivacaine 50mg (N = 25)	Saline Placebo (N = 104)
Any Drug-related TEAEs	28.2%	28.0%	24.0%
Nausea	12.1%	8.0%	11.5%
Erythema	8.0%	8.0%	1.0%
Vomiting	3.4%	4.0%	11.5%
Hypertransaminasaemia	1.1%	8.0%	0%

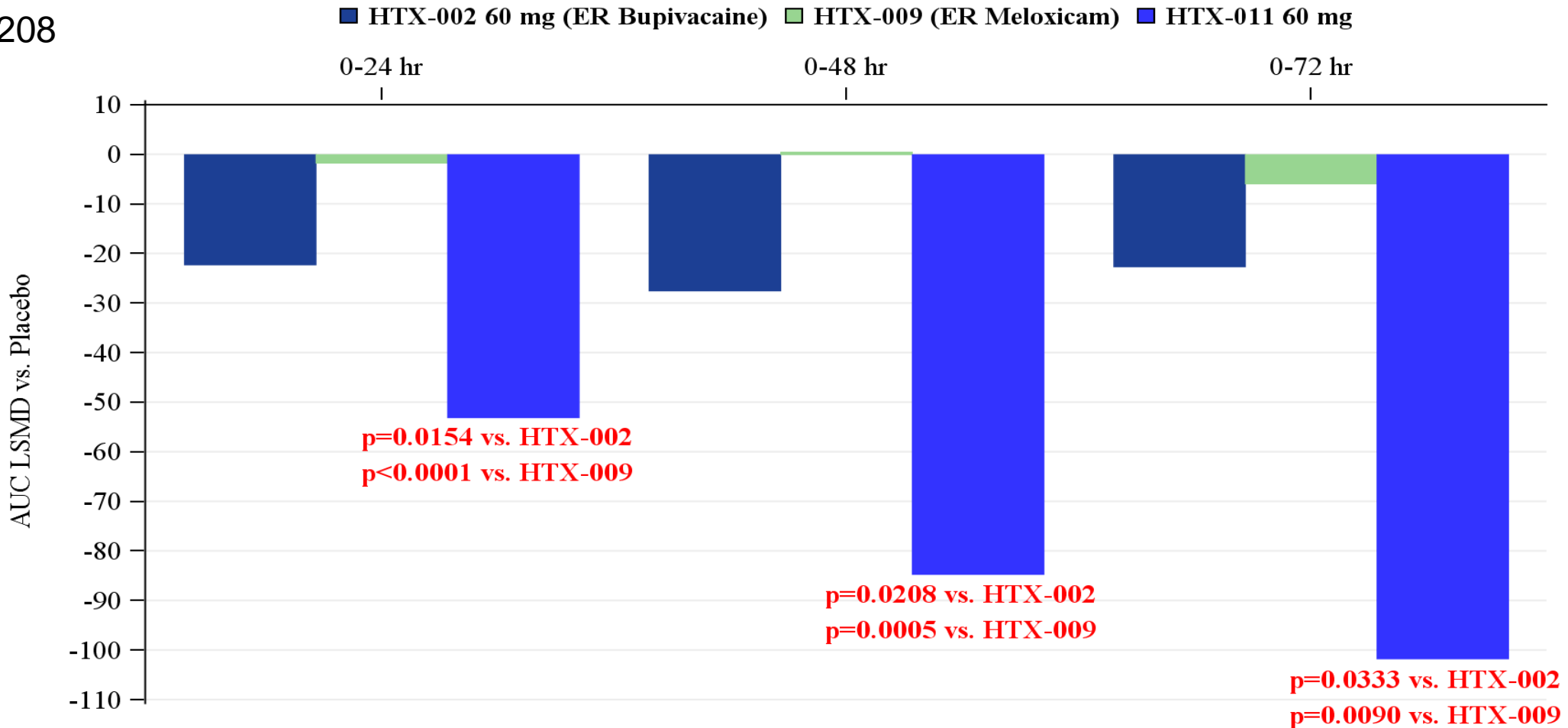
Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

*Adverse events considered at least possibly related with an incidence of >5%

HTX-011 Has Demonstrated Significantly Greater Pain Reduction Than Extended-Release Versions of Bupivacaine or Meloxicam Using the Same Formulation

Study 208

Greater Pain Reduction vs. Placebo



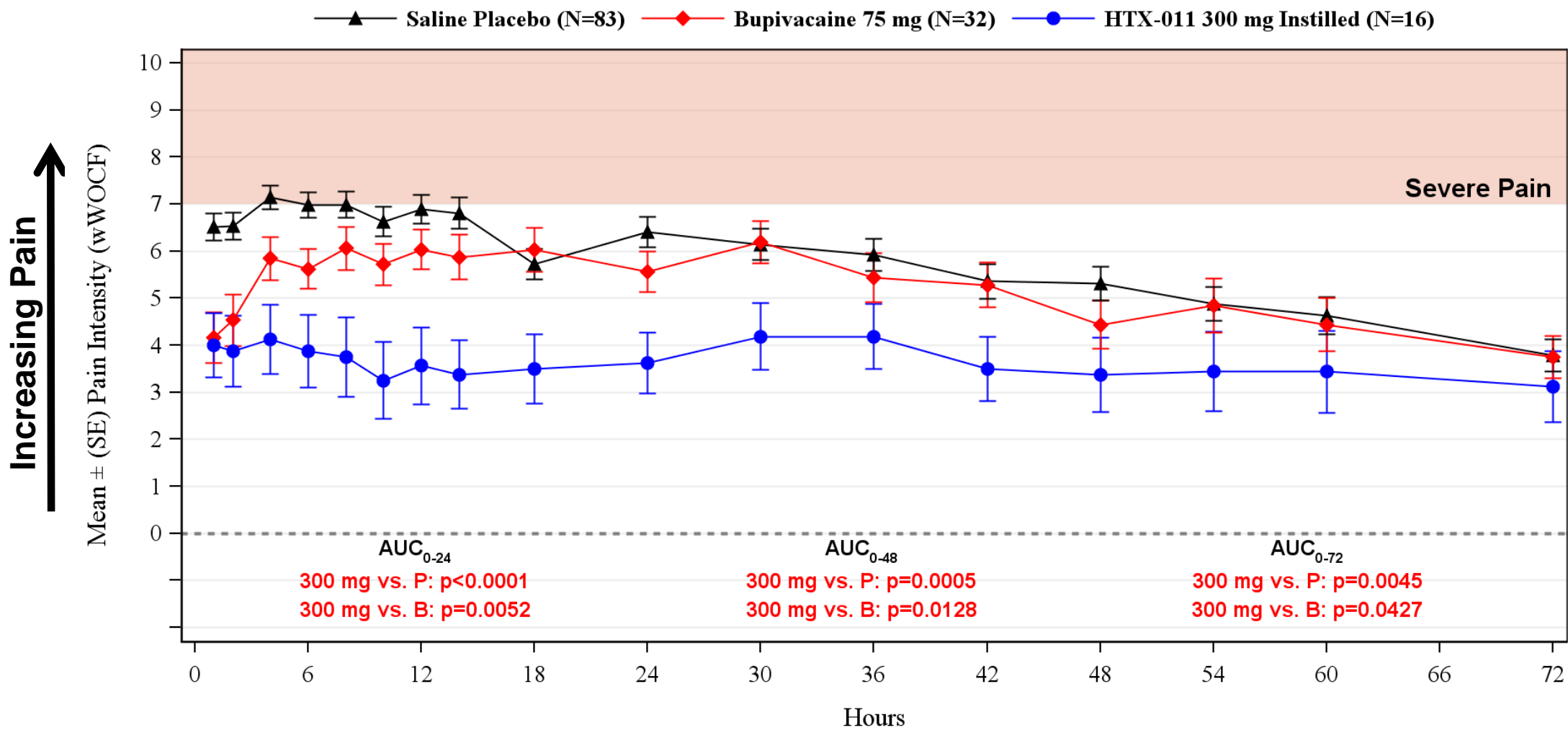
p-value from ANOVA, LSMD of area under the curve for HTX-011 vs. HTX-002 or HTX-009
 AUC, area under the curve; LSMD, least squares mean difference



HTX-011 STUDY 202: Phase 2 Hernia Repair

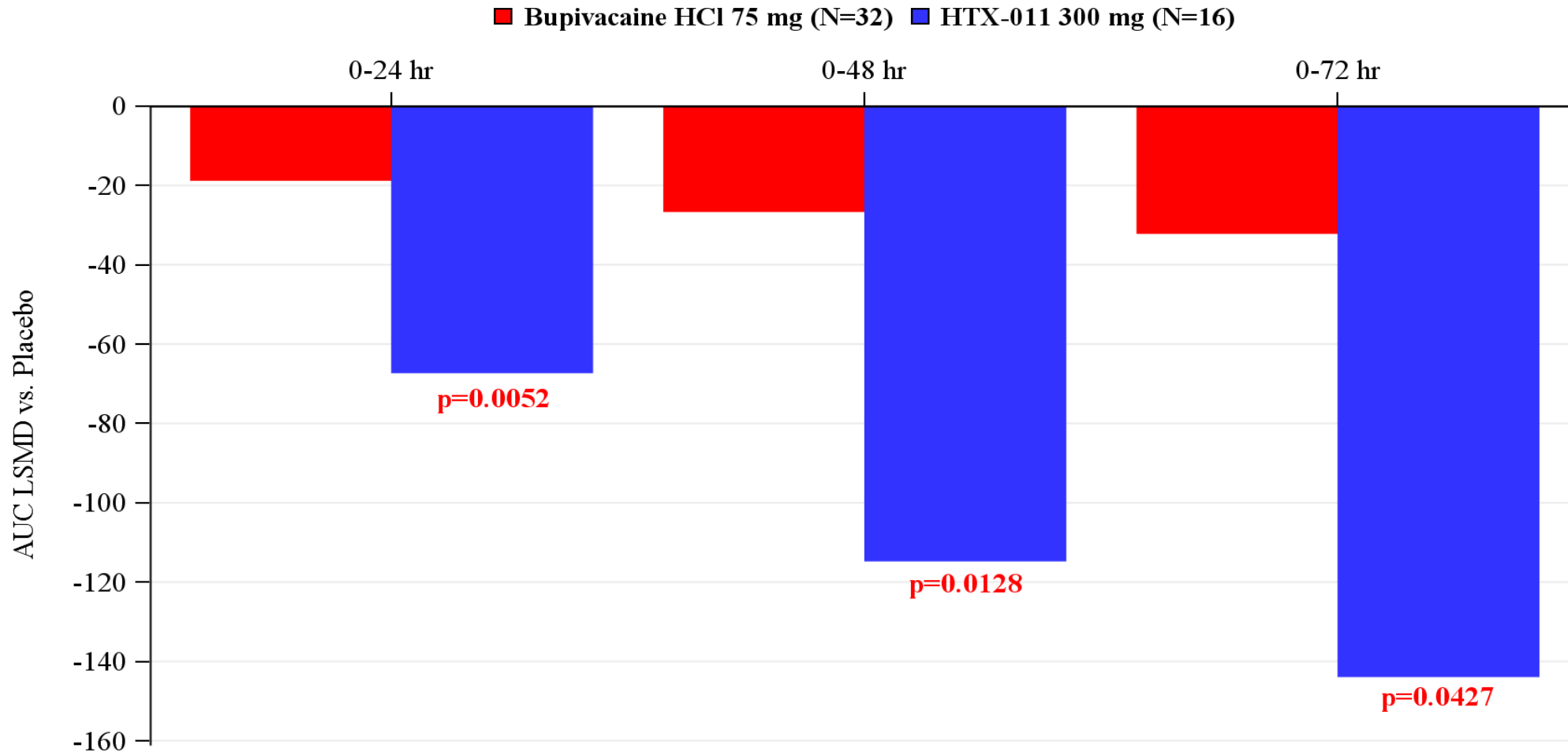
**Updated Results With the Phase 3 Dose
Analyzed by the FDA Requested
Methodology (wWOCF)
(3 Clinical Sites Enrolled Subjects)**

HTX-011 Reduces Pain Significantly Better Than Placebo or Bupivacaine (Standard-of-Care) After Herniorrhaphy



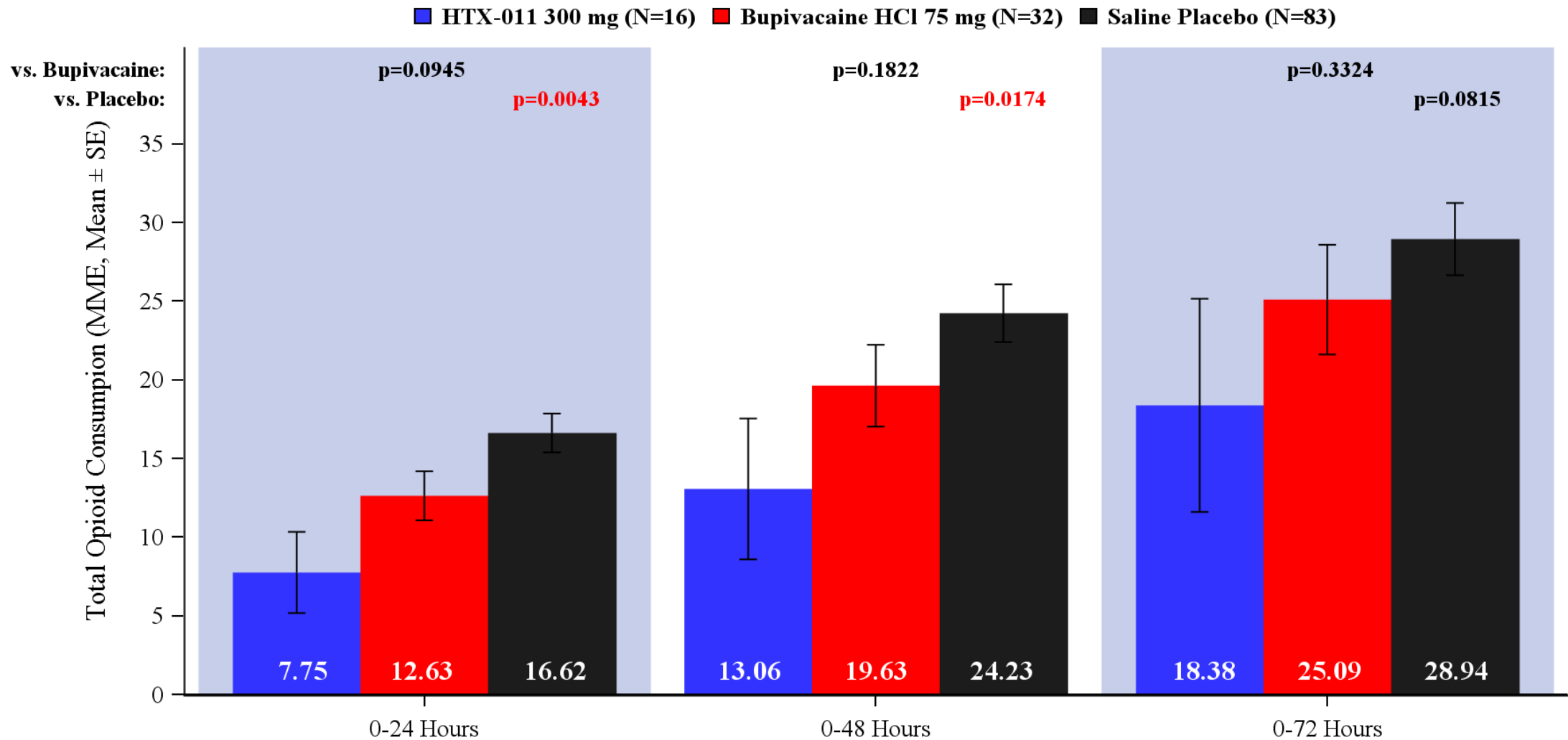
HTX-011 300 mg Produces 4-Fold Greater Reduction in Pain Compared to Bupivacaine 75 mg Through 72 Hours in Hernia Repair

Greater Pain Reduction vs. Placebo

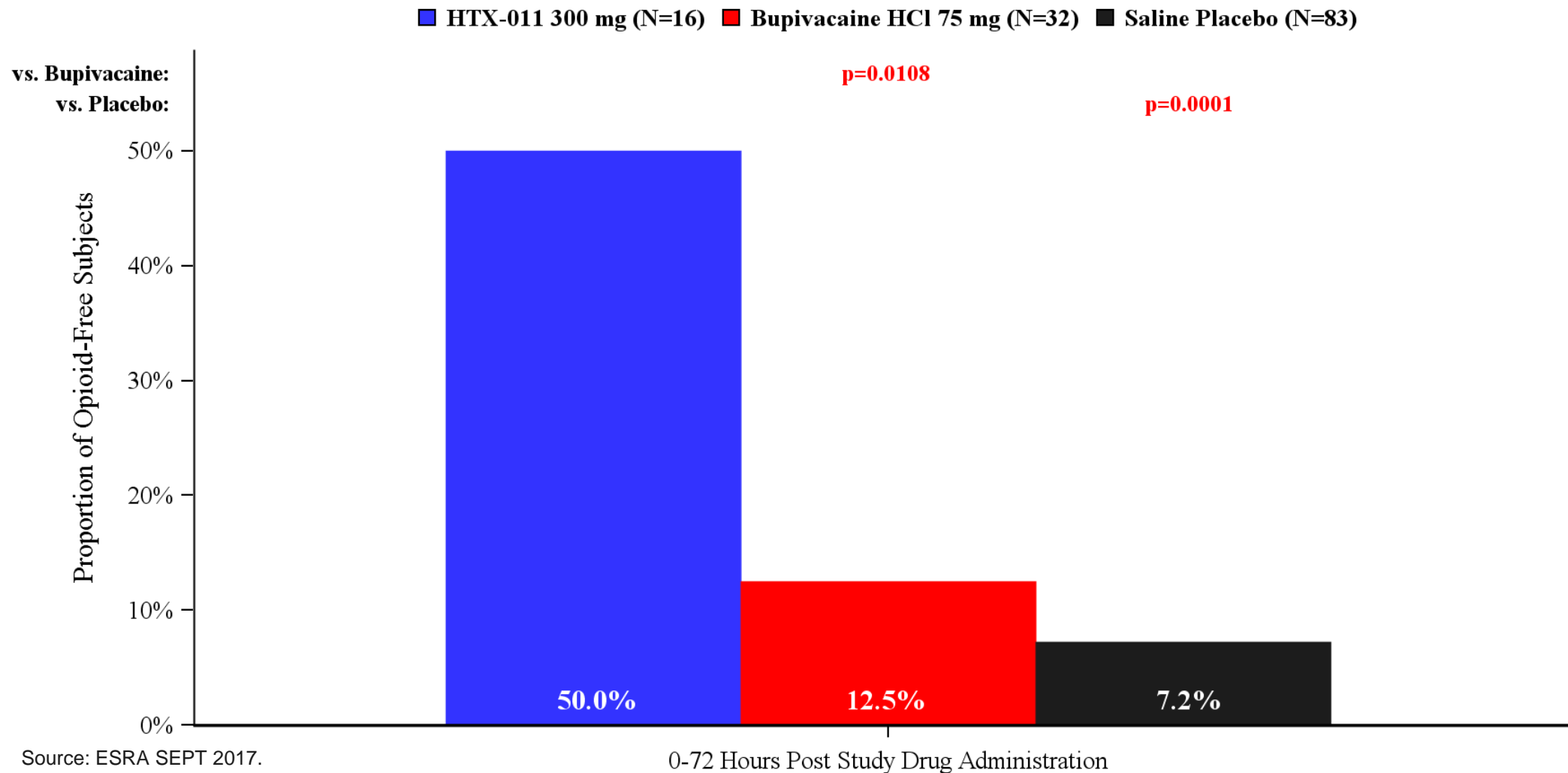


p-values are from ANOVA using AUC of Pain Intensity with wWOCF for HTX-011 vs. bupivacaine
AUC, area under the curve; LSMD, least squares mean difference

Herniorrhaphy Study: HTX-011 Significantly Reduces Total Opioid Use vs Placebo



Herniorrhaphy Study: HTX-011 Significantly Increases Proportion of Opioid-Free Subjects vs Bupivacaine and Placebo



Source: ESRA SEPT 2017.

Herniorrhaphy Study: Drug-Related Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events*

Preferred Term	HTX-011 300/400 mg (n = 99)	Bupivacaine 75 mg (n = 32)	Saline Placebo (n = 85)
Any Drug-Related TEAEs	30.3%	28.1%	29.4%
Hypotension	8.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Nausea	7.1%	0%	9.4%
Bradycardia	5.1%	6.3%	7.1%
Dizziness	5.1%	3.1%	1.2%
Pruritus	3.0%	6.3%	2.4%

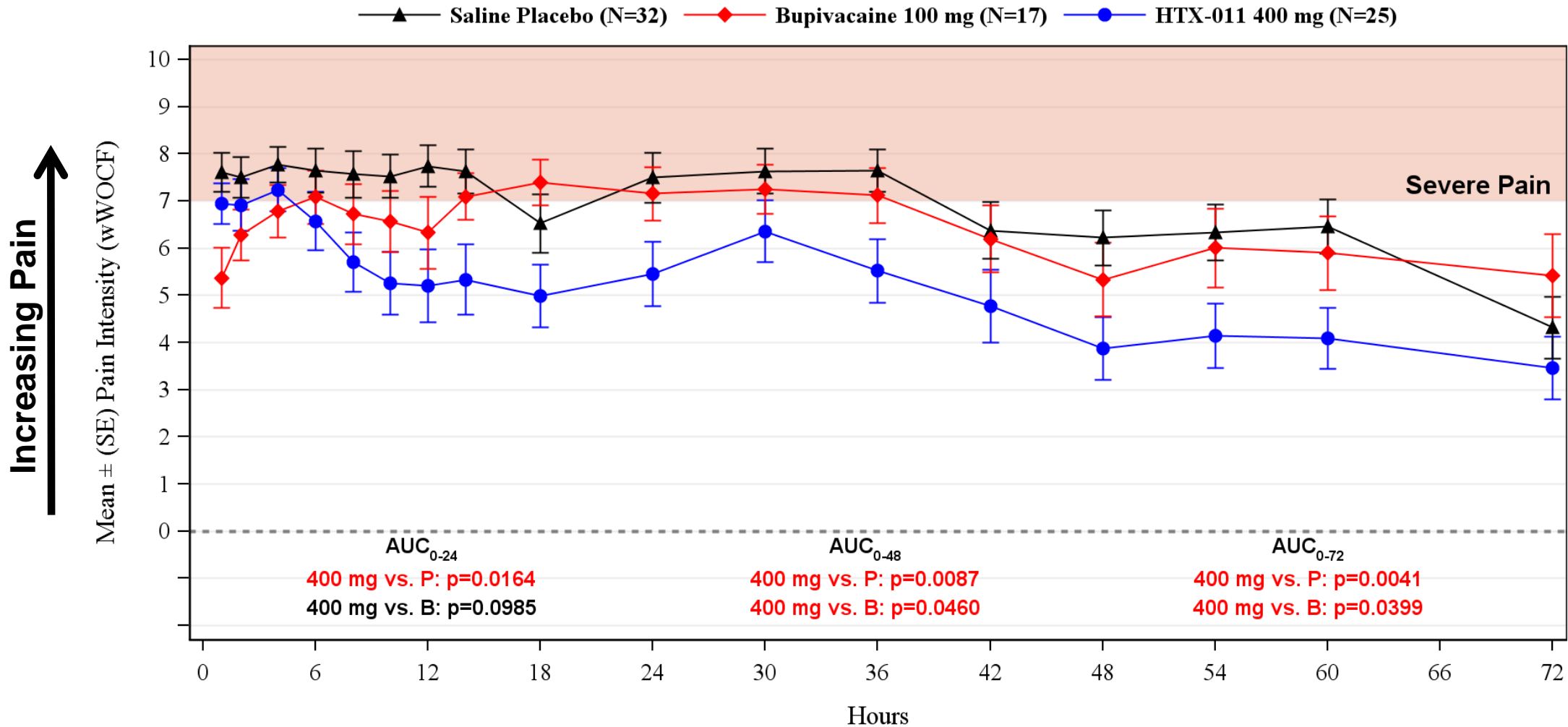
*Adverse events considered at least possibly related with an incidence of >5%
Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.



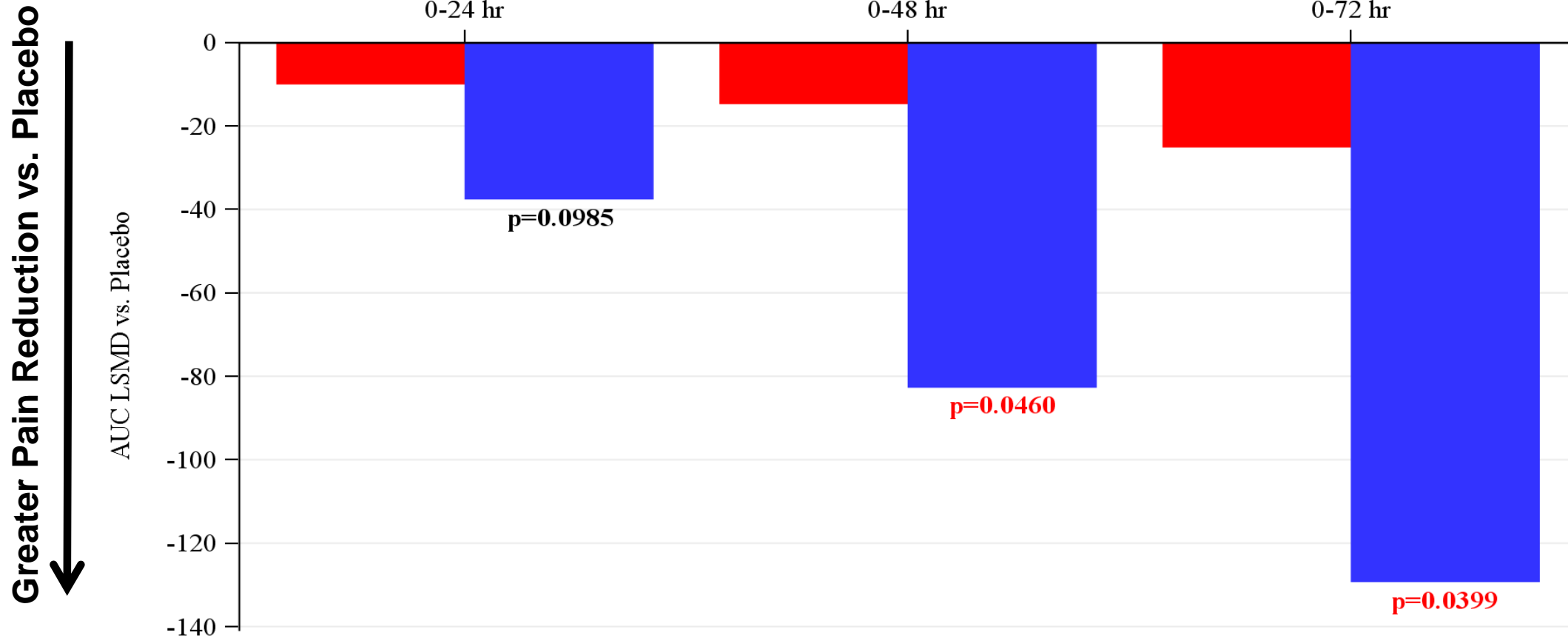
HTX-011 STUDY 203: Phase 2 Abdominoplasty

Updated Results Using wWOCF (8 Clinical Sites Enrolled Subjects)

HTX-011 Reduces Pain Significantly Better Than Placebo or Bupivacaine (Standard-of-Care) After Abdominoplasty

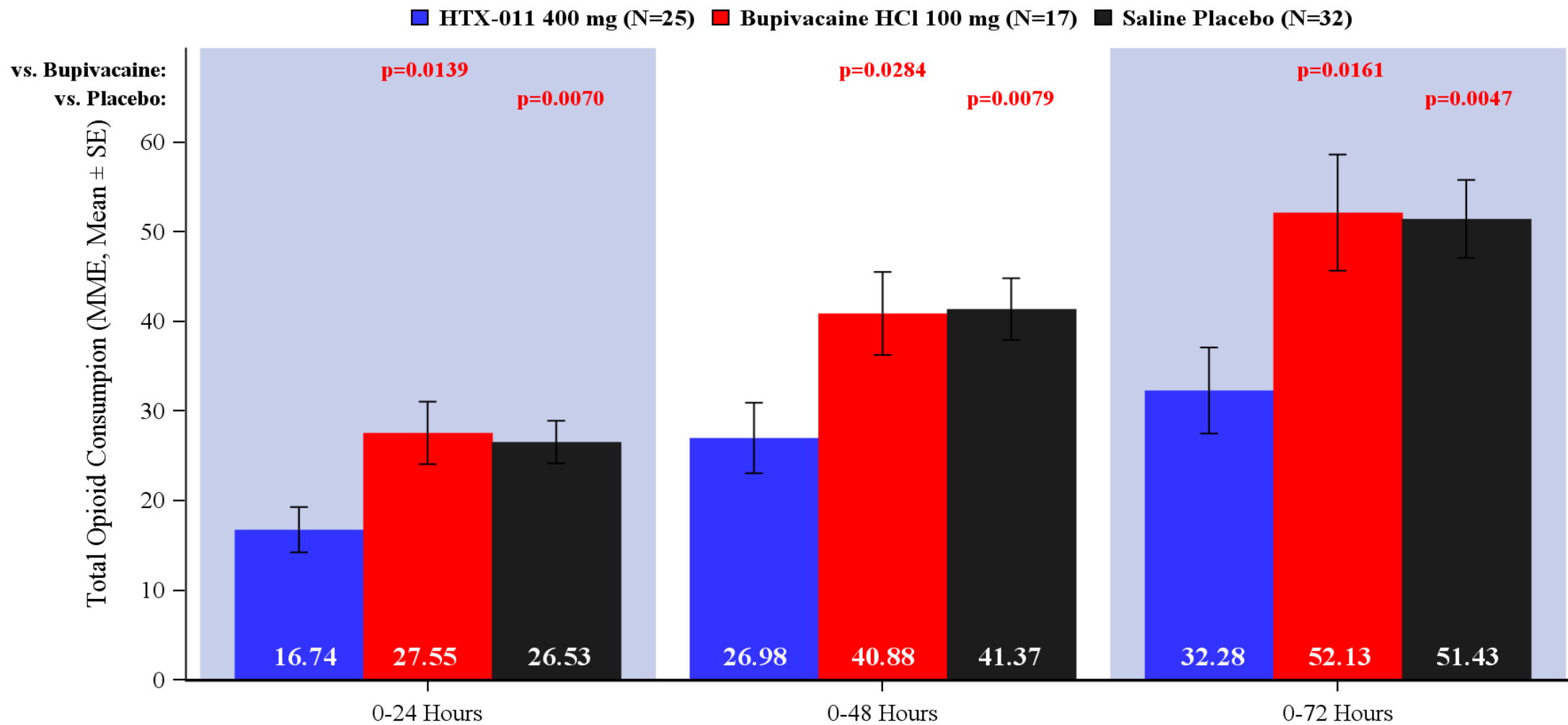


HTX-011 400 mg Produces 5-Fold Greater Reduction in Pain Compared to Bupivacaine 100 mg Through 72 Hours in Abdominoplasty

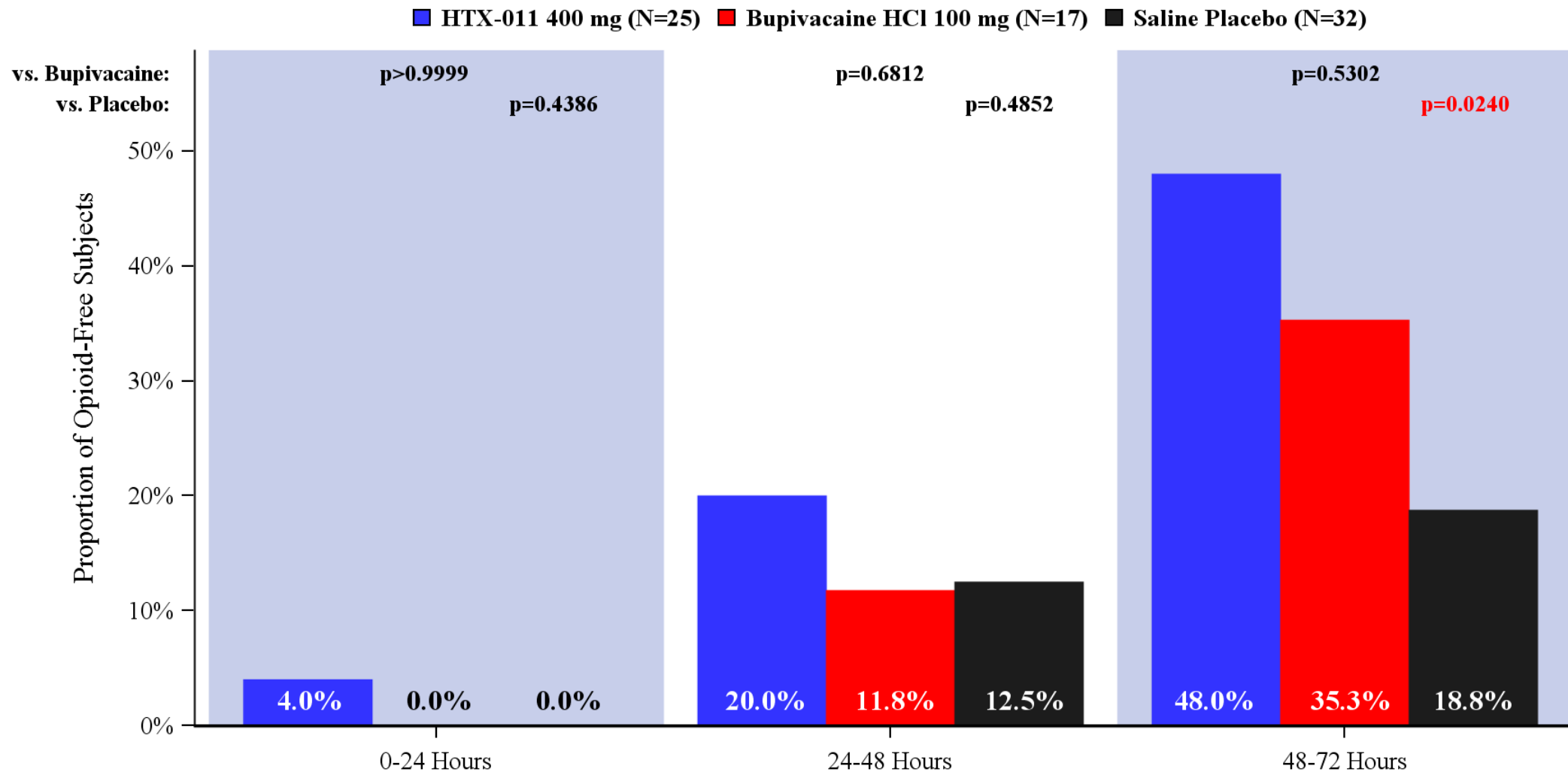


p-values are from ANOVA using AUC of Pain Intensity with wWOCF for HTX-011 vs. bupivacaine
AUC, area under the curve; LSMD, least squares mean difference

Abdominoplasty Study: HTX-011 Significantly Reduces Total Opioid Use vs Bupivacaine and Placebo




Although Almost All Patients Took Opioids on Day 1, More HTX-011 Patients Were Opioid-Free by Day 3



Abdominoplasty Study: Drug-Related Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events*

Preferred Term	HTX-011 400 mg (n = 25)	Bupivacaine 100 mg (n = 17)	Saline Placebo (n = 32)
Any Drug-Related TEAEs	44.0%	41.2%	31.3%
Nausea	20.0%	29.4%	15.6%
Headache	12.0%	5.9%	6.3%
Vomiting	8.0%	5.9%	6.3%
Constipation	4.0%	11.8%	3.1%
Pruritus	0%	5.9%	9.4%

*Adverse events considered at least possibly related with an incidence of >1 subject in any group
Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

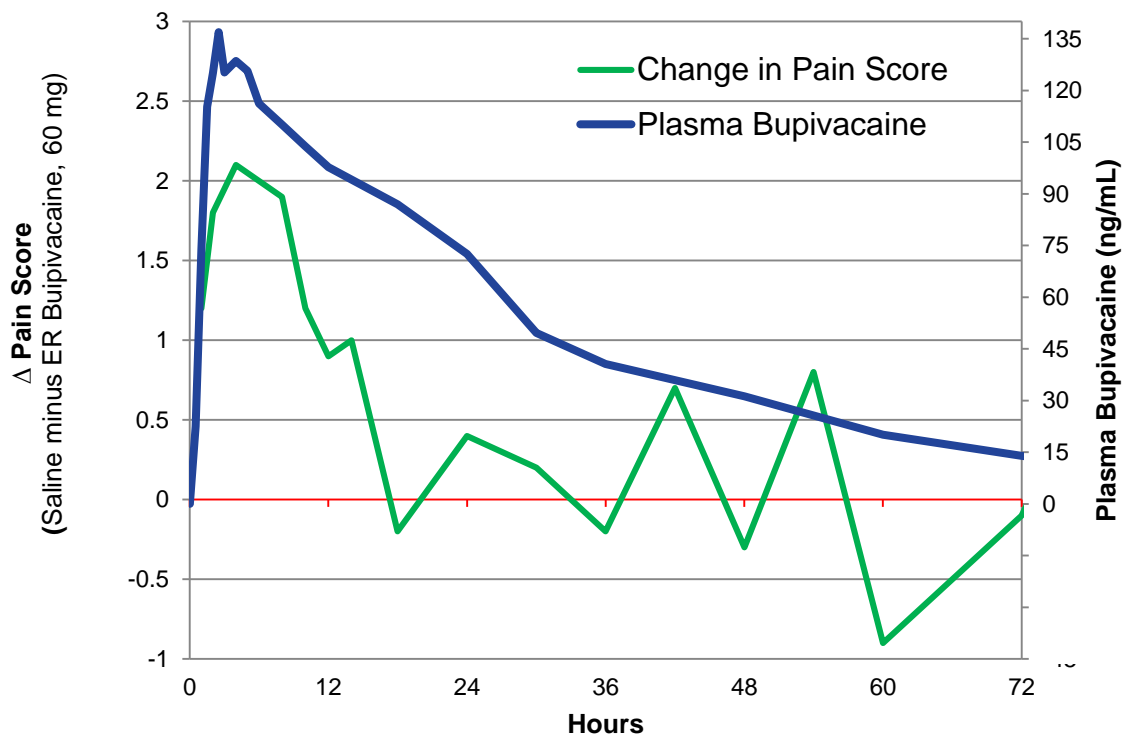


**HTX-011 SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER THAN
EXTENDED-RELEASE BUPIVACAINE (002)
AND SHOWS A UNIQUE PK-PD
RELATIONSHIP**

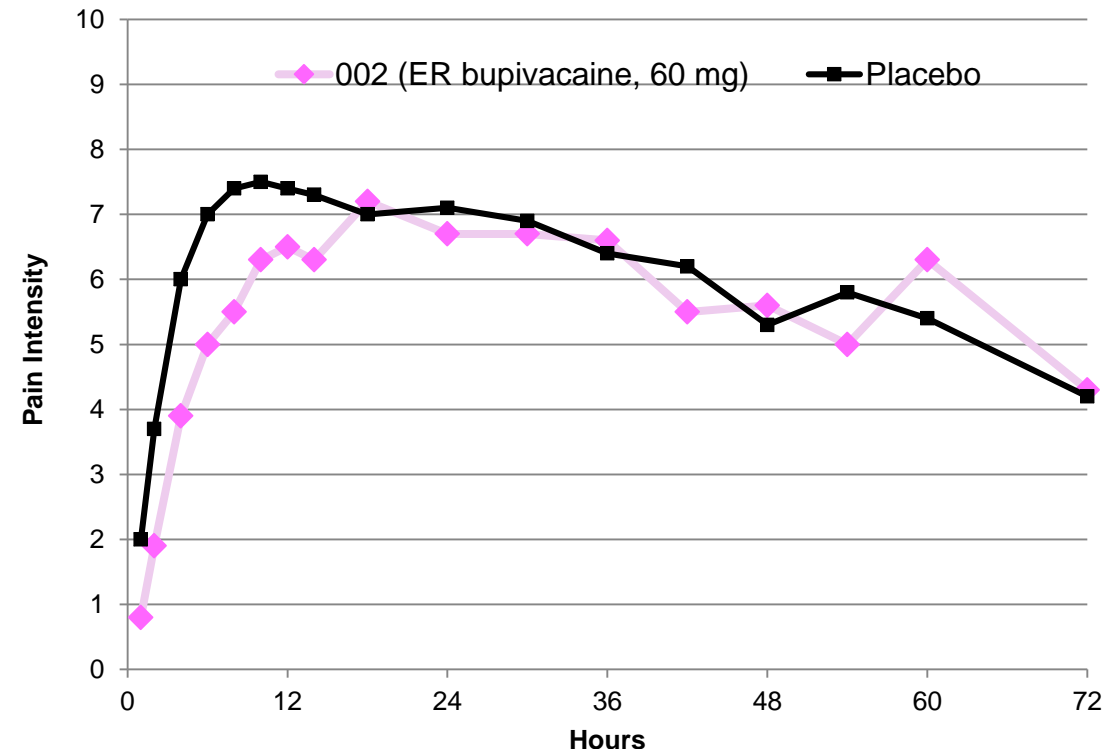
Pharmacokinetic-Pharmacodynamic (PK-PD) Assessment Bunionectomy Study: 002 ER Bupivacaine 60 mg Was Significantly Better Than Placebo Through 24 hr, but Does Not Demonstrate a PK-PD Relationship

002 ER Bupivacaine

No PK-PD Relationship



Mean Pain Intensity vs Time



AUC_{0-24 hr}
002 vs P: p = 0.0459

AUC_{0-48 hr}
002 vs P: p = 0.2469

AUC_{0-72 hr}
002 vs P: p = 0.5436

Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

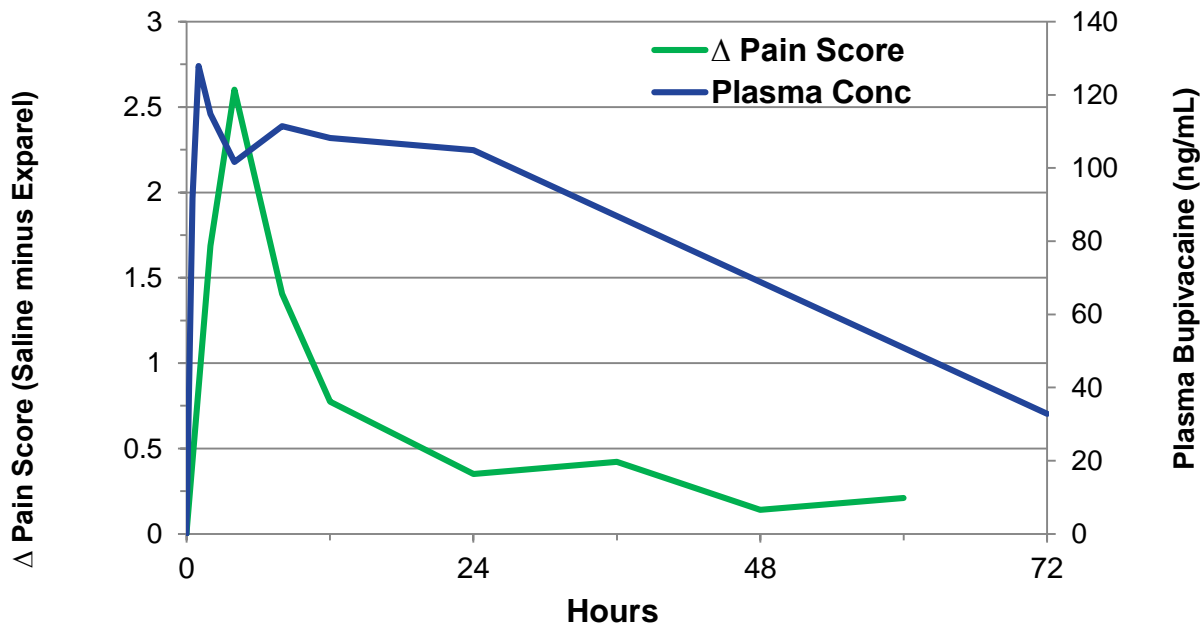


PK-PD: Exparel® Bunionectomy Study

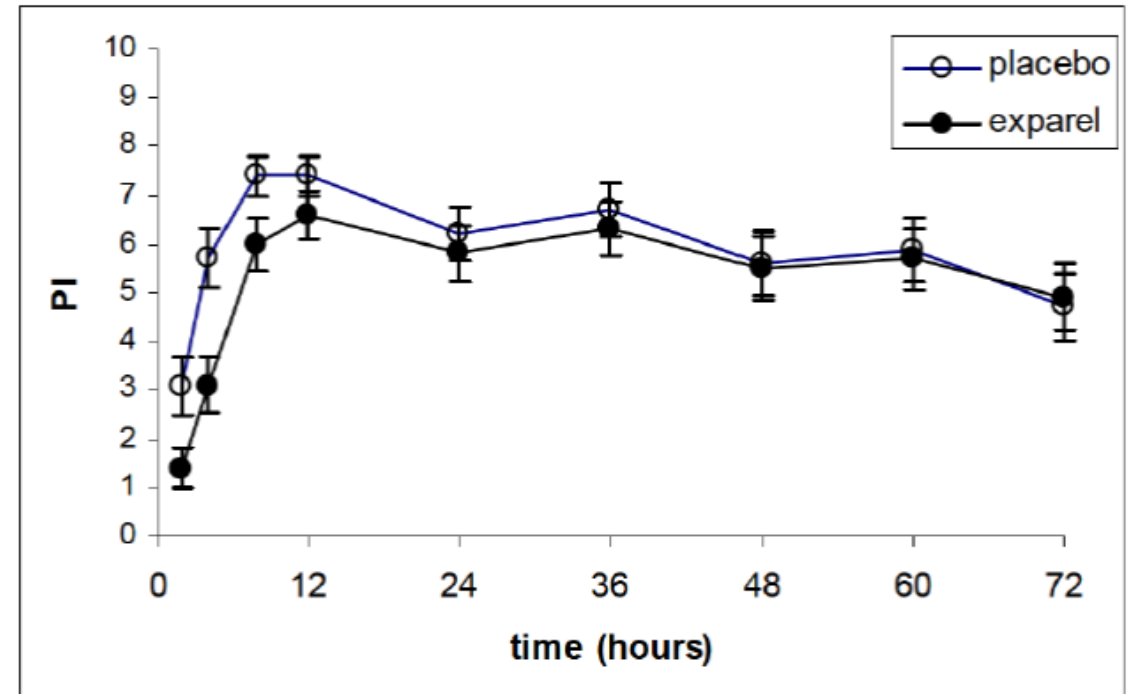
Exparel Significantly Better Than Placebo Through 24 hr, but Does Not Demonstrate a PK-PD Relationship

Exparel® (liposomal bupivacaine)

No PK-PD Relationship



Mean Pain Intensity vs Time



AUC_{0-24 hr}
Exparel vs P: p = 0.0005

AUC_{0-48 hr}
Exparel vs P: p = 0.1316

AUC_{0-72 hr}
Exparel vs P: p = NS

Source: EXPAREL FDA Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review; Golf, et al. Adv Ther (2011) 28(9):776-788.

PK-PD: Bunionectomy Study

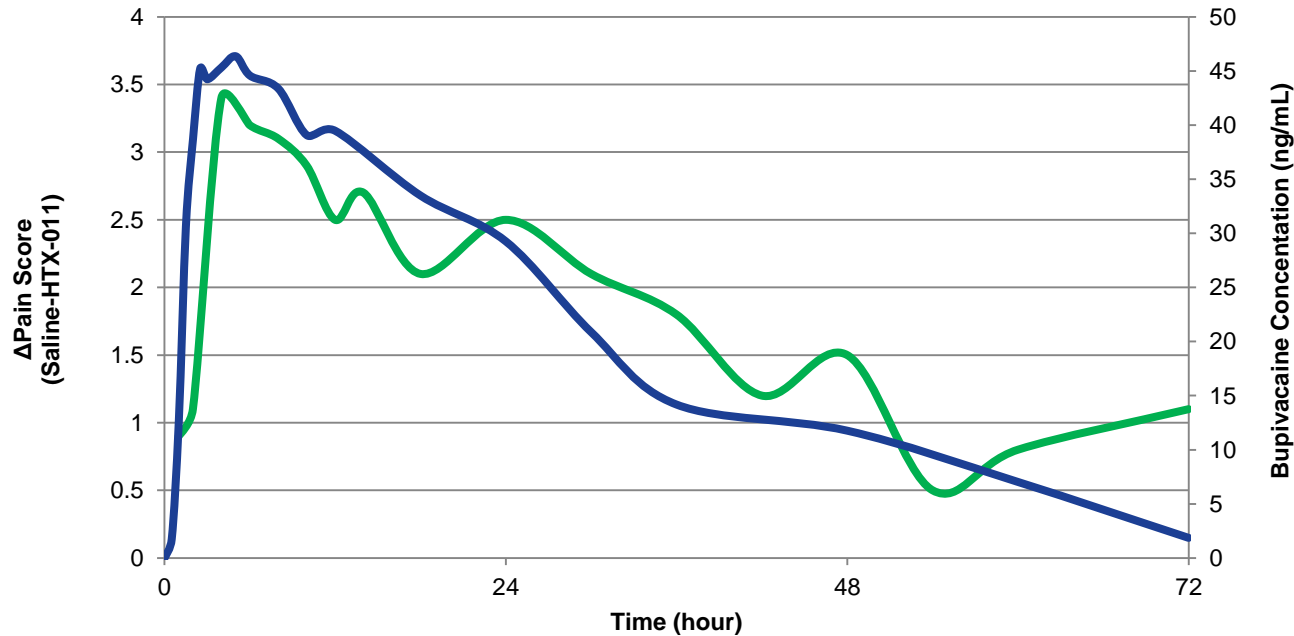
HTX-011 Significantly Better Than Placebo Through 72 hr

With an Excellent PK-PD Relationship

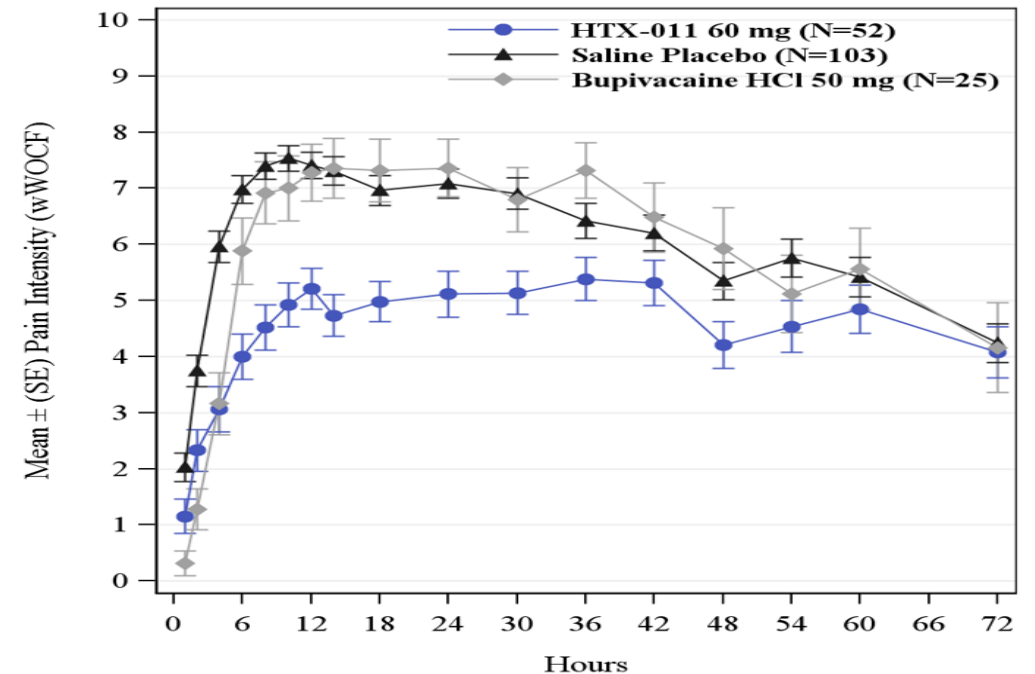
HTX-011 (bupivacaine + meloxicam)

PK-PD Relationship

— Pain Score — Plasma PK



Mean Pain Intensity vs Time

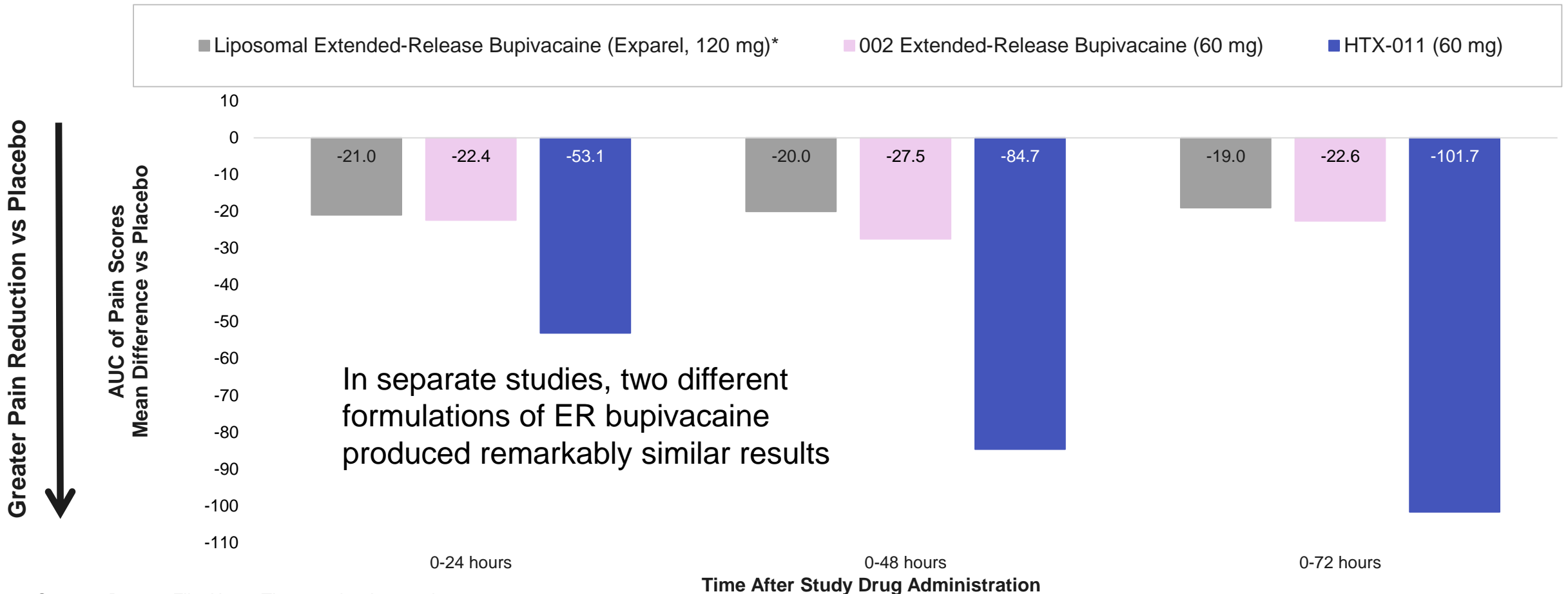


AUC_{0-24 hr} 60 mg vs P: p < 0.0001 60 mg vs B: p = 0.0020
AUC_{0-48 hr} 60 mg vs P: p < 0.0001 60 mg vs B: p = 0.0020
AUC_{0-72 hr} 60 mg vs P: p = 0.0003 60 mg vs B: p = 0.0166

Source: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

*LOCF method used to account for missing data, with wWOFCF adjustment for use of rescue medications

In a Cross-Study Comparison of a Standardized Bunionectomy Model, HTX-011 Demonstrated Superior Pain Reduction vs Two Forms of Extended-Release Bupivacaine

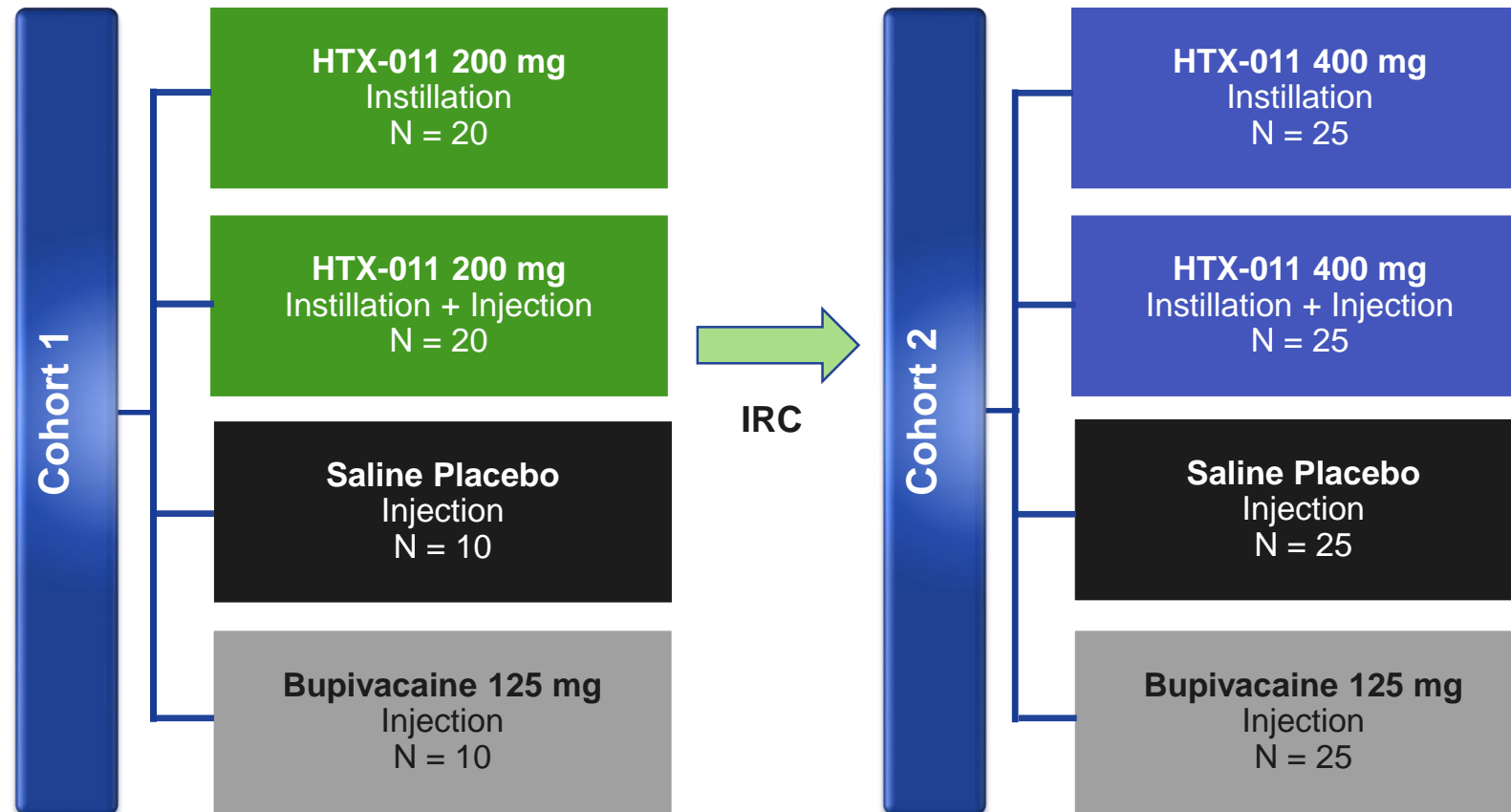


Sources: Data on File, Heron Therapeutics, Inc., and

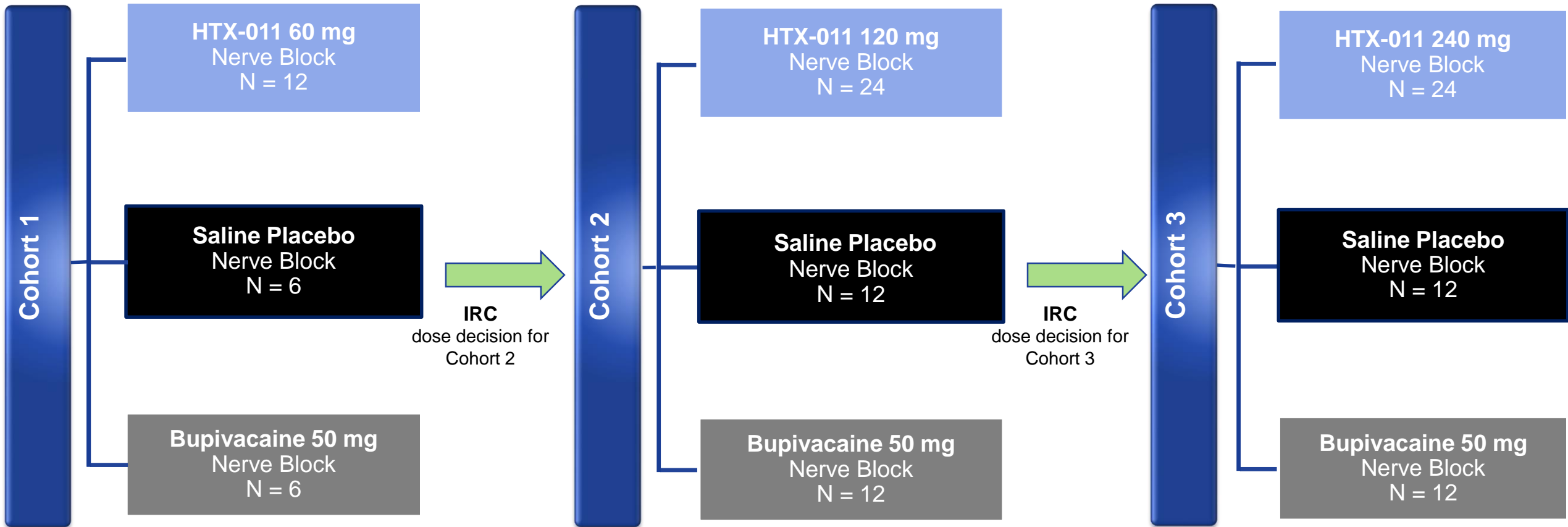
*Onel E, Daniels S, Golf M, Patou G. A phase 3, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of Exparel, an extended release bupivacaine local analgesic, in bunionectomy. Presented at the 2011 AAOS Annual Meeting in San Diego, CA.

On-Going Phase 2b Studies

Phase 2b Total Knee Arthroplasty Study Design



Phase 2b Nerve Block: Breast Augmentation Study Design



Protocol includes additional optional cohorts to evaluate other doses and administration techniques.

Summary: HTX-011 Is Poised to Fulfill the Promise of a Long-Acting Extended-Release Local Anesthetic

Large, growing market opportunity	✓
Differentiated, synergistic mechanism addresses inflammation – a key inhibitor of both generic and long-acting local anesthetics	✓
Demonstrated superiority vs. generic bupivacaine solution in 3 diverse surgical models	✓
Consistent 72-hour efficacy <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pain reduction- Opioid reduction	✓
Applicable in large and small procedures without admixture with bupivacaine solution – reducing chance of dosing errors and systemic toxicity	✓
Flexible administration with potential safety advantages	✓
Potential to address most pressing unmet needs cited by key stakeholders – patients, surgeons, anesthesiologists & formulary decision makers	✓
Phase 2 data reduced risk for Phase 3 development program and extensive patent protection anticipated through 2035	✓

Financial Summary

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$74.0 million as of September 30, 2017. Heron also had accounts receivable of \$28.9 million, the majority of which it expects to collect in the fourth quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018.

Summary Statement of Operations and Net Cash Used in Operations (In thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017
Net product sales	\$ 8,572	\$ 20,714
Operating expenses ¹	49,886	153,382
Other expenses, net	(552)	(2,326)
Net loss ¹	\$ (41,866)	\$ (134,994)
Net loss per share ²	\$ (0.77)	\$ (2.55)
Net cash used in operations	\$ (40,540)	\$ (123,151)

Condensed Balance Sheet Data (In thousands)	September 30, 2017
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 74,016
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 28,851
Total assets	\$ 118,196
Promissory note payable	\$ 25,000
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 40,053

¹ Includes \$7.5 million and \$23.6 million of non-cash, stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

² Based on 54.2 million and 52.8 million weighted-average common shares outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Key Catalysts in Pain & CINV Franchises

HTX-011 for Postoperative Pain	CINVANTI™ for CINV	SUSTOL® for CINV
✓ Top-line results abdominoplasty	✓ NDA submission	2017 net sales guidance: \$25M - \$30M
✓ Phase 2 program in nerve block initiated	✓ FDA approval	
✓ Initiated TKA study (local administration)		
✓ End-of-Phase 2 meeting		
✓ Phase 3 program initiated		
Top-line Pivotal Phase 3 results 1H 2018		
NDA filing 2018		