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ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS
2006 ANNUAL REPORT

GAINING MOMENTUM

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DEAR STOCKHOLDERS

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LETTER TO STOCKHOLDERS

> > > > **For ACADIA, 2006 was a pivotal year. We advanced each of our proprietary clinical programs, transitioning from a mid-stage to a later-stage development company. We also achieved financial and organizational progress, gaining momentum to develop the next generation of drugs for central nervous system disorders.**

Today, ACADIA is poised to initiate the first of two planned pivotal trials in our Phase III program with our most advanced drug candidate, pimavanserin tartrate, as a therapy for Parkinson's disease psychosis. Pimavanserin, previously referred to as ACP-103, is a potent and selective 5-HT_{2A} inverse agonist. Currently, there is no therapy approved in the United States for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis, a debilitating psychiatric disorder.

In 2006, we announced positive Phase II results for pimavanserin as a therapy for Parkinson's disease psychosis. We followed this up with a productive end of Phase II meeting with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in the fall, setting the stage for our Phase III program for this indication.

Another exciting program for ACADIA is pimavanserin as a co-therapy for schizophrenia. After completing enrollment of over 400 patients in the fall of 2006, we announced positive top-line results from our Phase II schizophrenia trial with pimavanserin in March 2007. The data showed clear and meaningful advantages of pimavanserin co-therapy, including enhanced efficacy, a faster onset of antipsychotic action, and an improved side-effect profile. With the successful completion of this Phase II program, we are conducting the full analysis of the data from this trial and will explore potential strategic alliances for late-stage development and commercialization of pimavanserin co-therapy for schizophrenia.

Last year, we also announced encouraging results in two other Phase II-stage proprietary clinical programs. We completed three initial clinical trials in our program for ACP-104 as a stand-alone treatment for schizophrenia with the added potential benefit of improved cognition. We also completed a proof-of-concept study with pimavanserin for sleep maintenance insomnia.

During 2006, we completed a public stock offering and received a second equity investment from Sepracor while expanding our development and regulatory capabilities. In April 2007, we raised additional capital through a public stock offering that significantly strengthened ACADIA's balance sheet, positioning us to move forward aggressively with our proprietary clinical programs and continue to cultivate our rich discovery pipeline.

Now we look forward to advancing our clinical programs and positioning our drug candidates for commercial success with the initiation of Phase III and more advanced Phase II trials. This is an exciting time for ACADIA, and I would like to thank you, our stockholders, for your support.

I would also like to recognize each of our employees for the passion and dedication that has transformed ACADIA into a later-stage development company with so many promising drug candidates. Together, we are working to deliver real hope to patients who suffer from CNS disorders and the families who support them every day.

Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer

> My husband sees people and objects that are not there. Our days are extremely stressful, and I need to be with him 24 hours a day."

Annette M., whose husband of 46 years suffers from Parkinson's disease psychosis

> > > > POTENTIAL FIRST-IN-CLASS THERAPY FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE PSYCHOSIS (PDP)

Moving a parent, spouse or other loved one to a nursing home is heartbreaking. But for families of patients with Parkinson's disease, it is often the only alternative. In fact, the leading cause of nursing-home placements for patients with Parkinson's disease is PDP, a debilitating condition characterized by visual hallucinations and paranoid delusions.

Today, there are no acceptable therapy options for patients suffering from PDP. With no FDA-approved treatment, physicians have used existing antipsychotic drugs off-label in attempts to treat PDP. Unfortunately, effective doses of these antipsychotic drugs generally are not well tolerated by patients because they worsen the pre-existing brain dopamine deficit and counteract the therapy for Parkinson's disease.

Pimavanserin, our proprietary selective 5-HT_{2A} inverse agonist, blocks the serotonin receptors to control psychosis without counteracting the effects of the dopamine-replacement therapy for Parkinson's disease itself. In 2006, we announced top-line results from a Phase II trial demonstrating the potential of pimavanserin to differentiate itself from current off-label use of antipsychotics, by treating PDP without impairing motor function. Following an end of Phase II meeting with the FDA in the fall of 2006, we are preparing to initiate the first of two planned pivotal trials in this Phase III program in the first half of 2007.

Pimavanserin may provide the first effective treatment for PDP and thereby significantly improve the quality of life of patients suffering from this disease. Assuming the successful development of this program, our strategy is to commercialize pimavanserin in North America for this high-value specialty indication through a dedicated sales force, while licensing commercial rights in other territories.

ACADIA Select Milestones

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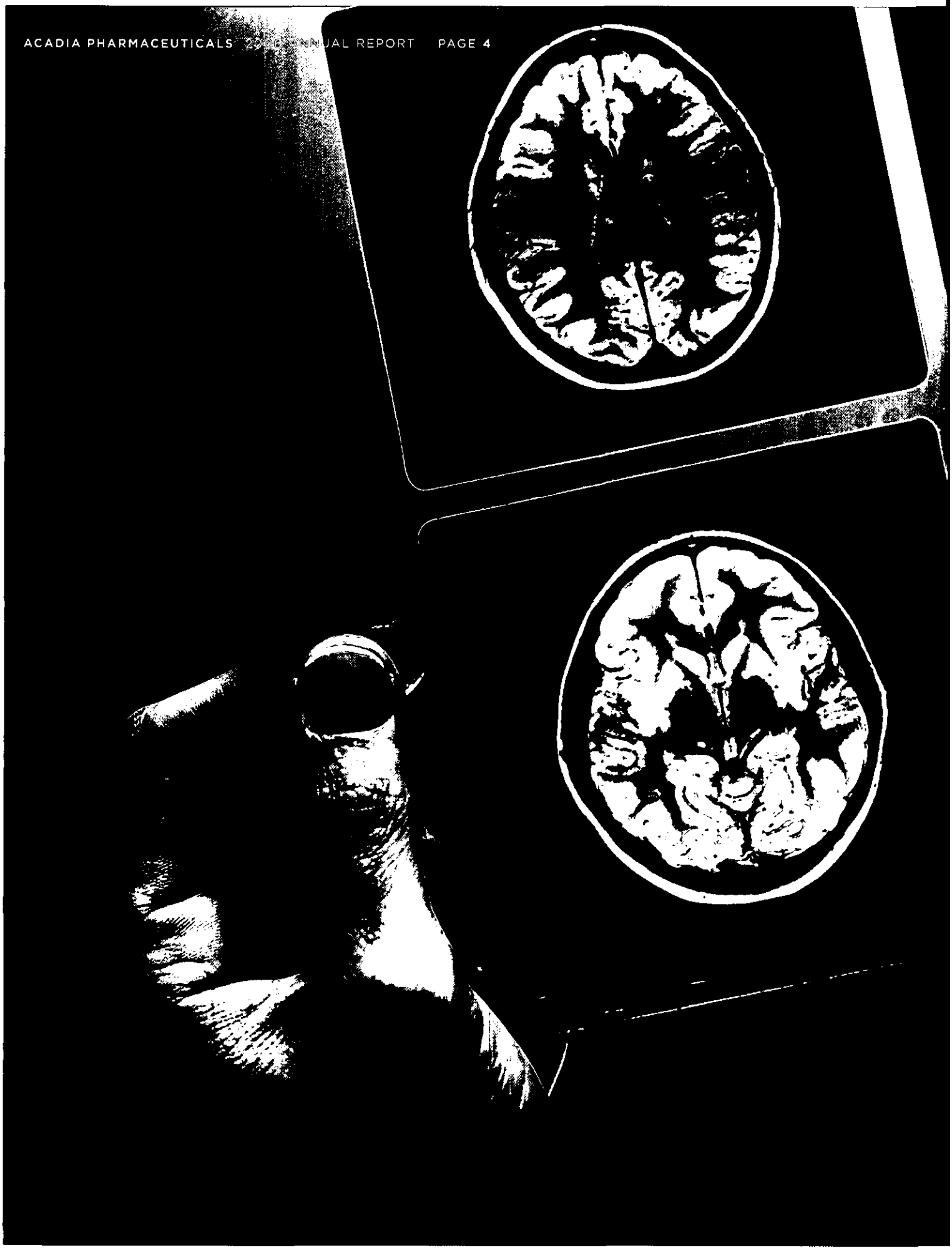


> For most patients with schizophrenia, a normal life remains elusive. The unmet medical need is vast."

Carol A. Tamminga, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry and Vice Chair for Clinical Research,
Chief, Translational Neuroscience Research in Schizophrenia
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center

> > > > NEW TREATMENT PARADIGMS FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA

Patients with schizophrenia generally require a lifetime of treatment and are rarely well enough to maintain a job or lead a normal life. Current drugs used to treat schizophrenia have substantial limitations, and patients frequently stop these medications because of a lack of efficacy or severe side effects. We believe that ACADIA is uniquely positioned to play a leadership role in developing next-generation therapies to treat this devastating mental illness, which strikes 1% of the world's population.

One of our most promising programs employs pimavanserin as a co-therapy for schizophrenia. In March 2007, we announced positive top-line results from our Phase II clinical trial that showed compelling benefits when combining pimavanserin with low-dose risperidone compared to a standard dose of risperidone, a commonly prescribed antipsychotic drug. While achieving comparable antipsychotic efficacy after six weeks of treatment, co-therapy with pimavanserin also provided a significantly faster onset of antipsychotic action and an improved side effect profile, including 50% less weight gain and significantly lower prolactin levels. Weight gain and elevated prolactin levels are debilitating side effects of many existing antipsychotic drugs and may adversely impact patient compliance and health. We see significant value in our pimavanserin co-therapy program and, following our full analysis of the data from the Phase II trial, we intend to explore strategic alliances to optimize the commercial opportunity for pimavanserin co-therapy in schizophrenia.

In our other schizophrenia program, we are developing ACP-104 as a potential breakthrough treatment for schizophrenia. ACP-104 is a stand-alone drug designed to provide an atypical antipsychotic profile with the added benefit of enhanced cognition. Current treatments do not effectively address or may exacerbate cognitive disturbances associated with schizophrenia. In 2006, we announced results from three initial studies, which demonstrated that ACP-104 was well tolerated after repeated dosing of up to 600 mg per day and initial signals of antipsychotic effects were observed within the tolerated dose range of ACP-104. These studies provide a foundation to move forward with a Phase IIb study of ACP-104 in patients with schizophrenia, which we are preparing to initiate in the first half of 2007.

> > > > >

"I am excited about the opportunity to work together with a team of highly experienced professionals committed to taking pimavanserin to regulatory approval for Parkinson's disease psychosis."

Hilde Williams
Pimavanserin PDP Project Leader
and Director, Regulatory Affairs

> > > > BUILDING ACADIA FOR THE FUTURE

Today, we are building ACADIA for the future to advance our drug candidates through late-stage development. To propel even greater clinical success, we added important skill sets to both our development and regulatory organizations in 2006. We plan to continue expanding upon these core competencies in the coming year as our drug candidates advance in clinical development.

Last year we welcomed Roger G. Mills, M.D., an 18-year pharmaceutical industry veteran, as Executive Vice President, Development, and David C. Furlano, Ph.D., who has more than 16 years of regulatory affairs experience, as Vice President, Regulatory Affairs. Both bring far-reaching experience to ACADIA and have helped strengthen our organization by building highly competent and experienced development teams that are enabling the advancement of our clinical programs.

Along with these achievements, we continued to advance our collaborations with both Allergan and Sepracor. In 2006, we extended one of our collaborations with Allergan, which is primarily focused on pain research. In addition, in another one of our collaborations, Allergan continues to make progress in our joint neuropathic pain program, which is in Phase II development.

In 2006, we strengthened our financial position with a public stock offering, raising $59.4 million in net proceeds. We also received a $10 million equity investment from Sepracor, the second from our ongoing collaboration to develop new CNS drug candidates. More recently, we raised $96.1 million in net proceeds from a public stock offering in April 2007. Our strong balance sheet will enable us to continue to advance our promising clinical pipeline.

> > > > >

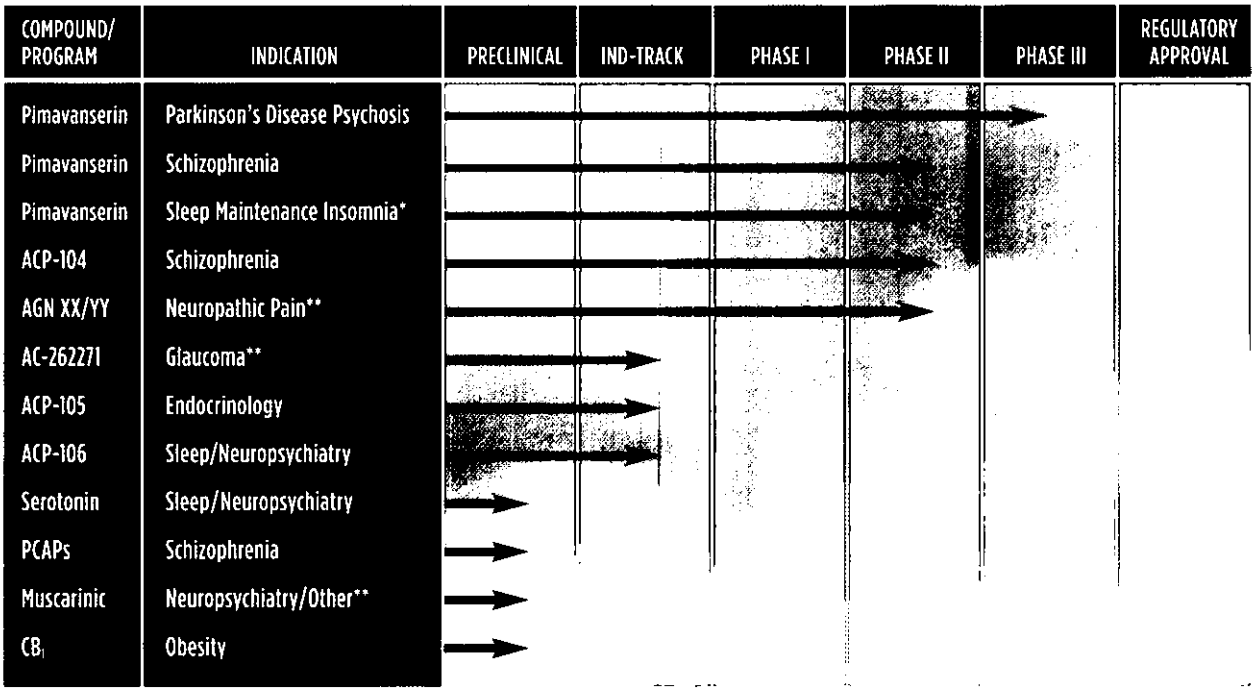
> > > POWERFUL DRUG DISCOVERY ENGINE

ACADIA is pursuing a strategy to invest in our proprietary clinical programs, which we have generated entirely from our own discoveries. In addition to our programs in schizophrenia and PDP, we are developing pimavanserin as a novel treatment for sleep maintenance insomnia. In 2006, we demonstrated in a proof-of-concept sleep study that pimavanserin increased deep, or slow wave, sleep among healthy older adults. Our sleep research complements our programs in schizophrenia and PDP, since neuropsychiatric patients often suffer from sleep disturbances.

Additionally, another important aspect of our strategy is to continue developing our preclinical and discovery programs. In 2006, we nominated ACP-105, a non-steroidal and selective androgen receptor agonist, as a development candidate and advanced our cannabinoid CB_1 receptor program into preclinical status. In early 2007, we nominated ACP-106, a potent and selective 5-HT_{2A} inverse agonist, as a new clinical candidate. Our broad serotonin platform stands out as an especially valuable asset that may enable ACADIA, alone or in collaboration, to address an even broader range of potential therapeutic indications in CNS. Similarly, we have built a strong muscarinic platform, providing additional opportunities for neuropsychiatric and pain indications.

Together with our vast CNS expertise, we believe our powerful discovery engine gives ACADIA a distinct and sustainable advantage in the years to come.

ACADIA PIPELINE



* Proof-of-concept trial completed in healthy older volunteers

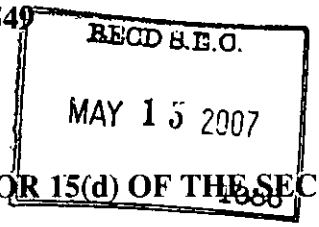
** Partnered Program

> > > >

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS

FORM 10-K AND PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT GRAPH

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



Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-50768

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**06-1376651**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
3911 Sorrento Valley Boulevard San Diego, California	**92121**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (858) 558-2871

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share	**The NASDAQ Global Market**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ☐ No ☒

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2006, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $187 million, based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on June 30, 2006 of $8.44 per share.

As of February 28, 2007, 29,952,227 shares of registrant's common stock, $0.0001 par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by April 30, 2007 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

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PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report and the information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they never materialize or prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although our forward-looking statements reflect the good faith judgment of our management, these statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from results and outcomes discussed in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "believes," "expects," "hopes," "may," "will," "plans," "intends," "estimates," "could," "should," "would," "continue," "seeks," "pro forma," "anticipates," or other similar words (including their use in the negative), or by discussions of future matters such as the development of new drug candidates or products, technology enhancements, possible changes in legislation, and other statements that are not historical. These statements include but are not limited to statements under the captions "Business," "Risk Factors," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" as well as other sections in this report. You should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report could substantially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. If any of these events occurs, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or a part of the value of your shares of our common stock.

The cautionary statements made in this report are intended to be applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they may appear in this report. We urge you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report.

Item 1. *Business.*

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery, development, and commercialization of small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. We currently have five programs in clinical development and several additional programs in preclinical development and discovery stages. In our most advanced proprietary program, we are entering Phase III development with ACP-103 for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis. We also have three proprietary Phase II-stage clinical programs, including ACP-103 as a co-therapy for schizophrenia, ACP-103 for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia, and ACP-104 for the treatment of schizophrenia. We have retained worldwide commercialization rights for all four of these proprietary programs. In addition, we have a neuropathic pain program in Phase II clinical trials in collaboration with Allergan, Inc. All of the drug candidates in our product pipeline emanate from discoveries made using our proprietary drug discovery platform.

Our pipeline addresses diseases that are not well served by currently available therapies and represent large potential commercial opportunities. We believe that our drug candidates offer innovative therapeutic approaches and may provide significant advantages relative to current therapies. Our clinical programs consist of the following:

ACP-103 for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis. Parkinson's disease psychosis is a debilitating psychiatric disorder that occurs in up to 40 percent of patients with Parkinson's disease and is the most common factor leading to nursing home placements of these patients. Currently, there are no therapies approved to treat Parkinson's disease psychosis in the United States. We believe that ACP-103 may effectively treat psychosis in patients with Parkinson's disease without impairing motor function, thereby significantly improving the quality

of life for these patients. We have completed a multi-center Phase II clinical trial in which ACP-103 demonstrated antipsychotic effects, was safe and well tolerated, and did not impair disease-related motor function in patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis. We are preparing to initiate the first pivotal trial in our Phase III program with ACP-103 for Parkinson's disease psychosis during the first half of 2007.

ACP-103 as a co-therapy for schizophrenia. Current drugs used to treat schizophrenia have substantial limitations, including severe side effects and lack of effect on most of the negative symptoms of the disease. We believe that co-therapy with ACP-103 may result in enhanced efficacy and fewer side effects relative to existing treatments, thereby providing an improved therapy for patients with schizophrenia. We have completed two clinical trials that showed that ACP-103 reduced motor disturbances associated with treatment with haloperidol, a typical antipsychotic drug. We have also completed enrollment in a large multi-center Phase II clinical trial designed to evaluate the ability of ACP-103 when used as a co-therapy with each of risperidone, an atypical antipsychotic drug, and haloperidol to provide an improved treatment for patients with schizophrenia. We expect to report top-line results from this trial during March 2007.

ACP-103 for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia. In contrast to most currently available insomnia drugs, ACP-103 provides the opportunity to treat the symptoms of sleep maintenance insomnia without inducing sleep or impairing daytime functioning. If approved as a treatment for sleep maintenance insomnia, ACP-103 is not expected to be designated as a controlled substance, as is the case with most existing sleep agents due to their potential for abuse. We have completed a proof-of-concept clinical study that demonstrated that ACP-103 induced a statistically significant and dose-related increase in deep, or slow wave, sleep in healthy older adults. We are planning to initiate a Phase II clinical trial with ACP-103 in patients with sleep maintenance insomnia during the first half of 2007.

ACP-104 for the treatment of schizophrenia. We believe that ACP-104 represents a new approach to schizophrenia therapy that combines an atypical antipsychotic efficacy profile with the added potential benefit of enhanced cognition. Currently prescribed treatments do not effectively address or may exacerbate cognitive disturbances associated with schizophrenia. We have completed three initial studies in our Phase II clinical program with ACP-104 in patients with schizophrenia. The results of these studies demonstrated that initial signals of antipsychotic effects were observed within the tolerated dose range of ACP-104. We are planning to initiate a multi-center Phase IIb clinical trial with ACP-104 in patients with schizophrenia during the first half of 2007.

Neuropathic pain. We have discovered a new class of compounds in collaboration with Allergan that we believe may represent a significant breakthrough in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Allergan has completed Phase I clinical trials and is currently conducting Phase II clinical trials in this program.

We have built a proprietary drug discovery platform that we use to rapidly discover new compounds that may serve as potential treatments for significant unmet medical needs. Our technology platform encompasses proprietary target-based and chemistry-based technologies that we integrate with our discovery and development capabilities. We believe that the breadth of our discovery and development programs and the rapid pace at which we have discovered drug candidates provide strong validation of our proprietary platform and a basis for expanding our pipeline.

We leverage our proprietary drug discovery platform and expertise through collaborations with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. We have three separate collaborations with Allergan and one with Sepracor Inc. for the discovery and development of small molecule drug candidates.

We have assembled a management team with significant industry experience to lead the discovery, development, and commercialization of our drug candidates. Members of our management team have contributed to the discovery, development, and approval of multiple drug candidates. We complement our management team with a network of scientific and clinical advisors that includes recognized experts in the fields of schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, and other central nervous system disorders.

We were originally incorporated in Vermont in 1993 as Receptor Technologies, Inc. In 1997, we reincorporated in Delaware. "ACADIA" and "R-SAT" are our registered trademarks. Our logos and trademarks are the property of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. All other brand names or trademarks appearing in this report are the property of their respective holders. Use or display by us of other parties' trademarks, trade dress, or products in this report is not intended to, and does not, imply a relationship with, or endorsements or sponsorship of, us by the trademark or trade dress owners.

We maintain a website at *www.acadia-pharm.com*. We make available free of charge on our website our periodic and current reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not part of this report or our other filings with the SEC.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to become a leader in the discovery, development, and commercialization of novel small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders and other areas of unmet medical need. Key elements of our strategy are to:

- ***Develop and commercialize our lead drug candidates.*** We are focused on progressing the development of our most advanced proprietary clinical programs. We are preparing to initiate the first pivotal trial in our Phase III program with ACP-103 for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis during the first half of 2007. We intend to complete development for this program and, if successful, participate in the commercialization of ACP-103 for this indication in the United States. In our other proprietary clinical programs, which address schizophrenia and sleep maintenance insomnia, we intend to complete Phase II clinical trials in each of these programs and, if successful, continue to advance these programs through clinical development and to commercialization through, or in collaboration with, partners.

- ***Selectively establish strategic collaborations to advance and maximize the commercial potential of our pipeline.*** We will continue to pursue strategic collaborations to leverage the development, regulatory, and commercialization expertise of our partners. In therapeutic areas that involve a more extensive development program or require a large sales force, we intend to complete late-stage clinical development and commercialization of our drug candidates through, or in collaboration with, partners. We plan to retain selected commercialization rights to our products where we feel they can be sold by a specialty sales force that calls on a focused group of physicians.

- ***Expand our pipeline of drug candidates for the treatment of central nervous system and related disorders.*** We plan to continue using our proprietary drug discovery platform and expertise to expand our pipeline of drug candidates for the treatment of central nervous system and related disorders. We believe that these disorders represent significant market opportunities. We believe that our diversified pipeline of programs will mitigate the risks inherent in drug discovery and development and increase the likelihood of commercial success.

- ***Maintain our technology leadership position and continue to build our development capabilities.*** We believe we are a leader in small molecule discovery with expertise in the effective integration of molecular biology, ultra-high throughput screening, pharmacology, and chemistry. We intend to continue to maintain and enhance our proprietary discovery technologies and capabilities. We also intend to continue to expand our development capabilities as our drug candidates advance in clinical development.

- ***Leverage our proprietary drug discovery platform outside of our core focus.*** In addition to our focus on central nervous system disorders, we are leveraging our proprietary drug discovery platform to identify novel drug candidates in therapeutic areas outside of our core focus that we may develop in partnerships or independently.

- ***Opportunistically in-license or acquire complementary technologies and drug candidates.*** Although all of the drug candidates currently in our pipeline emanate from discoveries made using our proprietary platform, in the future, we may elect to in-license or acquire complementary technologies or augment our internal pipeline with drug candidates or products.

Our Programs

Our programs include five programs in clinical development, three programs in IND-track development, where we or a collaborator have selected a drug candidate for development and are seeking to complete toxicology and other development testing in preparation for future clinical trials, and four programs in preclinical testing, where we have not yet selected a drug candidate for development. Our programs address diseases that are not well served by currently available therapies and represent large potential commercial market opportunities. We believe that our drug candidates offer innovative therapeutic approaches and may provide significant advantages relative to current therapies. The following table summarizes our programs:

Program	Stage of Development	Commercialization Rights
ACP-103 for Parkinson's disease psychosis	Phase III	ACADIA
ACP-103 as a co-therapy for schizophrenia	Phase II	ACADIA
ACP-103 for sleep maintenance insomnia	Phase II	ACADIA
ACP-104 for schizophrenia	Phase II	ACADIA
AGN-XX and AGN-YY for neuropathic pain	Phase II	Allergan
AC-262271 for glaucoma	IND-track development	Allergan
ACP-105 for endocrine indications	IND-track development	ACADIA
ACP-106 for neuropsychiatry and sleep indications	IND-track development	ACADIA
Serotonin program for neuropsychiatry and sleep indications	Preclinical	ACADIA
Pro-cognitive antipsychotic (PCAP) program for schizophrenia	Preclinical	ACADIA
Muscarinic program for neuropsychiatry and other indications	Preclinical	Sepracor
Cannabinoid CB1 program for obesity	Preclinical	ACADIA

Our Clinical Programs

Parkinson's Disease Psychosis

Disease and Market Overview

Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive, neurological disorder that results from the degeneration of neurons in a region of the brain that controls movement. This degeneration creates a shortage of an important

brain signaling chemical, or neurotransmitter, known as dopamine, rendering patients unable to initiate their movements in a normal manner. Parkinson's disease is characterized by a number of symptoms including tremors, limb stiffness, slowness of movements, and difficulties with posture and balance. The severity of Parkinson's disease symptoms tends to worsen over time.

According to the American Parkinson's Disease Association, over 1.5 million people in the United States suffer from this disease. Parkinson's disease is more prevalent in people over 60 years of age, and the incidence and prevalence of this disease is expected to increase as the average age of the population increases. In 2005, approximately $2.8 billion was spent on drug therapy worldwide to treat Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's disease patients are currently treated with dopamine replacement therapies such as levodopa, commonly referred to as L-dopa, which is metabolized to dopamine, and dopamine agonists, which are molecules that mimic the action of dopamine. These therapies are relatively effective in controlling the symptoms of the disease in most patients and the use of these agents normally is required throughout the course of the disease.

Studies have suggested that up to 40 percent of patients with Parkinson's disease will develop psychotic symptoms, commonly consisting of visual hallucinations and delusions. The development of psychosis in patients with Parkinson's disease often disrupts their ability to perform many of the activities of daily living that keeps them independent and active. As a result, Parkinson's disease psychosis is the most common factor leading to nursing home placements of patients with Parkinson's disease.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, has not approved any therapy for Parkinson's disease psychosis. Physicians may attempt to address Parkinson's disease psychosis initially by decreasing the dose of the dopamine replacement drugs, which are administered to patients to manage the motoric aspects of Parkinson's disease. However, this approach is generally not effective in alleviating psychotic symptoms in most patients and is often associated with the significant worsening of motor function in these patients. There have also been numerous attempts to use existing antipsychotic drugs off-label to treat patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis. Because antipsychotic agents worsen the preexisting brain dopamine deficit, these drugs are generally not well tolerated by patients with Parkinson's disease at doses required to achieve antipsychotic effects.

One antipsychotic drug therapy that has demonstrated efficacy in reducing psychosis in patients with Parkinson's disease without further impairing motor function is low-dose treatment with the generic drug clozapine. Our studies suggest that this unique clinical utility of clozapine arises from its potent blocking of a key serotonin receptor, a protein that responds to the neurotransmitter serotonin, known as the 5-HT2A receptor. The use of low-dose clozapine has been approved in Europe for the treatment of psychotic disorders in Parkinson's disease. However, patients being treated with clozapine require frequent blood monitoring because clozapine is associated with the occurrence of a rare blood disorder leading to the complete loss of blood cells, known as agranulocytosis. Despite substantial limitations, other currently marketed antipsychotic drugs, including Seroquel, are also used off-label for this indication in both the United States and in Europe. Currently, there is a large unmet medical need for new therapies that will effectively treat psychosis in patients with Parkinson's disease without impairing motor function.

ACP-103 for the Treatment of Parkinson's Disease Psychosis

Overview

ACP-103 is a small molecule drug candidate that we discovered and are developing to treat patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis. ACP-103 can be taken orally and is a novel, potent, and selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist, meaning that it blocks the activity of the 5-HT2A receptor. We believe that ACP-103 may effectively treat Parkinson's disease psychosis without impairing motor function, thereby significantly improving the quality of life for patients with Parkinson's disease.

Development Status

We are preparing to initiate the first pivotal trial in our Phase III development program with ACP-103 for Parkinson's disease psychosis during the first half of 2007. We have designed this trial following an end of Phase II meeting, which we held with the FDA in September 2006. We expect to enroll about 240 patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis in this multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase III trial. Patients in the trial will be randomized to three different study arms, which will include two different doses of ACP-103 and one placebo arm. Patients will receive oral doses of either ACP-103 or placebo once daily for six weeks in addition to stable doses of their existing dopamine replacement therapy. The primary endpoint of the trial is antipsychotic efficacy as measured using the Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms, or SAPS. Motoric tolerability will be an important secondary endpoint in the trial and will be measured using the Uniform Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, or UPDRS.

In March 2006, we announced top-line results from a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase II clinical trial designed to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of ACP-103 in 60 patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis. The trial involved once daily oral administration of either ACP-103 or placebo for a 28-day period to patients who also received stable doses of their existing dopamine replacement therapy. The trial met the primary endpoint, which was to demonstrate that administration of ACP-103 did not result in deterioration of the motoric function of these patients as measured by the UPDRS. The trial also evaluated secondary endpoints of antipsychotic efficacy using three different rating scales, and ACP-103 showed antipsychotic effects on two of these rating scales, one of which was SAPS. ACP-103 was safe and well tolerated in the study. In connection with this Phase II trial, we are conducting an open-label extension study, pursuant to which 24 patients with Parkinson's disease psychosis have been treated with ACP-103 for at least one year, eight of whom have been treated for over 18 months.

In June 2004, we reported results from a double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase Ib/IIa clinical trial, which evaluated the safety and tolerability of ACP-103 in 12 patients with Parkinson's disease who also received stable doses of their existing dopamine replacement therapy. ACP-103 was well tolerated and the motor skills of these patients did not deteriorate. Patients who entered this trial with treatment-induced dyskinesias exhibited indications of antidyskinetic activity after ACP-103 administration.

In 2003, we completed two Phase I clinical trials that assessed the safety, tolerability, and blood levels of ACP-103 following oral administration in a total of 57 healthy volunteers. These randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-escalation trials encompassed both single-dose and multiple-dose studies. In both studies, ACP-103 exhibited consistent drug levels in the blood and a long half-life that we believe make our drug candidate ideal for once-daily dosing. ACP-103 was well tolerated at plasma levels of 229 nanograms per milliliter and below with no changes in cardiovascular or neurological function and no serious adverse events at any plasma level of ACP-103. In addition to our Phase I clinical trials of ACP-103, we conducted drug receptor occupancy studies in healthy volunteers using positron emission tomography, or PET, which demonstrated that even low acute oral doses of this drug candidate produce significant occupancy of 5-HT2A receptors in the human brain.

Schizophrenia

Disease and Market Overview

Schizophrenia is a chronic, debilitating mental illness characterized by disturbances in thinking, emotional reaction, and behavior. These disturbances may include positive symptoms, such as hallucinations and delusions, and a range of negative symptoms, including loss of interest, emotional withdrawal, and cognitive disturbances. Schizophrenia is associated with persistent impairment of a patient's social functioning and productivity. It is believed that cognitive disturbances prevent patients with schizophrenia from readjusting to society. As a result, patients with schizophrenia are normally required to be under medical care for their entire lives.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health, or NIMH, approximately one percent of the population develops schizophrenia during their lifetime and more than two million people in the United States suffer from this disease. Worldwide sales of drugs used to treat schizophrenia and other psychoses exceeded $15 billion in 2005. Despite their commercial success, current drugs used to treat schizophrenia have substantial limitations, including severe side effects and lack of effect on most of the negative symptoms of the disease.

The first-generation, or typical, antipsychotics that were introduced in the late-1950s block dopamine receptors. While these drugs are effective against positive symptoms of schizophrenia in many patients, they also induce disabling motor disturbances, including akathisia, an extremely distressful motor disturbance characterized by feelings of inner restlessness and an urge to move. Typical antipsychotics fail to address or worsen most of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia and their use has decreased in the United States and Europe.

Most schizophrenia patients in the United States today are treated with second-generation, or atypical, antipsychotics, which induce fewer motor disturbances than typical antipsychotic agents, but still fail to address most of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia. In particular, currently prescribed treatments do not effectively address or may exacerbate cognitive disturbances associated with schizophrenia. Clozapine, more so than other atypical antipsychotics, appears to have the ability to partially address cognitive disturbances. It is believed that the efficacy of atypical antipsychotics is due to their interactions with dopamine and 5-HT2A receptors. The side effects induced by the atypical agents may include severe obesity, type II diabetes, cardiovascular side effects, and motor disturbances, including akathisia. We believe that these side effects arise either from non-essential receptor interactions that are unrelated to their efficacy or from excessive dopamine blockade.

The limitations of currently available antipsychotics result in poor patient compliance. A study conducted by the NIMH, which was published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* in September 2006, found that 74 percent of patients taking typical or atypical antipsychotics discontinued treatment within 18 months because of side effects or lack of efficacy. We believe there is a large unmet medical need for new therapies that can effectively treat both the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia and induce fewer side effects.

We have two development programs that we believe offer innovative therapeutic solutions to major unmet medical needs in schizophrenia.

ACP-103 as a Co-Therapy for Schizophrenia

Overview

We are developing ACP-103 as a co-therapy to be used together with other antipsychotic drugs to treat schizophrenia. We believe that co-therapy with ACP-103 may result in enhanced efficacy and fewer side effects relative to existing treatments, thereby providing an improved therapy for patients with schizophrenia and related psychiatric disorders. ACP-103 can be taken orally and is a novel, potent, and selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist. By identifying and correlating the biological target interactions of marketed antipsychotic drugs with their clinical actions, we have identified inverse agonism at 5-HT2A receptors as essential to the improved clinical profile of atypical antipsychotic drugs. By adding ACP-103 to existing treatment regimens, we believe that the optimal combination of 5-HT2A inverse agonism and dopamine receptor blockade can be achieved with a range of both atypical and typical antipsychotic drugs.

Development Status

We have completed enrollment in a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase II clinical trial designed to evaluate the ability of ACP-103 when used as a co-therapy with other antipsychotic drugs to provide an improved treatment for patients with schizophrenia. This trial is exploring the ability of ACP-103 when used together with low doses of each of risperidone, an atypical antipsychotic drug, and haloperidol, a typical

antipsychotic drug, to treat patients with schizophrenia. We enrolled a total of 423 patients with schizophrenia, who were randomized to five different study arms. These study arms included: ACP-103 plus low-dose risperidone; ACP-103 plus low-dose haloperidol; low-dose risperidone plus placebo; low-dose haloperidol plus placebo; and high-dose risperidone plus placebo. The primary endpoint of the trial is antipsychotic efficacy as measured using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, referred to as PANSS, an industry standard rating scale commonly used in schizophrenia trials. We expect to report top-line results from this trial during March 2007.

In December 2005, we reported top-line results of a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase II clinical trial designed to evaluate the ability of ACP-103 to treat haloperidol-induced akathisia in patients with schizophrenia. Results from this clinical study were based on 30 patients who completed the study protocol. Fourteen of these 30 patients received once-daily oral administration of ACP-103 and 16 were administered placebo over a five-day period. Subjects were also maintained on their pre-study dose of haloperidol during the course of the study. Patients were evaluated using the Barnes Akathisia Scale, or BAS, a four-item rating scale. Overall, the results of the study indicated that ACP-103 reduced akathisia. There were no statistically significant differences on day five between ACP-103-treated and placebo-treated subjects for BAS Item 4, global clinical assessment of akathisia, a priori defined as the primary outcome measure of the study, due to a large placebo response. However, ACP-103 significantly reduced BAS Item 1 on day five, and there were statistically significant improvements or statistical trends on day three for each of Items 1, 2, and 3, and the BAS total, Items 1-4. ACP-103 was safe and well tolerated and no serious adverse events were reported in the study.

In September 2004, we reported results of a clinical study designed to assess the ability of ACP-103 to reduce side effects associated with drug treatment with haloperidol. This double-blind, placebo-controlled study involved 18 healthy volunteers. All subjects were administered a single dose of haloperidol and the majority of these subjects developed measurable akathisia. In addition, the haloperidol treatment induced approximately a three-fold increase in prolactin secretion. This condition of elevated prolactin secretion may adversely affect menstrual and sexual function and bone formation. The results of the study indicated that a single dose of ACP-103 reduced akathisia symptoms in most subjects. In addition, ACP-103 reduced haloperidol-induced increases in prolactin secretion by 33 percent.

ACP-104 as a Treatment for Schizophrenia Providing Potential Cognitive Benefits

Overview

ACP-104 is a small molecule drug candidate that we are developing as a stand-alone treatment for patients with schizophrenia. We believe that ACP-104 may provide an effective antipsychotic therapy with the added advantage of improving cognitive function in patients with schizophrenia. It is known that large amounts of ACP-104, or N-desmethylclozapine, are formed in the body after administration of clozapine. That is, clozapine is metabolized to ACP-104. We discovered that ACP-104 has a unique ability to stimulate m1 muscarinic receptors, which are widely known to play an important role in cognition. Since clozapine itself blocks the m1 muscarinic receptor, patients need to extensively metabolize clozapine into ACP-104 to stimulate this receptor and thereby overcome the blocking action of clozapine. Administration of ACP-104 rather than clozapine will avoid the variability of this metabolic process and the competing action of clozapine. Like clozapine, ACP-104 also interacts with 5-HT2A and dopamine receptors. Our research indicates that ACP-104 is a partial agonist that causes weak activation of dopamine D2 and D3 receptors, whereas clozapine and most other antipsychotic drugs block these dopamine receptors. These partial agonist properties of ACP-104 may lead to less motoric side effects than seen with most other antipsychotic drugs. We believe that ACP-104 represents a new approach to schizophrenia therapy that combines an atypical antipsychotic efficacy profile with the added potential benefit of enhanced cognition.

Development Status

We are planning to initiate a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase IIb clinical trial with ACP-104 in patients with schizophrenia during the first half of 2007. We anticipate that patients in this trial will be randomized to three different study arms, which will include two different doses of ACP-104 and one placebo arm. Patients will receive oral doses of either ACP-104 or placebo once daily for six weeks. The primary endpoint of the trial will be antipsychotic efficacy as measured using PANSS.

In July 2006, we reported top-line results from three initial studies of ACP-104 in patients with schizophrenia. The first clinical trial was a double-blind, placebo-controlled, single ascending-dose study designed primarily to evaluate the safety, tolerability and blood levels of ACP-104 in patients. The second clinical trial was a 14-day, steady-state, double-blind, placebo-controlled multiple ascending-dose study designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability and blood levels of ACP-104, as well as to provide preliminary indications of antipsychotic efficacy. The third study was an open label single-dose PET study designed to determine the relationship between brain receptor occupancy and plasma levels of ACP-104. The three studies enrolled an aggregate of 74 patients with schizophrenia. The results of these studies demonstrated that ACP-104 was well tolerated after repeated dosing of up to 600 mg per day, and that initial signals of antipsychotic effects, as indicated by clinically meaningful reductions in PANSS scores, were observed within the tolerated dose range of ACP-104. In addition, the analysis of plasma levels of ACP-104 and brain receptor occupancies indicated good penetration of ACP-104 into the brain.

We have also analyzed data on clozapine and ACP-104 plasma levels relative to clinical response from two clinical trials that included 92 patients with schizophrenia treated with clozapine for up to six months. We demonstrated in this analysis that the plasma drug ratio of ACP-104 to clozapine positively predicts improvement in cognitive functioning and quality-of-life parameters in these patients. This analysis indicated that a higher ratio of ACP-104 relative to clozapine resulted in a better response by these patients in a wide range of standard cognitive functioning and quality of life clinical measures. The results of this analysis and our preclinical tests suggest that due to its ability to stimulate m1 muscarinic receptors, ACP-104 is responsible for the cognitive benefits of clozapine.

Sleep Maintenance Insomnia

Disease and Market Overview

Chronic insomnia, a sleep disorder lasting a month or more, is estimated to affect about 10 percent of the U.S. adult population. A significant portion of insomnia patients complain of frequent awakenings during the night and difficulty returning to sleep, which may be referred to as sleep maintenance insomnia. Patients with sleep maintenance insomnia may experience a number of problems, including a lack of energy, difficulty concentrating, irritability, and impairment of daytime functioning. The prevalence of sleep disorders appears to increase with advancing age. In particular, slow wave sleep, which is the deepest and most restorative sleep, normally decreases with age, and this may contribute to an increase in sleep maintenance insomnia. There is also an increased incidence of sleep maintenance insomnia in patients with medical, neurological and psychiatric disorders.

Worldwide sales of drugs used to treat insomnia were estimated at approximately $3.7 billion in 2005. Most of the currently marketed therapies for insomnia are sedatives that are designed primarily to address sleep onset and have limitations in treating the symptoms of sleep maintenance insomnia. Most of these therapies work by interacting with gamma-aminobutyric acid, or GABA, receptors in the brain and may be associated with side effects including the risk of developing tolerance to the drug and the potential for causing lethargy upon awakening, referred to as a hangover effect. In addition, drugs that work by activating the GABA receptors are designated by the Drug Enforcement Administration as controlled substances due to their potential for abuse. We believe that there is a large unmet medical need for new therapies that can treat the symptoms of sleep maintenance insomnia without impairing daytime functioning.

ACP-103 for Sleep Maintenance Insomnia

Overview

We are developing ACP-103 as a novel treatment for sleep maintenance insomnia. ACP-103 can be taken orally and is a novel, potent, and selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist. In contrast to most currently available insomnia drugs, ACP-103 provides the opportunity to treat the symptoms of sleep maintenance insomnia without inducing sleep or impairing daytime functioning. If approved as a treatment for sleep maintenance insomnia, ACP-103 is not expected to be designated as a controlled substance, as is the case with most existing sleep agents due to their potential for abuse. We believe that ACP-103 and other 5-HT2A inverse agonists generated in our serotonin program may provide sleep maintenance insomnia patients with a novel type of sleep therapy without the limitations of most of the current sleep-inducing agents.

Development Status

We are planning to initiate a Phase II clinical trial with ACP-103 in patients with sleep maintenance insomnia during the first half of 2007. In April 2006, we announced positive top-line results from a proof-of-concept clinical study designed to assess the effect of ACP-103 on slow wave sleep in 45 healthy volunteers ranging in age from 40 to 64. Subjects in the study were randomized to one of five study arms, which included four different doses of ACP-103 and a placebo arm. The results of the study demonstrated that ACP-103 induced a statistically significant increase in slow wave sleep that was dose-related. In addition, ACP-103 had a positive impact on measures for sleep maintenance, including decreases in the number of awakenings after sleep onset and in the time awake after sleep onset, referred to as WASO. ACP-103 also did not alter latency to sleep onset and did not impair daytime functioning. ACP-103 was safe and well tolerated in the study.

Neuropathic Pain

Disease and Market Overview

Neuropathic pain is a common form of pain that is thought to involve an alteration in nervous system function or a reorganization of nervous system structure. Neuropathic pain can be associated with nerve damage caused by trauma, diseases such as diabetes, shingles, irritable bowel syndrome, late-stage cancer or the toxic effects of chemotherapy. In many patients, damage to sensory nerves is accompanied by varying degrees of pain. The experience can range from mildly increased sensitivity to touch or temperature to excruciating pain. This kind of pain is extremely difficult to manage clinically because it fails to respond to most medications currently used to treat other forms of pain. According to Pharmaprojects, a healthcare publication, each year approximately 26 million people worldwide suffer from some form of neuropathic pain.

Drugs such as opioid painkillers and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents that are effective in treating inflammatory and acute pain usually are not effective in treating neuropathic pain. Opioid painkillers also have significant adverse side effects that limit their usefulness, including respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, sedation, mental clouding, constipation, urinary retention, and severe itching. In addition, prolonged chronic use of opioid painkillers can lead to the need for increasing dosage and potentially to addiction. Neurontin, previously the market leading treatment for neuropathic pain with sales of $2.7 billion in 2004, is now generic. Currently, the leading drugs approved for neuropathic pain indications include Lyrica, the successor to Neurontin, and Cymbalta. Lyrica had worldwide sales of $291 million in 2005. Cymbalta, indicated for treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain as well as treatment of major depressive disorder, had worldwide sales of $680 million in 2005. We believe that there is a large unmet medical need for new therapies with improved efficacy and side effect profiles.

Our Drug Candidates for Neuropathic Pain

In collaboration with Allergan, we have discovered and are developing a new class of small molecule drug candidates that we believe provide the potential for a significant breakthrough in the treatment of neuropathic

pain. Using our proprietary drug discovery platform, we identified a previously unappreciated target for neuropathic pain, which is an alpha adrenergic receptor. We have discovered and are developing orally active, small molecule drug candidates that selectively activate this target. Our novel alpha adrenergic agonists provide highly effective pain relief in a wide range of preclinical models, without the side effects of current pain therapies, including sedation and cardiovascular and respiratory effects. Allergan has demonstrated that these drug candidates are highly potent and efficacious when administered orally in relevant animal models and are more efficacious than Neurontin in preclinical models at approximately 300-fold lower doses.

Allergan has completed Phase I clinical trials for two orally active, small molecule drug candidates and is currently conducting Phase II clinical trials in this program.

Our IND-Track Development and Preclinical Programs

In addition to our clinical programs, we have three programs in IND-track development, where we or a collaborator have selected a drug candidate for development and are seeking to complete toxicology and other development testing in preparation for future clinical trials. We also have four programs that are in preclinical testing where we have not yet selected a drug candidate for development. The following summarizes our IND-track development and preclinical programs.

AC-262271 for Treatment of Glaucoma

We have discovered and, in collaboration with Allergan, are developing AC-262271, a small molecule drug candidate for the treatment of glaucoma. Glaucoma is an eye disease that, if left untreated, can lead to degeneration of the optic nerve and blindness. Glaucoma is a leading cause of blindness in the United States. A prevalent symptom of glaucoma is increased fluid pressure within the eye, or intraocular pressure. Currently, physicians treat glaucoma with multiple classes of therapeutics to optimize therapy and minimize side effects.

Using our proprietary drug discovery platform, we identified a subtype of the muscarinic receptors that controls intraocular pressure and discovered lead compounds that selectively activate this target. In a primate model of glaucoma, AC-262271 demonstrated efficacy and a long duration of action. Preclinical data for AC-262271 suggests that this drug candidate has the potential to be a promising new therapy for glaucoma. Allergan is currently conducting studies with AC-262271 in preparation for possible clinical trials.

ACP-105 for Treatment of Endocrine Indications

We have discovered and are developing ACP-105, a non-steroidal and selective androgen receptor agonist. ACP-105 is part of a class of molecules referred to as selective androgen receptor modulators, or SARMs. SARMs may advance the standard of treatment for a variety of disorders including muscle-wasting conditions and osteoporosis, with fewer side effects as compared to current treatments based on testosterone replacement. ACP-105 has exhibited promising pharmacological properties and a favorable safety profile in preclinical testing. In addition, ACP-105 has reversed endocrine and bone-related markers of testosterone deficiency in preclinical animal testing. Unlike testosterone, ACP-105 had little effect on the prostate, thereby demonstrating tissue specificity in its actions. We have initiated development of ACP-105 and we intend to seek a partner to advance the further development of this program.

ACP-106 for Neuropsychiatry and Sleep Indications and Our Serotonin Preclinical Program

We have used our serotonin program to generate new drug candidates to treat neuropsychiatric and related central nervous system disturbances as well as sleep maintenance insomnia. We discovered ACP-103, a potent and selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist, in this program. In addition to ACP-103, we have discovered a large number of compounds having diverse pharmacological, chemical and pharmaceutical properties that interact selectively with the 5-HT2A receptor. These novel 5-HT2A inverse agonists may serve as back-up or follow-on molecules for ACP-103.

We have recently nominated ACP-106, a potent and selective 5-HT2A inverse agonist, as a clinical candidate. ACP-106 belongs to a class of molecules that is structurally different than ACP-103. We have initiated development of ACP-106 and intend to complete toxicology and other testing in preparation for potential clinical trials. We believe that ACP-106 and other compounds in our serotonin preclinical program provide us with a strong foundation, which expands our base of available assets for potential partnering, and may enable us to more broadly pursue a range of potential therapeutic indications suitable with this mechanism of action, including Parkinson's disease psychosis, schizophrenia, sleep maintenance insomnia and other central nervous system disturbances.

PCAP Preclinical Program

We have discovered a series of novel lead compounds that provide the potential for a new class of pro-cognitive antipsychotic drugs. These compounds differ structurally from ACP-104, but like ACP-104, they combine muscarinic m1 agonism with actions on both dopamine and serotonin receptors. These novel compounds demonstrate robust effects in animal models of psychosis and pro-cognitive effects in preclinical models of cognition. We are currently in late stages of lead optimization in this program and are seeking to identify a clinical candidate for further development.

Muscarinic Preclinical Program

Our muscarinic program is designed to deliver new drug candidates to treat psychosis, cognitive disturbances in patients with schizophrenia and dementia, neuropathic pain, and other indications. We have identified novel sites for muscarinic receptor/drug interactions that yield selective muscarinic agonists. Such compounds have not shown the side effects typical of non-selective muscarinic agents, but show robust effects in animal models of psychosis, cognition, and neuropathic pain. The promising preclinical profile of our selective muscarinic compounds suggests significant therapeutic potential.

In January 2005, we formed a collaboration with Sepracor that is focused on further developing drug candidates resulting from our muscarinic program. This program includes our muscarinic agonists that selectively target the m1 muscarinic receptor and may represent a novel approach to the treatment of cognition in patients with schizophrenia. We have discovered over 300 potent muscarinic agonists that selectively target the m1 muscarinic receptor. These muscarinic agonist compounds inhibit behaviors associated with psychotic states and enhance cognitive function in preclinical models. We have also identified the muscarinic receptor subtype that we believe alleviates neuropathic pain.

Cannabinoid CB1 Preclinical Program

We have discovered structurally novel lead compounds that potently and selectively block the cannabinoid CB1 receptor. The CB1 receptor is predominantly expressed in the central nervous system and has a key role in regulating appetite and other reward-based behaviors. Blockade of CB1 receptors may lead to novel treatments for obesity and substance abuse. CB1 receptor antagonists may also be useful in the treatment of disorders associated with cognitive deficits. We are currently conducting lead optimization with proprietary compounds that are potent and selective for the CB1 receptor, are active following oral dosing in preclinical animal models, and are well tolerated at high doses.

Our Drug Discovery Platform and Capabilities

Overview

We have established drug discovery and technical expertise in the areas of molecular biology, ultra-high throughput screening, molecular and behavioral pharmacology, and combinatorial, medicinal and analytical chemistry. We have integrated our discovery and development capabilities with our proprietary technologies in a

seamless fashion. In addition, we collaborate with world-renowned scientists, clinicians, and academic institutions. We believe that our expertise combined with our proprietary drug discovery platform has allowed us to discover drug candidates more efficiently than traditional approaches.

All of our drug candidates that are currently in clinical trials and earlier stages of discovery and development emanate from discoveries made using our proprietary drug discovery platform. We have demonstrated that our platform can be used to rapidly identify drug-like, small molecule chemistries for a wide range of drug targets. We believe that the breadth of our discovery and development programs and the rapid pace at which we have discovered drug candidates provide strong validation of our proprietary platform and a basis for expanding our pipeline.

Our Drug Discovery Approach

Our drug discovery approach is designed to introduce chemistry at an early stage in the drug discovery process and enable selection of the most attractive, drug-like chemistries for desired targets that we validate with past clinical experience. A key to our discovery approach is our comprehensive set of proprietary functional test systems, or assays, that we are developing for members of three important gene families, G-protein coupled receptors, or GPCRs, nuclear receptors, or NRs, and tyrosine kinase linked receptors, or RTKs. We believe that these gene families represent the most relevant and feasible targets for small molecule drug discovery. We use our proprietary assays to validate drug targets and to discover novel small molecule drug candidates that are specific for these targets using two complementary approaches.

Our first approach is to validate potential drug targets. We profile our collection of reference drugs, primarily consisting of currently and formerly marketed central nervous system drugs, over a range of targets in our functional assays to link clinical and physiological effects of drugs with specific drug targets. Using our reference-drug approach, we are able to identify key drug targets that are validated with past clinical experience as well as the targets that we believe are responsible for various side effects of these drugs. Our discoveries of ACP-103 and ACP-104 resulted from the successful application of our reference-drug approach.

Our second approach is to broadly screen large numbers of targets for the most attractive small molecule chemistries. These chemistries may be prioritized and used as starting points for our drug discovery programs. Using this approach, we discovered that one of our target-specific chemistries demonstrated activity in preclinical models of neuropathic pain, providing the starting point for our collaborative neuropathic pain clinical program. Similarly, one of our selective muscarinic agonists was active in a glaucoma model without showing classical side effects, providing the starting point for our collaborative glaucoma development program.

Key Components of Our Drug Discovery Platform

Key components of our drug discovery platform are discussed below:

Our Target-Based Discovery Technologies

Overview

The human genome project has provided information about the genetic structure of essentially all of the potential drug targets in the human genome. This knowledge, when combined with our proprietary technologies, allows for the efficient testing of the effects of chemical compounds on a wide range of potential drug targets. Within the human genome there are families of genes that include the most frequent targets of drugs. We focus our drug discovery efforts on those families of targets that are most likely to be affected by small molecule drugs.

R-SAT and Other Functional Assay Technologies

Our proprietary receptor selection and amplification technology, which we refer to as R-SAT, is a valuable component of our drug discovery platform. R-SAT is a cell-based assay system where genes are transferred to cultured cells. The functional activity of the gene products, or potential drug targets, are then evaluated through signal transduction pathways that lead to cellular growth. The growth signals are reported using marker gene technologies. Thus, effects of drugs on potential drug targets can be efficiently detected as changes in color or fluorescence. R-SAT enables the efficient screening of large compound libraries for identification of new chemistries at given targets, as well as detailed pharmacological testing of compounds at a wide range of targets. In addition to R-SAT, we have developed other proprietary tools that evaluate compound interaction with these targets. One of these technologies measures the physical interaction of GPCRs and RTKs with signaling proteins.

Proprietary Receptor Assay Platforms

Our scientists have cloned the genes for the majority of the targets in the G-protein coupled receptor, nuclear receptor and tyrosine kinsase gene families. These represent some of the largest families of genes targeted by known drugs. Our R-SAT assay system has enabled the building of functional assays for a large number of these genes yielding assay platforms, which we refer to as GPCR-SAT, NR-SAT and RTK-SAT. We also have developed assays for several additional targets in other relevant gene families.

Our Chemistry-Based Discovery Technologies

Our drug discovery approach aims to identify small molecules that can serve as chemical starting points, or leads, for optimization efforts providing novel, potent and selective drug candidates for targets that are most likely to be affected by small molecule drugs. To enable our screening operation to identify high quality leads, we have assembled a large proprietary chemical library of diverse compounds. This diverse compound library consists of about 800,000 small organic molecules. We have also developed proprietary synthetic methods for library construction and lead optimization. In addition, our reference drug library provides us with the opportunity to validate targets and is another key component of our drug discovery platform. This reference drug library includes a wide range of the known central nervous system active drugs.

Drug Discovery Opportunities

Our proprietary drug discovery platform has generated a wide range of novel chemistries that we believe will continue to provide us with starting points for additional programs. Using these target-specific chemistries, we have established a portfolio of proprietary drug discovery assets and projects in multiple therapeutic areas. In each of these areas, we have identified novel chemistries for different drug targets that we believe play an important role in these major diseases. Our discovery projects aim to answer specific scientific questions using relatively limited synthetic chemistry and biological efforts. When all key criteria have been fulfilled, these earlier-stage discovery projects may be advanced into preclinical programs.

Collaboration Agreements

We have established three separate collaboration agreements with Allergan, a collaboration agreement with Sepracor, a development agreement with the Stanley Medical Research Institute, and a technology license agreement with Aventis to leverage our drug discovery platform and related assets and to commercialize selected drug candidates. Our collaborations have included upfront payments at initiation of the collaboration, which may be in the form of an equity investment, research support during the term, milestone payments upon successful completion of specified development objectives, and royalties based upon sales, if any, of drugs developed under the collaboration. Our current agreements are as follows:

Sepracor

In January 2005, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Sepracor for the development of new drug candidates targeted toward the treatment of central nervous system disorders. Under the agreement, the parties are investigating potential clinical candidates resulting from our muscarinic preclinical program. In connection with the collaboration, Sepracor has purchased 1,890,422 shares of our common stock for an aggregate of $20 million in two $10 million tranches. On January 13, 2005, Sepracor purchased 1,077,029 shares of our common stock at a price per share of approximately $9.28, which represented a 40 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average closing price. On January 13, 2006, Sepracor purchased an additional 813,393 shares of our common stock at a price per share of approximately $12.29, which represented a 25 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average closing price on the one-year anniversary of the agreement. Under the collaboration, we are also entitled to receive research funding over a three-year term and, if certain conditions are met, we are eligible to receive milestone payments as well as applicable royalties on worldwide product sales, if any. As of December 31, 2006, we had received $4.6 million in funding pursuant to this agreement. Assuming the successful development of a single product in the muscarinic program, we may receive up to $40 million in aggregate payments, plus applicable royalties.

The general terms of this agreement continue until the later of the expiration of the last to expire patent covering a drug candidate licensed under the collaboration and the earlier of the date a generic version of the product is launched or a specified number of years from the date of the first commercial sale of the product. In addition, this agreement may terminate at the end of the research term.

Allergan

In March 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan to discover, develop, and commercialize new therapeutics for ophthalmic and other indications. The agreement originally provided for a three-year research term ending in late-March 2006, which was extended by the parties for two additional years through March 2008. During the extended research term, the parties will focus joint research efforts in the area of pain. As of December 31, 2006, we had received an aggregate of $13.2 million under the agreement, consisting of an upfront payment, and research funding and related fees. While we will receive additional research funding during the extended research term, we currently anticipate lower revenues and related research activities under this collaboration during the extension. During the extended research term, Allergan could exclusively license chemistry and related assets for up to three drug targets for development and commercialization. If we grant Allergan such an exclusive license, we would be eligible to receive license fees and milestone payments upon the successful achievement of agreed upon clinical and regulatory objectives. Allergan would retain the commercialization rights to the drug candidates in the target areas they exclusively license from us, and we would be eligible to receive royalties on future product sales, if any, worldwide. Assuming the license and successful development of a product for each of the three target areas, we could receive up to approximately $47.5 million in aggregate license fees and milestone payments under the agreement, excluding product royalties.

In July 1999, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan to discover, develop and commercialize selective muscarinic drugs for the treatment of glaucoma based on our compounds. Under this agreement, we provided our chemistry and discovery expertise to enable Allergan to select a compound for development. We granted Allergan exclusive worldwide rights to commercialize products based on this compound for the treatment of ocular disease. As of December 31, 2006, we had received an aggregate of $8.8 million in payments under the agreement, consisting of upfront fees, research funding and milestone payments. We are eligible to receive additional milestone payments of up to approximately $15 million, and would receive royalties on future product sales worldwide, if any. Allergan may terminate this agreement upon 90 days' notice. However, if terminated, Allergan's rights to the selected compound would revert to us.

In September 1997, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan focused primarily on the discovery and development of new therapeutics for neuropathic pain and ophthalmic indications. This agreement

was amended in conjunction with the execution and subsequent amendment of the March 2003 collaboration agreement, and provides for the continued development of drug candidates for one target area. We are restricted from conducting competing research in that target area. Pursuant to the agreement, we granted Allergan exclusive worldwide rights to commercialize products resulting from the collaboration. In exchange, we had received an aggregate of $10.5 million in research funding and milestone payments through December 31, 2006. We are eligible to receive additional milestone payments of up to $10.0 million as well as royalties on future worldwide sales of products, if any, resulting from this collaboration. In connection with the execution of the collaboration agreement in 1997, Allergan made a $6.0 million equity investment in us.

The general terms of our collaboration agreements with Allergan continue until the later of the expiration of the last to expire patent covering a drug candidate licensed under the collaboration and at least 10 years from the date of first commercial sale of a drug candidate. In addition, each of our Allergan collaboration agreements includes a research term that is shorter but may be renewed by the parties.

The Stanley Medical Research Institute

In May 2004, we entered into a development agreement with The Stanley Medical Research Institute, or SMRI, a leading nonprofit organization that supports research on the treatment of schizophrenia. The development term is for three years and may be extended for additional consecutive one-year periods by written agreement of the parties. As of December 31, 2006, we had received $5 million of funding under the agreement to support the development of ACP-104. Assuming the successful development and commercialization of ACP-104, we are required to pay to SMRI royalties on product sales of ACP-104 up to a specified level. SMRI may terminate this agreement in selected instances, including if we enter into a strategic alliance covering ACP-104 or do not reasonably progress its development. In connection with this agreement, we also issued a $1 million convertible promissory note to SMRI. Upon the closing of our initial public offering on June 2, 2004, the principal and accrued interest under this note automatically converted into 143,914 shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to the initial public offering price of $7.00 per share.

Aventis

In July 2002, we entered into an agreement with Aventis under which we have licensed a portion of our technology for their use in a specified area that we are not pursuing presently.

Intellectual Property

We currently hold 12 issued U.S. patents and 72 issued foreign patents. All of these patents originated from us. In addition, we have 93 provisional and utility U.S. patent applications and 265 foreign patent applications.

Patents or other proprietary rights are an essential element of our business. Our strategy is to file patent applications in the United States and any other country that represents an important potential commercial market to us. In addition, we seek to protect our technology, inventions and improvements to inventions that are important to the development of our business. Our patent applications claim proprietary technology, including methods of screening and chemical synthetic methods, novel drug targets and novel compounds identified using our technology.

We also rely upon trade secret rights to protect other technologies that may be used to discover and validate targets and that may be used to identify and develop novel drugs. We protect our trade secrets in part through confidentiality and proprietary information agreements. We have entered into a license agreement, dated as of November 30, 2006, for certain intellectual property rights from the Ipsen Group in order to expand and strengthen the intellectual property portfolio for our serotonin platform. We are a party to various other license agreements that give us rights to use certain technologies in our research and development.

ACP-103

Two U.S. patents have been issued to us that provide generic coverage for ACP-103. Similar claims have also been allowed in our patent applications for ACP-103 in South Africa, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand. We continue to prosecute patent applications directed to ACP-103 and to methods of treating various diseases using ACP-103, either alone or in combination with other agents, worldwide.

ACP-104

ACP-104 is formed in the body from clozapine and its structure was known prior to our filing of patent applications relating to its use to treat certain conditions. Accordingly, we will not be able to obtain composition of matter patents directed to the form of ACP-104 known prior to the filing of our patent applications. We have filed patent applications with claims that are directed to the use of ACP-104 as a treatment for neuropsychiatric diseases, either alone or in combination with various other agents. In addition, we have filed patent applications directed to methods of synthesis of ACP-104 and various crystalline polymorphs thereof. We are aware of an issued patent, not owned by us, that claims the use of ACP-104 for treatment of analgesia.

Our Drug Discovery Platform

Our core R-SAT technology is protected by three issued U.S. patents and 20 foreign patents.

Other Drug Candidates

We have four issued U.S. patents with claims for compounds that affect muscarinic receptor activity and we continue to pursue patent applications in this area in other countries.

Competition

We face, and will continue to face, intense competition from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as numerous academic and research institutions and governmental agencies, both in the United States and abroad. We compete or will compete, as applicable, with existing and new products being developed by our competitors. Some of these competitors are pursuing the development of pharmaceuticals that target the same diseases and conditions that our research and development programs target. In each of our clinical programs, we intend to complete clinical trials designed to evaluate the potential advantages of our drug candidates as compared to the current standard of care.

Even if we and our collaborators are successful in developing our drug candidates, the resulting products would compete with a variety of established drugs in the areas of Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, sleep maintenance insomnia, neuropathic pain, and glaucoma. For example, our potential product for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis will compete with off-label use of antipsychotic drugs, including Seroquel, marketed by Astra-Zeneca, and clozapine, a generic drug.

Our potential products for the treatment of schizophrenia would compete with Zyprexa, marketed by Eli Lilly, Risperdal, marketed by Johnson & Johnson, Abilify, marketed jointly by Bristol-Myers Squibb and Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Seroquel, and clozapine. Zyprexa is the market leader with worldwide sales of $4.2 billion in 2005. While proven effective in schizophrenia and bipolar mania, it produces a variety of adverse events including weight gain, orthostatic hypertension, and other side effects.

Our potential products for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia would compete with Ambien and Ambien CR, marketed by Sanofi-Aventis, Lunesta, marketed by Sepracor, Sonata, marketed by King Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Rozerem, marketed by Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America, Inc., and various benzodiazepines. Ambien is the current market leader with worldwide sales of approximately $2.0 billion in 2005.

Our potential products for the treatment of neuropathic pain would compete with Neurontin and Lyrica, each marketed by Pfizer, and Cymbalta, marketed by Eli Lilly, as well as with a variety of generic or proprietary opioids. In 2003, Neurontin was the first product to be approved by the FDA for the treatment of neuropathic pain. Neurontin, previously the market leading treatment for neuropathic pain with sales of $2.7 billion in 2004, is now generic. Neurontin is only partially effective and is associated with a range of central nervous system related side effects. Currently, the leading drugs approved for neuropathic pain indications include Lyrica, the successor to Neurontin, and Cymbalta. Lyrica had worldwide sales of $291 million in 2005. Cymbalta, indicated for treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain as well as treatment of major depressive disorder, had worldwide sales of $680 million in 2005.

Our potential products for the treatment of glaucoma would compete with Xalatan, marketed by Pfizer, and Lumigan and Alphagan, marketed by Allergan. Xalatan is the leading drug for glaucoma treatment and had worldwide sales in excess of $1 billion in 2004. It is an effective anti-glaucoma agent but frequently causes an increased pigmentation of the iris that may lead to a change of iris color. Other side effects of Xalatan include blurred vision and burning and stinging sensations in the eye.

In addition, the companies described above and other competitors may have a variety of drugs in development or awaiting FDA approval that could reach the market and become established before we have a product to sell. Our competitors may also develop alternative therapies that could further limit the market for any drugs that we may develop. Some of our competitors are using functional genomics technologies or other methods to identify and validate drug targets and to discover novel small molecule drugs. Many of our competitors and their collaborators have significantly greater experience than we do in the following:

- identifying and validating targets;
- screening compounds against targets;
- preclinical and clinical trials of potential pharmaceutical products; and
- obtaining FDA and other regulatory clearances.

In addition, many of our competitors and their collaborators have substantially greater advantages in the following areas:

- capital resources;
- research and development resources;
- manufacturing capabilities; and
- sales and marketing.

Smaller companies also may prove to be significant competitors, particularly through proprietary research discoveries and collaborative arrangements with large pharmaceutical and established biotechnology companies. Many of our competitors have products that have been approved or are in advanced development. We face competition from other companies, academic institutions, governmental agencies and other public and private research organizations for collaborative arrangements with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, in recruiting and retaining highly qualified scientific and management personnel and for licenses to additional technologies. Our competitors, either alone or with their collaborators, may succeed in developing technologies or drugs that are more effective, safer, and more affordable or more easily administered than ours and may achieve patent protection or commercialize drugs sooner than us. Developments by others may render our drug candidates or our technologies obsolete. Our failure to compete effectively could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Government Regulation

The manufacturing and marketing of our potential products and our ongoing research and development activities are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. Before marketing in the United States, any drug developed by us must undergo rigorous preclinical testing and clinical trials and an extensive regulatory clearance process implemented by the FDA under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended. The FDA regulates, among other things, the development, testing, manufacture, safety, efficacy, record keeping, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale and distribution of biopharmaceutical products. None of our drug candidates has been approved for sale in the United States or any foreign market. The regulatory review and approval process, which includes preclinical testing and clinical trials of each drug candidate, is lengthy, expensive and uncertain.

In the United States, drug candidates are tested in animals until adequate proof of safety is established. Clinical trials for new drug candidates are typically conducted in three sequential phases that may overlap. In Phase I, the initial introduction of the drug candidate into healthy human volunteers, the emphasis is on testing for safety or adverse effects, dosage, tolerance, metabolism, distribution, excretion and clinical pharmacology. Phase II involves studies in a limited patient population to determine the initial efficacy of the pharmaceutical for specific targeted indications, to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage and to identify possible adverse side effects and safety risks. Once a compound shows evidence of effectiveness and is found to have an acceptable safety profile in Phase II evaluations, Phase III trials are undertaken to more fully evaluate clinical outcomes. Before commencing clinical investigations in humans, we or our collaborators must submit to the FDA an Investigational New Drug Application, or IND, which must also be approved by the FDA. Regulatory authorities may require additional data before allowing the clinical studies to commence or proceed from one phase to another, and could demand that the studies be discontinued or suspended at any time if there are significant safety issues. We have in the past and may in the future rely on some of our collaborators to file INDs and generally direct the regulatory approval process for many of our potential products. Clinical testing must also meet requirements for institutional review board oversight, informed consent and good clinical practices.

Securing FDA approval requires the submission of extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information to the FDA for each indication to establish a drug candidate's safety and efficacy. These data are submitted to the FDA in the form of a New Drug Application, or NDA. The approval process takes many years and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. Information generated in this process is susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval at any stage of the process. The failure to demonstrate adequately the quality, safety and efficacy of a drug candidate under development would delay or prevent regulatory approval of the drug candidate. We cannot assure you that, even if clinical trials are completed, either our collaborators or we will submit applications for required authorizations to manufacture and/or market potential products or that any such application will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities in a timely manner, if at all. Under applicable laws and FDA regulations, each NDA submitted for FDA approval is usually given an internal administrative review within 45 to 60 days following submission of the NDA. If deemed complete, the FDA will "file" the NDA, thereby triggering substantive review of the application. The FDA can refuse to file any NDA that it deems incomplete or not properly reviewable. The FDA has established internal goals of six months for priority NDAs and 10 months for regular NDAs. However, the FDA is not legally required to complete its review within these periods and these performance goals may change over time. Moreover, the outcome of the review, even if generally favorable, typically is not an actual approval but an "action letter" that describes additional work that must be done before the NDA can be approved. The FDA's review of an NDA may involve review and recommendations by an independent FDA advisory committee.

Before receiving FDA clearance to market a potential product, we or our collaborators must demonstrate through adequate and well-controlled clinical studies that the potential product is safe and effective on the patient population that will be treated. If regulatory clearance of a potential product is granted, this clearance will be limited to those disease states and conditions for which the product is useful, as demonstrated through clinical

studies. Marketing or promoting a drug for an unapproved indication is generally prohibited. Furthermore, clearance may entail ongoing requirements for post-marketing studies. Even if this regulatory clearance is obtained, a marketed product, its manufacturer and its manufacturing facilities are subject to continuing review and periodic inspections by the FDA. Discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, manufacturer or facility may result in restrictions on this product or manufacturer, including labeling changes, costly recalls or withdrawal of the product from the market.

Any drug is likely to produce some toxicities or undesirable side effects in animals and in humans when administered at sufficiently high doses and/or for sufficiently long periods of time. Unacceptable toxicities or side effects may occur at any dose level at any time in the course of studies in animals designed to identify unacceptable effects of a drug candidate, known as toxicological studies, or clinical trials of our potential products. The appearance of any unacceptable toxicity or side effect could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, limit, delay or abort the development of any of our drug candidates and could ultimately prevent their clearance by the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities for any or all targeted indications.

We and our collaborators and contract manufacturers also are required to comply with the applicable FDA current good manufacturing practice regulations. Good manufacturing practice regulations include requirements relating to quality control and quality assurance as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation. Manufacturing facilities are subject to inspection by the FDA. These facilities must be approved before we can use them in commercial manufacturing of our potential products. We or our collaborators or contract manufacturers may not be able to comply with the applicable good manufacturing practice requirements and other FDA regulatory requirements.

Outside of the United States, our ability to market a product is contingent upon receiving a marketing authorization from the appropriate regulatory authorities. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, marketing authorization, pricing and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. At present, foreign marketing authorizations are applied for at a national level, although within the European Community, or EC, registration procedures are available to companies wishing to market a product in more than one EC member state. If the regulatory authority is satisfied that adequate evidence of safety, quality and efficacy has been presented, a marketing authorization will be granted. This foreign regulatory approval process involves all of the risks associated with FDA clearance discussed above.

Drugs for Serious or Life-Threatening Illnesses

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and FDA regulations provide certain mechanisms for the accelerated "Fast Track" approval of potential products intended to treat serious or life-threatening illnesses which have been studied for safety and effectiveness and which demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs. The procedures permit early consultation and commitment from the FDA regarding the preclinical and clinical studies necessary to gain marketing approval. Provisions of this regulatory framework also permit, in certain cases, NDAs to be approved on the basis of valid surrogate markers of product effectiveness, thus accelerating the normal approval process. Certain potential products employing our technology might qualify for this accelerated regulatory procedure. Even if the FDA agrees that these potential products qualify for accelerated approval procedures, the FDA may deny approval of our drugs or may require that additional studies be required before approval. The FDA may also require us to perform post-approval, or Phase IV, studies as a condition of such early approval. In addition, the FDA may impose restrictions on distribution and/or promotion in connection with any accelerated approval, and may withdraw approval if post-approval studies do not confirm the intended clinical benefit or safety of the potential product.

Other U.S. Regulatory Requirements

In the United States, the research, manufacturing, distribution, sale, and promotion of drug products are potentially subject to regulation by various federal, state and local authorities in addition to the FDA, including

the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly the Health Care Financing Administration), other divisions of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, including, for example, the Office of Inspector General, and state and local governments. For example, sales, marketing and scientific/educational grant programs must comply with the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Act, as amended, the False Claims Act, also as amended, the privacy provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA, and similar state laws. Pricing and rebate programs must comply with the Medicaid rebate requirements of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended, and the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. If drug products are made available to authorized users of the Federal Supply Schedule of the General Services Administration, additional laws and requirements apply. All of these activities are also potentially subject to federal and state consumer protection and unfair competition laws.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

We currently have no marketing, sales or distribution capabilities. In order to commercialize any of our drug candidates, we must develop these capabilities internally or through collaboration with third parties. In selected therapeutic areas where we feel that our drug candidates can be commercialized by a specialty sales force that calls on a limited and focused group of physicians, we plan to commercialize our drug candidates. In therapeutic areas that require a large sales force selling to a large and diverse prescribing population, we plan to partner our drug candidates for commercialization.

Manufacturing

We outsource and plan to continue to outsource manufacturing responsibilities for our existing and future drug candidates for development and commercial purposes. The production of ACP-103 and ACP-104 employs small molecule synthetic organic chemistry procedures that are standard in the pharmaceutical industry. Our collaboration agreements provide for our partners to arrange for the production of our drug candidates for use in clinical trials and potential commercialization.

Employees

At December 31, 2006, we had 138 employees, of whom 52 hold Ph.D. or other advanced degrees. Of our total workforce, 111 are engaged in research and development activities and 27 are engaged in business development, finance and administration. Ninety-eight of our employees are located in the United States and 40 are located in Sweden. None of our employees is represented by a collective bargaining agreement, nor have we experienced work stoppages. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses were $49.4 million in 2006, $30.3 million in 2005, and $23.9 million in 2004.

Long-Lived Assets

Information regarding long-lived assets by geographic area is as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
		(in thousands)	
United States	$2,347	$1,285	$1,365
Europe	1,158	998	1,182
Total	$3,505	$2,283	$2,547

Item 1A. ***Risk Factors.***

You should consider carefully the following information about the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Annual Report and in our other public filings in evaluating our business. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects would likely be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock would likely decline.

Risks Related to Our Business

We expect our net losses to continue for at least several years and are unable to predict the extent of future losses or when we will become profitable, if ever.

We have experienced significant net losses since our inception. As of December 31, 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately $173.5 million. We expect our annual net losses to increase over the next several years as we expand our research and development activities, incur significant preclinical and clinical development costs, and enhance our infrastructure.

We have not received, and do not expect to receive for at least the next several years, any revenues from the commercialization of our drug candidates. Substantially all of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were from our agreements with Allergan, Sepracor, and SMRI. We anticipate that collaborations with pharmaceutical companies will continue to be our primary source of revenues for the next several years, which provide us with research funding and potential milestone payments and royalties. We cannot be certain that the milestones required to trigger payments under our existing collaborations will be reached or that we will secure additional collaboration agreements. To obtain revenues from our drug candidates, we must succeed, either alone or with others, in developing, obtaining regulatory approval for, and manufacturing and marketing drugs with significant market potential. We may never succeed in these activities, and may never generate revenues that are significant enough to achieve profitability.

Our most advanced drug candidates are in clinical trials, which are long, expensive and unpredictable, and there is a high risk of failure.

Preclinical testing and clinical trials are long, expensive and unpredictable processes that can be subject to delays. It may take several years to complete the preclinical testing and clinical development necessary to commercialize a drug, and delays or failure can occur at any stage. Interim results of clinical trials do not necessarily predict final results, and success in preclinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will be successful. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials even after promising results in earlier trials.

All of our drug candidates are at an early stage of development and the historical rate of failures for drug candidates is extremely high. Our four proprietary clinical programs are ACP-103 for Parkinson's disease psychosis, ACP-103 as a co-therapy for schizophrenia, ACP-103 for sleep maintenance insomnia, and ACP-104 for the treatment of schizophrenia. We also have a neuropathic pain program in Phase II clinical trials in collaboration with Allergan.

In connection with clinical trials, we face risks that:

- a drug candidate may not prove to be efficacious;
- patients may die or suffer other adverse effects for reasons that may or may not be related to the drug candidate being tested;
- the results may not confirm the positive results of earlier trials; and

- the results may not meet the level of statistical significance required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, or other regulatory agencies.

If we do not successfully complete preclinical and clinical development, we will be unable to market and sell products derived from our drug candidates and to generate product revenues. Even if we do successfully complete Phase I and Phase II clinical trials, those results are not necessarily predictive of results of additional trials needed before a new drug application, or NDA, may be submitted to the FDA. Of the large number of drugs in development, only a small percentage result in the submission of an NDA to the FDA and even fewer are approved for commercialization.

Delays, suspensions and terminations in our clinical trials could result in increased costs to us and delay our ability to generate product revenues.

The commencement of clinical trials can be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays in:

- demonstrating sufficient safety and efficacy to obtain regulatory approval to commence a clinical trial;
- reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organizations and clinical trial sites;
- manufacturing sufficient quantities of a drug candidate;
- obtaining approval of an Investigational New Drug Application, or IND, from the FDA;
- obtaining institutional review board approval to conduct a clinical trial at a prospective clinical trial site; and
- patient enrollment, which is a function of many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the protocol, the proximity of patients to clinical trial sites, the availability of effective treatments for the relevant disease and the eligibility criteria for the clinical trial.

Once a clinical trial has begun, it may be delayed, suspended or terminated due to a number of factors, including:

- ongoing discussions with regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials or requests by them for supplemental information with respect to our clinical trial results;
- failure to conduct clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- lower than anticipated retention rate of patients in clinical trials;
- serious adverse events or side effects experienced by participants; and
- insufficient supply or deficient quality of drug candidates or other materials necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials.

Many of these factors may also ultimately lead to denial of regulatory approval of a current or potential drug candidate. If we experience delays, suspensions or terminations in a clinical trial, the commercial prospects for the related drug candidate will be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenues will be delayed.

If we fail to obtain the capital necessary to fund our operations, we will be unable to successfully develop products.

We have consumed substantial amounts of capital since our inception. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we used $41.4 million in net cash to fund our operating activities and additional cash for purchases of property and equipment and repayment of long-term debt. Our cash and investment securities totaled approximately $83.3 million at December 31, 2006. Although we believe our existing cash resources and

anticipated payments from our existing collaborators will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements through at least mid-2008, we will require significant additional financing in the future to continue to fund our operations. Our future capital requirements will depend on, and could increase significantly as a result of, many factors including:

- progress in, and the costs of, our preclinical studies and clinical trials and other research and development programs;
- the scope, prioritization and number of our research and development programs;
- the ability of our collaborators and us to reach the milestones, and other events or developments, triggering payments under our collaboration agreements or to otherwise make payments under these agreements;
- the costs involved in filing, prosecuting, enforcing and defending patent claims and other intellectual property rights;
- the costs of securing manufacturing arrangements for clinical or commercial production;
- the costs of establishing or contracting for sales and marketing capabilities if we obtain regulatory clearances to market our drug candidates; and
- the costs associated with litigation.

Until we can generate significant continuing revenues, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through strategic collaborations, private or public sales of our securities, debt financings, or by licensing all or a portion of our drug candidates or technology. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs or our commercialization efforts. Additional funding may significantly dilute existing stockholders.

We depend on collaborations with third parties to develop and commercialize selected drug candidates and to provide substantially all of our revenues.

A key aspect of our strategy is to selectively enter into collaborations with third parties. We currently rely, and will continue to rely, on our collaborators for financial resources and for development, regulatory, and commercialization expertise for selected drug candidates. Substantially all of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were from our agreements with Allergan, Sepracor, and SMRI. The ongoing research terms of our agreements with Allergan and Sepracor will end in the first quarter of 2008, unless extended by the parties. In addition, the development term of our agreement with SMRI will end in May 2007. We expect that nearly all of our revenues for the foreseeable future will be generated by collaborations, although there is no guarantee that revenues from our collaborations will continue at current or past levels.

Our collaborators may fail to develop or effectively commercialize products using our drug candidates or technologies because they:

- do not have sufficient resources or decide not to devote the necessary resources due to internal constraints such as limited cash or human resources;
- decide to pursue a competitive product developed outside of the collaboration; or
- cannot obtain the necessary regulatory approvals.

The continuation of our collaborations is dependent on our collaborators' periodic renewal of the governing agreements. Allergan and Sepracor can terminate our existing collaborations before the full term of these collaborations under specific circumstances, including in some cases the right to terminate upon notice. We may not be able to renew these collaborations on acceptable terms, if at all. We also face competition in our search for new collaborators.

If conflicts arise with our collaborators, they may act in their self interests, which may be adverse to our interests.

Conflicts may arise in our collaborations due to one or more of the following:

- disputes with respect to payments that we believe are due under the applicable agreements;
- disagreements with respect to ownership of intellectual property rights;
- unwillingness on the part of a collaborator to keep us informed regarding the progress of its development and commercialization activities, or to permit public disclosure of these activities;
- delay of a collaborator's development or commercialization efforts with respect to our drug candidates; or
- termination or non-renewal of the collaboration.

Conflicts arising with our collaborators could harm our reputation, result in a loss of revenues, reduce our cash position, and cause a decline in our stock price.

In addition, in each of our collaborations, we generally have agreed not to conduct independently, or with any third party, any research that is directly competitive with the research conducted under our collaborations. Our collaborations may have the effect of limiting the areas of research that we may pursue, either alone or with others. Our collaborators, however, may develop, either alone or with others, products in related fields that are competitive with the products or potential products that are the subject of these collaborations.

We have collaborations with Allergan for the development of drug candidates related to neuropathic pain and opthalmic diseases, including glaucoma. Allergan currently markets therapeutic products to treat glaucoma and is engaged in other research programs related to glaucoma and other ophthalmic products that are independent from our development program in this therapeutic area. Allergan is also pursuing other research programs related to pain management that are independent from our collaboration in this therapeutic area. Our collaboration with Sepracor is targeted toward the development of new drug candidates to treat central nervous system disorders. Sepracor currently is engaged in other research and development programs related to this field that are independent from our collaboration project in this therapeutic area. Competing products, either developed by our collaborators or to which our collaborators have rights, may result in the allocation of resources by our competitors to competing products and their withdrawal of support for our drug candidates or may otherwise result in lower demand for our potential products.

We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and perform data collection and analysis, which may result in costs and delays that prevent us from successfully commercializing drug candidates.

Although we design and manage our current preclinical studies and clinical trials, we currently do not have the ability to conduct clinical trials for our drug candidates. In addition to our collaborators, we rely on contract research organizations, medical institutions, clinical investigators, and contract laboratories to perform data collection and analysis and other aspects of our clinical trials. In addition, we also rely on third parties to assist with our preclinical studies, including studies regarding biological activity, safety, absorption, metabolism, and excretion of drug candidates.

Our preclinical activities or clinical trials may be delayed, suspended, or terminated if:

- these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or fail to meet regulatory obligations or expected deadlines;
- these third parties need to be replaced; or
- the quality or accuracy of the data obtained by these third parties is compromised due to their failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or regulatory requirements or for other reasons.

Failure to perform by these third parties may increase our development costs, delay our ability to obtain regulatory approval, and delay or prevent the commercialization of our drug candidates. We currently use several contract research organizations to perform services for our preclinical studies and clinical trials. While we believe that there are numerous alternative sources to provide these services, in the event that we seek such alternative sources, we may not be able to enter into replacement arrangements without delays or additional expenditures.

Even if we or our collaborators successfully complete the clinical trials of drug candidates, the drug candidates may fail for other reasons.

Even if we or our collaborators successfully complete the clinical trials of drug candidates, the drug candidates may fail for other reasons, including the possibility that the drug candidates will:

- fail to receive the regulatory clearances required to market them as drugs;
- be subject to proprietary rights held by others requiring the negotiation of a license agreement prior to marketing;
- be difficult or expensive to manufacture on a commercial scale;
- have adverse side effects that make their use less desirable; or
- fail to compete with drug candidates or other treatments commercialized by competitors.

Our drug candidates may not gain acceptance among physicians, patients, and the medical community, thereby limiting our potential to generate revenues.

Even if our drug candidates are approved for commercial sale by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, the degree of market acceptance of any approved drug candidate by physicians, healthcare professionals and third-party payors, and our profitability and growth will depend on a number of factors, including:

- our ability to provide acceptable evidence of safety and efficacy;
- relative convenience and ease of administration;
- the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects;
- availability of alternative treatments;
- pricing and cost effectiveness, which may be subject to regulatory control;
- effectiveness of our or our collaborators' sales and marketing strategy; and
- our ability to obtain sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement.

If any drug candidate that we discover and develop does not provide a treatment regimen that is as beneficial as the current standard of care or otherwise does not provide patient benefit, that product will not achieve market acceptance and we will not generate sufficient revenues to achieve or maintain profitability.

We do not know whether one of our drug candidates, ACP-104, will have the same adverse effects as clozapine, a currently available therapy.

One of our drug candidates under development is ACP-104 for the treatment of schizophrenia. ACP-104 is formed in the body from clozapine, a generic drug that is currently approved as a "second-line" therapy for schizophrenia in the United States. This means that clozapine will only be prescribed to a patient after a doctor

determines that the patient has failed to progress under a "first-line" therapy consisting of antipsychotic drugs. Clozapine is associated with the occurrence of a rare and potentially fatal blood disorder leading to a complete loss of white blood cells, known as agranulocytosis, in approximately one percent of patients treated with clozapine. As a result, patients being treated with clozapine are subject to weekly blood monitoring for the first six months of treatment followed by twice monthly monitoring thereafter. In addition, one of the other side effects of clozapine is the occurrence of seizures, which is found in approximately five percent of users. ACP-104 may have the same adverse effects of clozapine or other significant adverse effects and, if successfully developed, may also only be approved as a "second-line" therapy. These factors could substantially limit the commercial potential of ACP-104 and may substantially restrict its potential market and our ability to generate revenues from it.

If we are unable to attract, retain, and motivate key management and scientific staff, our drug development programs and our research and discovery efforts may be delayed and we may be unable to successfully develop or commercialize our drug candidates.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, retain, and motivate highly qualified management and scientific personnel. In particular, our drug discovery and development programs depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled chemists, biologists, pharmacologists, and development personnel, especially in the fields of central nervous system disorders, including neuropsychiatric and related disorders. We will need to hire additional personnel as we continue to expand our clinical development and other research and development activities. We face competition for experienced scientists and other technical personnel from numerous companies and academic and other research institutions. Competition for qualified personnel is particularly intense in the San Diego, California area. If we are unable to attract and retain the necessary personnel, this will significantly impede the achievement of our research and development objectives and our ability to meet the demands of our collaborators in a timely fashion.

All of our U.S. employees are "at will" employees, which means that any employee may quit at any time and we may terminate any employee at any time. We do not carry "key person" insurance covering members of senior management.

We do not know whether our drug discovery platform will lead to the discovery or development of commercially viable drug candidates.

Our drug discovery platform uses new and unproven methods to identify and develop drug candidates. We have never successfully completed clinical development of any of our drug candidates, and there are no drugs on the market that have been discovered using our drug discovery platform.

Much of our research focuses on small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. Due to our limited resources, we may have to forego potential opportunities with respect to discovering drug candidates to treat diseases or conditions in other therapeutic areas. If we are not able to use our technologies to discover and develop drug candidates that can be commercialized, we may not achieve profitability. In the future, we may find it necessary to license the technology of others or acquire additional drug candidates to augment the results of our internal discovery activities. If we are unable to identify new drug candidates using our drug discovery platform, we may be unable to establish or maintain a clinical development pipeline or generate product revenues.

We may not be able to continue or fully exploit our collaborations with outside scientific and clinical advisors, which could impair the progress of our clinical trials and our research and development efforts.

We work with scientific and clinical advisors at academic and other institutions who are experts in the field of central nervous system disorders. They assist us in our research and development efforts and advise us with respect to our clinical trials. These advisors are not our employees and may have other commitments that would

limit their future availability to us. Although our scientific and clinical advisors generally agree not to engage in competing work, if a conflict of interest arises between their work for us and their work for another entity, we may lose their services, which may impair our reputation in the industry and delay the development or commercialization of our drug candidates.

We will need to increase the size of our organization, and we may encounter difficulties managing our growth, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

We will need to expand and effectively manage our operations and facilities in order to advance our drug development programs, achieve milestones under our collaboration agreements, facilitate additional collaborations, and pursue other development activities. It is possible that our human resources and infrastructure may be inadequate to support our future growth. To manage our growth, we will be required to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, and reporting systems and procedures in at least two countries, and be required to attract and retain sufficient numbers of talented employees in at least two countries. In addition, we may have to develop internal sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities if we decide to market any drug that we may successfully develop. We may not successfully manage the expansion of our operations and, accordingly, may not achieve our research, development, and commercialization goals.

We face financial and administrative challenges in coordinating the operations of our European activities with our activities in California, which could have an adverse impact on our operations.

Our subsidiary in Malmö, Sweden, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals AB, employs approximately 29 percent of our total personnel and is engaged in research and development activities, with primary responsibility for combinatorial, medicinal and analytical chemistry. Our principal executive offices, however, are located in San Diego. The additional administrative expense required to follow and coordinate activities in both Europe and California could divert management resources from other important endeavors and, in turn, delay our development and commercialization efforts. In addition, currency fluctuations involving our Swedish operations may cause foreign currency gains and losses. These exchange-rate fluctuations could have a negative effect on our operations. We do not engage in currency hedging transactions.

We expect that our results of operations will fluctuate, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance from period to period.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to do so in the future. Some of the factors that could cause our operating results to fluctuate from period to period include:

- the status of development of ACP-103 and ACP-104 and the preclinical and clinical development of our other drug candidates, including compounds being developed under our collaborations;
- whether we generate revenues by achieving specified research or commercialization milestones under any agreements or otherwise receive potential payments under these agreements;
- whether we are required to make payments due to achieving specified milestones under any licensing or similar agreements or otherwise make potential payments under these agreements;
- the incurrence of preclinical or clinical expenses that could fluctuate significantly from period to period;
- the initiation, termination, or reduction in the scope of our collaborations or any disputes regarding these collaborations;
- the timing of our satisfaction of applicable regulatory requirements;
- the rate of expansion of our clinical development and other internal research and development efforts;
- the effect of competing technologies and products and market developments;
- the costs associated with litigation; and

- general and industry-specific economic conditions.

We believe that quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of our future performance.

Relying on third-party manufacturers may result in delays in our clinical trials and product introductions.

We have no manufacturing facilities and have no experience in the manufacturing of drugs or in designing drug-manufacturing processes. We have contracted with third-party manufacturers to produce, in collaboration with us, our drug candidates for clinical trials. If any of our drug candidates are approved by the FDA or other regulatory agencies for commercial sale, we may need to contract with a third party to manufacture them in larger quantities. We currently use third-party manufacturers to produce clinical supplies of our compounds for us, including ACP-103 and ACP-104. While we believe that there are alternative sources available to manufacture our drug candidates, in the event that we seek such alternative sources, we may not be able to enter into replacement arrangements without delays or additional expenditures. We cannot estimate these delays or costs with certainty but do not expect them to be material.

The manufacturers of our drug candidates are obliged to operate in accordance with FDA-mandated current good manufacturing practices, or cGMPs. A failure of any of our contract manufacturers to establish and follow cGMPs and to document their adherence to such practices may lead to significant delays in clinical trials or in obtaining regulatory approval of drug candidates or the ultimate launch of products based on our drug candidates into the market. Failure by our third-party manufacturers or us to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of the government to grant pre-market approval of drugs, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, seizures or recalls of products, operating restrictions, and criminal prosecutions.

Our management has broad discretion over the use of our cash and we may not use our cash effectively, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our management has significant flexibility in applying our cash resources and could use these resources for corporate purposes that do not increase our market value, or in ways with which our stockholders may not agree. We may use our cash resources for corporate purposes that do not yield a significant return or any return at all for our stockholders, which may cause our stock price to decline.

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant costs as a result of recently enacted and proposed changes in laws and regulations relating to corporate governance and other matters.

Recently enacted and proposed changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX, and rules adopted or proposed by the SEC and by The Nasdaq Global Market, have resulted in, and will continue to result in, significant costs to us as we evaluate the implications of these rules and respond to their requirements. We issued an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of SOX with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, the preparations for which resulted in significant costs to us, which may continue to be reflected in our costs of operations. In the future, if we are not able to issue an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as required or we or our independent registered public accounting firm determine that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, this shortcoming could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results and the price of our common stock could be negatively affected. New rules could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the coverage that is the same or similar to our current coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees, and as executive officers. We cannot predict or estimate the total amount of the costs we may incur or the timing of such costs to comply with these rules and regulations.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to sell and market any products we may develop, we may not be able to generate product revenue.

We do not currently have an organization for the sales, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products. In order to market any products that may be approved by the FDA, we must build our sales, marketing, managerial, and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services. If we are unable to establish adequate sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, whether independently or with third parties, we may not be able to generate product revenue and may not become profitable.

If we engage in any acquisition, we will incur a variety of costs and may never realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

We may attempt to acquire businesses, technologies, services, or products or license in technologies that we believe are a strategic fit with our business. We have limited experience in identifying acquisition targets, successfully completing proposed acquisitions and integrating any acquired businesses, technologies, services or products into our current infrastructure. The process of integrating any acquired business, technology, service, or product may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and may divert significant management attention from our ongoing business operations. As a result, we will incur a variety of costs in connection with an acquisition and may never realize its anticipated benefits.

Earthquake damage to our facilities could delay our research and development efforts and adversely affect our business.

Our headquarters and research and development facilities in San Diego are located in a seismic zone, and there is the possibility of an earthquake, which could be disruptive to our operations and result in delays in our research and development efforts. In the event of an earthquake, if our facilities or the equipment in our facilities is significantly damaged or destroyed for any reason, we may not be able to rebuild or relocate our facilities or replace any damaged equipment in a timely manner and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We do not have insurance for damages resulting from earthquakes.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

Our ability to compete may decline if we do not adequately protect our proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends on obtaining and maintaining proprietary rights to our drug candidates and technologies and their uses, as well as successfully defending these rights against third-party challenges. We will only be able to protect our drug candidates, proprietary technologies, and their uses from unauthorized use by third parties to the extent that valid and enforceable patents, or effectively protected trade secrets, cover them. Although we have filed numerous patent applications with respect to ACP-104 and ACP-103, we have not been issued any patents with respect to ACP-104, and have been issued a limited number of patents, worldwide, with respect to ACP-103.

Our ability to obtain patent protection for our products and technologies is uncertain due to a number of factors, including:

- we may not have been the first to make the inventions covered by our pending patent applications or issued patents;
- we may not have been the first to file patent applications for our drug candidates or the technologies we rely upon;
- others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;

- our disclosures in patent applications may not be sufficient to meet the statutory requirements for patentability;
- any or all of our pending patent applications may not result in issued patents;
- we may not seek or obtain patent protection in all countries that will eventually provide a significant business opportunity;
- any patents issued to us or our collaborators may not provide a basis for commercially viable products, may not provide us with any competitive advantages or may be challenged by third parties;
- our proprietary technologies may not be patentable;
- others may design around our patent claims to produce competitive products which fall outside of the scope of our patents; or
- others may identify prior art which could invalidate our patents.

Even if we have or obtain patents covering our drug candidates or technologies, we may still be barred from making, using and selling our drug candidates or technologies because of the patent rights of others. Others have or may have filed, and in the future are likely to file, patent applications covering compounds, assays, genes, gene products or therapeutic products that are similar or identical to ours. There are many issued U.S. and foreign patents relating to genes, nucleic acids, polypeptides, chemical compounds or therapeutic products, and some of these may encompass reagents utilized in the identification of candidate drug compounds or compounds that we desire to commercialize. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications owned by others exist in the area of central nervous system disorders and the other fields in which we are developing products. These could materially affect our ability to develop our drug candidates or sell our products. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending applications, unknown to us, that may later result in issued patents that our drug candidates or technologies may infringe. These patent applications may have priority over patent applications filed by us.

We regularly conduct searches to identify patents or patent applications that may prevent us from obtaining patent protection for our proprietary compounds or that could limit the rights we have claimed in our patents and patent applications. Disputes may arise regarding the ownership or inventorship of our inventions. It is difficult to determine how such disputes would be resolved. Others may challenge the validity of our patents. If our patents are found to be invalid, we will lose the ability to exclude others from making, using or selling the inventions claimed therein.

Some of our academic institutional licensors, research collaborators and scientific advisors have rights to publish data and information to which we have rights. If we cannot maintain the confidentiality of our technology and other confidential information in connection with our collaborations, then our ability to receive patent protection or protect our proprietary information will be impaired. In addition, technology that we may license in may become important to some aspects of our business. We generally will not control the patent prosecution, maintenance or enforcement of in-licensed technology.

We have limited proprietary rights to one of our drug candidates, ACP-104, which may limit our ability to prevent competitors from exploiting that compound.

One of our drug candidates, ACP-104, is a publicly available compound and, if the claims of our pending patent applications issue, we will have limited proprietary rights in this candidate. Other companies may obtain patents or regulatory approvals to use the same drug for treatments other than to treat the indications for which we have filed for patent protection. We are aware of an issued patent not owned by us that claims the use of N-desmethylclozapine, which is the chemical name for ACP-104, to induce analgesia. ACP-104, which we are developing for treatment of schizophrenia, is formed in the body from clozapine and its structure was known prior to our filing of patent applications relating to its use to treat certain conditions. Accordingly, we will not be able to obtain composition of matter patents directed to the form of ACP-104 known prior to the filing of our

patent applications. We have filed method of use patent applications for ACP-104, but a competitor could use ACP-104, and patent its method of use, for a treatment not covered by our patent applications. In addition, while we have filed patent applications directed to methods of synthesis of ACP-104 and various crystalline polymorphs thereof, those claims, if they issue, will not prevent a potential competitor from making ACP-104 using any method of synthesis or from using any polymorphic form of ACP-104, which is outside the scope of the claims that ultimately may issue.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of our trade secrets and other proprietary information and may not adequately protect our intellectual property, which could limit our ability to compete.

Because we operate in the highly technical field of drug discovery and development of small molecule drugs, we rely in part on trade secret protection in order to protect our proprietary technology and processes. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We enter into confidentiality and intellectual property assignment agreements with our corporate partners, employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, sponsored researchers, and other advisors. These agreements generally require that the other party keep confidential and not disclose to third parties all confidential information developed by the party or made known to the party by us during the course of the party's relationship with us. These agreements also generally provide that inventions conceived by the party in the course of rendering services to us will be our exclusive property. However, these agreements may not be honored and may not effectively assign intellectual property rights to us. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets is difficult, expensive and time consuming and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. The failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position. In addition, we have not entered into any noncompete agreements with any of our employees.

A dispute concerning the infringement or misappropriation of our proprietary rights or the proprietary rights of others could be time consuming and costly, and an unfavorable outcome could harm our business.

There is significant litigation in our industry regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. While we are not currently subject to any pending intellectual property litigation, and are not aware of any such threatened litigation, we may be exposed to future litigation by third parties based on claims that our drug candidates, technologies or activities infringe the intellectual property rights of others. In particular, there are many patents relating to specific genes, nucleic acids, polypeptides or the uses thereof to identify drug candidates. Some of these may encompass genes or polypeptides that we utilize in our drug development activities. If our drug development activities are found to infringe any such patents, we may have to pay significant damages or seek licenses to such patents. A patentee could prevent us from using the patented genes or polypeptides for the identification or development of drug compounds. There are also many patents relating to chemical compounds and the uses thereof. If our compounds are found to infringe any such patents, we may have to pay significant damages or seek licenses to such patents. A patentee could prevent us from making, using or selling the patented compounds. We may need to resort to litigation to enforce a patent issued to us, protect our trade secrets or determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights. From time to time, we may hire scientific personnel formerly employed by other companies involved in one or more areas similar to the activities conducted by us. Either we or these individuals may be subject to allegations of trade secret misappropriation or other similar claims as a result of their prior affiliations. If we become involved in litigation, it could consume a substantial portion of our managerial and financial resources, regardless of whether we win or lose. We may not be able to afford the costs of litigation. Any legal action against our company or our collaborators could lead to:

- payment of damages, potentially treble damages, if we are found to have willfully infringed a party's patent rights;
- injunctive or other equitable relief that may effectively block our ability to further develop, commercialize, and sell products; or

- we or our collaborators having to enter into license arrangements that may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

As a result, we could be prevented from commercializing current or future products.

The patent applications of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies involve highly complex legal and factual questions, which, if determined adversely to us, could negatively impact our patent position.

The patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. For example, some of our patent applications will cover gene sequences and products and the uses of those gene sequences and products. Public disclosures and patent applications related to the Human Genome Project and other genomics efforts may limit the scope of our claims or make unpatentable subsequent patent applications. No consistent policy regarding the breadth of claims allowed in biotechnology patents has emerged to date. The United States Patent and Trademark Office's standards are uncertain and could change in the future. Consequently, the issuance and scope of patents cannot be predicted with certainty. Patents, if issued, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. U.S. patents and patent applications may also be subject to interference proceedings, and U.S. patents may be subject to reexamination proceedings in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (and foreign patents may be subject to opposition or comparable proceedings in the corresponding foreign patent office), which proceedings could result in either loss of the patent or denial of the patent application or loss or reduction in the scope of one or more of the claims of the patent or patent application. In addition, such interference, reexamination and opposition proceedings may be costly. Accordingly, rights under any issued patents may not provide us with sufficient protection against competitive products or processes.

In addition, changes in or different interpretations of patent laws in the United States and foreign countries may permit others to use our discoveries or to develop and commercialize our technology and products without providing any compensation to us or may limit the number of patents or claims we can obtain. The laws of some countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws and those countries may lack adequate rules and procedures for defending our intellectual property rights. For example, some countries, including many in Europe, do not grant patent claims directed to methods of treating humans and, in these countries, patent protection may not be available at all to protect our drug candidates.

If we fail to obtain and maintain patent protection and trade secret protection of our drug candidates, proprietary technologies and their uses, we could lose our competitive advantage and competition we face would increase, reducing our potential revenues and adversely affecting our ability to attain or maintain profitability.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We will be subject to stringent regulation in connection with the marketing of any products derived from our drug candidates, which could delay the development and commercialization of our products.

The pharmaceutical industry is subject to stringent regulation by the FDA and other regulatory agencies in the United States and by comparable authorities in other countries. Neither we nor our collaborators can market a pharmaceutical product in the United States until it has completed rigorous preclinical testing and clinical trials and an extensive regulatory clearance process implemented by the FDA. Satisfaction of regulatory requirements typically takes many years, depends upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product, and requires substantial resources. Even if regulatory approval is obtained, it may impose significant restrictions on the indicated uses, conditions for use, labeling, advertising, promotion, and/or marketing of such products, and requirements for post-approval studies, including additional research and development and clinical trials. These limitations may limit the size of the market for the product or result in the incurrence of additional costs. Any delay or failure in obtaining required approvals could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues from the particular drug candidate.

Outside the United States, the ability to market a product is contingent upon receiving approval from the appropriate regulatory authorities. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, marketing authorization, pricing, and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. Only after the appropriate regulatory authority is satisfied that adequate evidence of safety, quality, and efficacy has been presented will it grant a marketing authorization. Approval by the FDA does not automatically lead to the approval by regulatory authorities outside the United States and, similarly, approval by regulatory authorities outside the United States will not automatically lead to FDA approval.

In addition, U.S. and foreign government regulations control access to and use of some human or other tissue samples in our research and development efforts. U.S. and foreign government agencies may also impose restrictions on the use of data derived from human or other tissue samples. Accordingly, if we fail to comply with these regulations and restrictions, the commercialization of our drug candidates may be delayed or suspended, which may delay or impede our ability to generate product revenues.

If our competitors develop and market products that are more effective than our drug candidates, they may reduce or eliminate our commercial opportunity.

Competition in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries is intense and expected to increase. We face competition from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as numerous academic and research institutions and governmental agencies, both in the United States and abroad. Some of these competitors have products or are pursuing the development of drugs that target the same diseases and conditions that are the focus of our drug development programs.

For example, our potential product for Parkinson's disease psychosis would compete with off-label use of antipsychotic drugs, including Seroquel, marketed by Astra-Zeneca, and with the generic drug clozapine. Our potential products for the treatment of schizophrenia would compete with Zyprexa, marketed by Eli Lilly, Risperdal, marketed by Johnson & Johnson, Abilify, marketed jointly by Bristol-Myers Squibb and Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Seroquel, and clozapine. Our potential products for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia would compete with Ambien and Ambien CR, marketed by Sanofi-Aventis, Lunesta, marketed by Sepracor, Sonata, marketed by King Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Rozerem, marketed by Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America, Inc., and various benzodiazepines. Ambien is the current market leader with worldwide sales of approximately $2.0 billion in 2005. In the area of neuropathic pain, potential products would compete with Neurontin and Lyrica, marketed by Pfizer, and Cymbalta, marketed by Eli Lilly, as well as a variety of generic or proprietary opioids. Our potential products for the treatment of glaucoma would compete with Xalatan, marketed by Pfizer, and Lumigan and Alphagan, marketed by Allergan.

Many of our competitors and their collaborators have significantly greater experience than we do in the following:

- identifying and validating targets;
- screening compounds against targets;
- preclinical studies and clinical trials of potential pharmaceutical products; and
- obtaining FDA and other regulatory approvals.

In addition, many of our competitors and their collaborators have substantially greater capital and research and development resources, manufacturing, sales and marketing capabilities, and production facilities. Smaller companies also may prove to be significant competitors, particularly through proprietary research discoveries and collaboration arrangements with large pharmaceutical and established biotechnology companies. Many of our competitors have products that have been approved or are in advanced development and may develop superior technologies or methods to identify and validate drug targets and to discover novel small molecule drugs. Our competitors, either alone or with their collaborators, may succeed in developing drugs that are more effective,

safer, more affordable, or more easily administered than ours and may achieve patent protection or commercialize drugs sooner than us. Our competitors may also develop alternative therapies that could further limit the market for any drugs that we may develop. Our failure to compete effectively could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Any claims relating to improper handling, storage, or disposal of biological, hazardous, and radioactive materials used in our business could be costly and delay our research and development efforts.

Our research and development activities involve the controlled use of potentially harmful hazardous materials, including volatile solvents, biological materials such as blood from patients that has the potential to transmit disease, chemicals that cause cancer, and various radioactive compounds. Our operations also produce hazardous waste products. We face the risk of contamination or injury from the use, storage, handling or disposal of these materials. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, handling, and disposal of these materials and specified waste products. The cost of compliance with these laws and regulations could be significant, and current or future environmental regulations may impair our research, development, or production efforts. If one of our employees were accidentally injured from the use, storage, handling, or disposal of these materials, the medical costs related to his or her treatment would be covered by our workers' compensation insurance policy. However, we do not carry specific biological or hazardous waste insurance coverage and our general liability insurance policy specifically excludes coverage for damages and fines arising from biological or hazardous waste exposure or contamination. Accordingly, in the event of contamination or injury, we could be subject to criminal sanctions or fines or be held liable for damages, our operating licenses could be revoked, or we could be required to suspend or modify our operations and our research and development efforts.

Consumers may sue us for product liability, which could result in substantial liabilities that exceed our available resources and damage our reputation.

Researching, developing, and commercializing drug products entails significant product liability risks. Liability claims may arise from our and our collaborators' use of products in clinical trials and the commercial sale of those products. Consumers may make these claims directly and our collaborators or others selling these products may seek contribution from us if they receive claims from consumers. Although we currently have product liability insurance that covers our clinical trials, we will need to increase and expand this coverage as we commence larger scale trials and if our drug candidates are approved for commercial sale. This insurance may be prohibitively expensive or may not fully cover our potential liabilities. Inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage at an acceptable cost or otherwise to protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of products that we or our collaborators develop. Product liability claims could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our liability could exceed our total assets if we do not prevail in a lawsuit from any injury caused by our drug products.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price may be particularly volatile because we are a drug discovery and development company.

The market prices for securities of biotechnology companies in general, and early-stage drug discovery and development companies in particular, have been highly volatile and may continue to be highly volatile in the future. The following factors, in addition to other risk factors described in this section, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock:

- the development status of our drug candidates, including results of our clinical trials for ACP-103, ACP-104, and our neuropathic pain collaboration;
- the initiation, termination, or reduction in the scope of our collaborations or any disputes or developments regarding these collaborations;

- market conditions or trends related to biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, or the market in general;
- announcements of technological innovations, new commercial products, or other material events by our competitors or us;
- disputes or other developments concerning our proprietary rights;
- changes in, or failure to meet, securities analysts' or investors' expectations of our financial performance;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- discussions of our business, products, financial performance, prospects, or stock price by the financial and scientific press and online investor communities such as chat rooms;
- public concern as to, and legislative action with respect to, genetic testing or other research areas of biopharmaceutical companies, the pricing and availability of prescription drugs, or the safety of drugs and drug delivery techniques;
- regulatory developments in the United States and in foreign countries;
- developments in litigation or the announcement of new litigation matters; or
- economic and political factors, including but not limited to wars, terrorism, and political unrest.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. We may become subject to this type of litigation, which is often extremely expensive and diverts management's attention.

If our officers, directors, and largest stockholders choose to act together, they may be able to significantly influence our management and operations, acting in their best interests and not necessarily those of our other stockholders.

Our directors, executive officers and holders of five percent or more of our outstanding common stock and their affiliates beneficially own a substantial portion of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, have the ability to significantly influence all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of all of our board members, amendments to our certificate of incorporation, going-private transactions, and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions. The interests of this group of stockholders may not always coincide with the company's interests or the interests of other stockholders and they may act in a manner that advances their best interests and not necessarily those of our other stockholders.

If we or our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock, the market price of our common stock may decline.

A significant number of shares of our common stock are held by a small number of stockholders. Sales of a significant number of shares of our common stock, or the expectation that such sales may occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock. Holders of a significant number of shares of our common stock, from investments made when we were a private company, have rights to cause us to file a registration statement on their behalf or include their shares in registration statements that we may file on our behalf or on behalf of other stockholders. Following our private financing in April 2005, we filed a registration statement with respect to approximately 6.5 million shares of our common stock that were owned by stockholders, including approximately 1.3 million shares that may be issued upon the exercise of warrants, as required by the terms of that financing. In addition, we included all of the 1.9 million shares of our common stock purchased by Sepracor pursuant to our collaboration in a registration statement that we filed in January

2006. Our stock price may decline as a result of the sale of the shares of our common stock included in these registration statements.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law may make an acquisition of us more complicated and may make the removal and replacement of our directors and management more difficult.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that may delay or prevent a change in control, discourage bids at a premium over the market price of our common stock and adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock. These provisions may also make it difficult for stockholders to remove and replace our board of directors and management. These provisions:

- establish that members of the board of directors may be removed only for cause upon the affirmative vote of stockholders owning at least a majority of our capital stock;
- authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and prevent or delay a takeover attempt;
- limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders;
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings;
- prohibit our stockholders from making certain changes to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws except with $66^2/_3$ percent stockholder approval; and
- provide for a board of directors with staggered terms.

We are also subject to provisions of the Delaware corporation law that, in general, prohibit any business combination with a beneficial owner of 15 percent or more of our common stock for 5 years unless the holder's acquisition of our stock was approved in advance by our board of directors. Although we believe these provisions collectively provide for an opportunity to receive higher bids by requiring potential acquirors to negotiate with our board of directors, they would apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

Item 1B. ***Unresolved Staff Comments.***

This item is not applicable.

Item 2. ***Properties.***

Our primary facilities consist of approximately 44,000 square feet of leased research and office space located in San Diego, California. On November 1, 2005, we entered into an amendment (the "Amendment") to the lease covering the primary building for our headquarters and laboratories in San Diego, comprising approximately 29,000 square feet. The Amendment provides for a 7-year term, with options to extend. In December 2005, we extended the lease for another facility in San Diego that covers approximately 8,000 square feet of laboratory, office, and other space (the "Extension"). That Extension is for five years, with an option to extend. The Amendment and the Extension each provide us with a right to terminate early. We have also subleased approximately 18,000 square feet of office space in San Diego through October 2007, and we have rights to extend our occupancy of the building once this sublease ends. We have leased approximately 30,000 square feet of chemistry research and development space in a single facility in Malmö, Sweden. Our Swedish lease commenced in June 2005 and has a ten-year term with a five-year renewal provision. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our current needs.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2006.

PART II

Item 5. ***Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.***

(a) Our common stock has been traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "ACAD" since May 27, 2004. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market for the periods indicated.

2005	High	Low
First Quarter	$ 8.40	$6.16
Second Quarter	$ 9.51	$6.25
Third Quarter	$11.69	$7.85
Fourth Quarter	$11.85	$8.73
2006		
First Quarter	$17.94	$9.60
Second Quarter	$16.23	$7.60
Third Quarter	$ 8.81	$5.07
Fourth Quarter	$10.55	$8.10

As of February 28, 2007, there were approximately 89 stockholders of record of our common stock. We have not paid any cash dividends to date and do not anticipate any being paid in the foreseeable future.

Item 6. ***Selected Financial Data.***

The following data has been derived from our audited financial statements, including the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations for the three years ended December 31, 2006 and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this report. You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
Collaborative revenues	$ 8,133	$ 10,956	$ 4,604	$ 7,378	$ 6,276
Operating expenses(1):					
Research and development	49,398	30,336	23,885	17,402	15,160
General and administrative	11,349	10,205	6,814	3,716	3,742
Provision for loss from (settlement of) litigation	(3,560)	6,221	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	57,187	46,762	30,699	21,118	18,902
Loss from operations	(49,054)	(35,806)	(26,095)	(13,740)	(12,626)
Interest income	4,153	1,851	607	360	420
Interest expense	(198)	(180)	(429)	(712)	(662)
Loss before change in accounting principle	(45,099)	$(34,135)	$(25,917)	$(14,092)	$(12,868)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	51	—	—	—	—
Net loss	$(45,048)	$(34,135)	$(25,917)	$(14,092)	$(12,868)
Net loss available to common stockholders	$(45,048)	$(34,135)	$(17,330)	$ (1,813)	$ (3,246)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (1.61)	$ (1.55)	$ (1.67)	$ (1.24)	$ (2.24)
Weighted average shares used in computing net loss per common share, basic and diluted(2)	27,923	22,014	10,353	1,459	1,452
Net loss available to participating preferred stockholders	$ —	$ —	$ (8,587)	$(12,279)	$ (9,622)
Net loss per participating preferred share, basic and diluted	$ —	$ —	$ (0.87)	$ (1.46)	$ (2.23)
Weighted average participating preferred shares outstanding, basic and diluted(2)	—	—	9,901	8,412	4,313

(1) As described in Note 2 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this report, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, effective January 1, 2006.

(2) Please see Note 2 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for an explanation of the determination of the number of shares used in computing per share data. All amounts reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected by us on May 25, 2004.

	At December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents, investment securities and restricted cash	$83,255	$55,521	$35,927	$ 27,214	$ 12,439
Working capital	65,249	38,424	29,178	20,046	7,098
Total assets	89,544	62,506	40,365	31,693	16,023
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,379	892	1,044	1,624	3,458
Convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	74,514	46,502
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	67,159	39,371	30,680	(52,671)	(40,090)

Item 7. ***Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.***

The following discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. Past operating results are not necessarily indicative of results that may occur in future periods. This discussion contains forward-looking statements, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include statements about our strategies, objectives, expectations, discoveries, collaborations, clinical trials, proprietary and external programs, and other statements that are not historical facts, including statements which may be preceded by the words "intends," "may," "will," "plans," "expects," "anticipates," "projects," "predicts," "estimates," "aims," "believes," "hopes," "potential" or similar words. For forward-looking statements, we claim the protection of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Readers of this report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. Actual results or events may differ materially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under the section captioned "Risk Factors" elsewhere in this report. Information in the following discussion for a yearly period means for the year ended December 31 of the indicated year.

Overview

Background

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. We currently have five programs in clinical development and several additional programs in preclinical development and discovery stages. In our most advanced proprietary program, we are entering Phase III development with ACP-103 for the treatment of Parkinson's disease psychosis. We also have three proprietary Phase II-stage clinical programs, including ACP-103 as a co-therapy for schizophrenia, ACP-103 for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia, and ACP-104 for the treatment of schizophrenia. We have retained worldwide commercialization rights for all four of these proprietary programs. In addition, we have a neuropathic pain program in Phase II clinical trials in collaboration with Allergan, Inc. All of the drug candidates in our product pipeline emanate from discoveries made using our proprietary drug discovery platform.

We have incurred substantial operating losses since our inception due in large part to expenditures for our research and development activities. At December 31, 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of $173.5 million. We expect our operating losses to increase for at least the next several years as we pursue the clinical development of our lead drug candidates and expand our discovery and development pipeline.

Revenues

We have not generated any revenues from product sales to date, and we do not expect to generate revenues from product sales for at least the next several years, if at all. Our revenues to date have been generated substantially from research and milestone payments under our collaboration agreements. We have entered into three separate collaboration agreements with Allergan and one with Sepracor. We have also entered into a development agreement with The Stanley Medical Research Institute ("SMRI") and smaller scale collaboration and license agreements with other parties. As of December 31, 2006, we had received an aggregate of $52.4 million in payments under these agreements, including research funding and related fees and upfront and milestone payments. We expect our revenues for the next several years to consist primarily of payments under our current agreements and any additional collaborations, including any upfront payments upon execution of new agreements, research funding throughout the research term of our agreements with these parties, and milestone payments contingent upon achievement of agreed-upon objectives.

Pursuant to the terms of our January 2005 collaboration agreement with Sepracor, we had received $4.6 million in research funding as of December 31, 2006 and we are entitled to receive additional research funding through January 2008. In connection with this collaboration, Sepracor has purchased an aggregate of $20 million of our common stock in two $10 million tranches. In January 2005, Sepracor purchased the first $10 million of our common stock at a 40 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average closing price, resulting in a premium of $3.1 million. In January 2006, Sepracor completed the second $10 million purchase of our common stock at a 25 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average price at that time, resulting in a premium of $1.1 million. We are recognizing the premium from these stock purchases as revenue as the related research activities are performed over the research term. Pursuant to our collaboration with Sepracor, if certain conditions are met, we are also eligible to receive milestone payments as well as royalties on product sales, if any, on products resulting from our muscarinic program.

Pursuant to the terms of our March 2003 collaboration agreement with Allergan, we had received an aggregate of $13.2 million in payments as of December 31, 2006, consisting of upfront fees, and research funding and related fees. This collaboration originally provided for a three-year research term ending in late-March 2006, which was extended by the parties for two additional years through March 2008. While we will receive additional research funding during this extended term, we currently anticipate lower revenues and related research activities under this collaboration during the extension. We may also receive milestone payments and royalties on product sales, if any, under each of our three collaboration agreements with Allergan. Pursuant to our development agreement with SMRI, we had received an aggregate of $5 million in funding as of December 31, 2006 to support the development of ACP-104. The development term of this agreement will expire in May 2007, unless extended by the parties.

Each of our collaboration agreements is subject to early termination by the collaborator upon specified events, including if we breach the agreement or, in the case of one of our agreements with Allergan, if we have a change in control. Upon the conclusion of the research term under each agreement, our collaborator may terminate the agreement by notice.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses, fees paid to external service providers, laboratory supplies and costs for facilities and equipment. We charge all research and development expenses to operations as incurred. Our research and development activities are primarily focused on our most advanced clinical and preclinical programs. We are responsible for all costs incurred in the development of both ACP-103 and ACP-104, as well as the costs associated with our other proprietary programs. We are not responsible for, nor have we incurred, development expenses, including costs related to clinical trials, in the programs that we are pursuing under our collaboration agreements, including our clinical program for neuropathic pain and our preclinical development program for glaucoma, each of which we are pursuing in collaboration with Allergan.

We use our internal research and development resources, including our employees and discovery infrastructure, across several projects and many of our costs are not attributable to a specific project but are directed to broadly applicable research activities. Accordingly, we do not report our internal research and development costs on a project basis. We use external service providers to manufacture our drug candidates to be used in clinical trials and for the majority of the services performed in connection with the preclinical and clinical development of our drug candidates. To the extent that costs associated with external service providers are not attributable to a specific project, they are included in other external costs. The following table summarizes our research and development expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Costs of external service providers:			
ACP-103	$18,930	$ 7,301	$ 4,743
ACP-104	3,722	1,380	1,290
Other	1,529	1,050	770
Subtotal	24,181	9,731	6,803
Internal costs	23,351	19,865	15,747
Stock-based compensation	1,866	740	1,335
Total research and development	$49,398	$30,336	$23,885

At this time, due to the risks inherent in the clinical trial process and given the early stage of development of our programs, we are unable to estimate with any certainty the costs we will incur in the continued development of our drug candidates for potential commercialization. Due to these same factors, we are unable to determine the anticipated completion dates for our current research and development programs. Clinical development timelines, probability of success, and development costs vary widely. While we are currently focused on advancing the clinical development of ACP-103 and ACP-104, we anticipate that we will make determinations as to which programs to pursue and how much funding to direct to each program on an ongoing basis in response to the scientific and clinical success of each drug candidate, as well as an ongoing assessment as to each drug candidate's commercial potential. We cannot forecast with any degree of certainty which drug candidates will be subject to future collaborative or licensing arrangements, when such arrangements will be secured, if at all, and to what degree such arrangements would affect our development plans and capital requirements. As a result, we cannot be certain when and to what extent we will receive cash inflows from the commercialization of our drug candidates.

We expect our research and development expenses to be substantial and to increase as we continue the development of our clinical programs and expand our discovery and development pipeline. The lengthy process of completing clinical trials and seeking regulatory approval for our drug candidates requires the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us or delay in completing clinical trials, or in obtaining regulatory approvals could cause our research and development expenses to increase and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other costs for employees serving in executive, finance, business development, and business operations functions, as well as professional fees and costs associated with legal, patents and patent applications for our intellectual property, and accounting services. Costs associated with patents and patent applications for our intellectual property, which totaled $2.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, are included in general and administrative expenses. Such costs, which totaled $1.3 million and $904,000 in the years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were previously included in research and development expenses and have been reclassified to general and administrative expenses in our statement of operations to conform to the current year presentation. We anticipate

that our general and administrative expenses may increase in future periods as we support the future growth of our business and incur additional professional fees, including costs associated with our intellectual property.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements. We have identified the accounting policies that we believe require application of management's most subjective judgments, often requiring the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. Our actual results may differ substantially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report, we believe that the following accounting policies require the application of significant judgments and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenues in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition.* Arrangements with multiple elements are accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-21, or EITF 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements With Multiple Deliverables.* We analyze our multiple element arrangements to determine whether the elements can be separated and accounted for individually as separate units of accounting in accordance with EITF 00-21. Our revenues are primarily related to our collaboration agreements, and such agreements may provide for various types of payments to us, including upfront payments, research funding and related fees during the term of the agreement, milestone payments based on the achievement of established development objectives, licensing fees, and royalties on future product sales.

Upfront, non-refundable payments under collaboration agreements are recorded as deferred revenue once received and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. Non-refundable payments for research funding are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the period as the related research activities are performed. Revenues from non-refundable milestones are recognized when the earnings process is complete and the payment is reasonably assured. Non-refundable milestone payments related to arrangements under which we have continuing performance obligations are recognized as revenue upon achievement of the milestone, provided that (i) the milestone event is substantive and its achievability was not reasonably assured at the inception of the agreement and (ii) the amount of the milestone payment is reasonable in relation to the effort expended or the risk associated with the triggering event. Revenues from non-refundable license fees are recognized upon receipt of the payment if the license has stand-alone value, we do not have ongoing involvement or obligations, and the fair value of any undelivered items can be determined.

Accrued Expenses

We are required to estimate accrued expenses as part of our process of preparing financial statements. Examples of areas in which subjective judgments may be required include costs associated with services provided by contract organizations for preclinical development, manufacturing of clinical materials, and clinical trials. We accrue for costs incurred as the services are being provided by monitoring the status of the trials or services provided, and the invoices received from our external service providers. In the case of clinical trials, a portion of the estimated cost normally relates to the projected cost to treat a patient in our trials and we recognize this cost over the estimated term of the study based on the number of patients enrolled in the trial on an ongoing basis, beginning with patient enrollment. As actual costs become known to us, we adjust our accruals. To date, our estimates have not differed significantly from the actual costs incurred. However, we expect to expand the level of our clinical trials and related services in the future. As a result, we anticipate that our estimated accruals for clinical services will be more material to our operations in future periods. Subsequent changes in estimates may result in a material change in our accruals, which could also materially affect our balance sheet and results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, as permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS No. 123"), we measured compensation expense for our employee stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25 and provided pro forma disclosures of net income (loss) as if a fair value method had been applied in measuring compensation expense. Accordingly, compensation cost for stock awards was measured as the excess, if any, of the fair value of our common stock at the date of grant over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS No. 123(R)"), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized for the year ended December 31, 2006 included (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, excluding stock options granted prior to December 31, 2003, which were valued using the minimum value method, and for which the related compensation cost will continue to be determined by using the intrinsic value method under APB Opinion No. 25, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Results for prior periods have not been restated.

Unearned stock-based compensation related to stock options granted prior to December 31, 2003 is reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity in our balance sheet. Unearned stock-based compensation represents the difference between the exercise price of grants made to employees and the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant. The balance of unearned stock-based compensation, totaling $368,000 and which related to stock options granted during the period from January 1, 2004 to the closing of our initial public offering on June 2, 2004, was reclassified to additional paid-in capital upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006.

As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006, our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately $2.3 million higher than if we had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB Opinion No. 25. Basic and diluted net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006 would have been $1.53 per share had we not adopted SFAS No. 123(R), compared to reported basic and diluted net loss of $1.61 per share. The adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) also resulted in a cumulative benefit from accounting change of $51,000 which reflects the net cumulative impact of estimating future forfeitures for options granted subsequent to December 31, 2003 and outstanding at January 1, 2006, rather than recording forfeitures when they occur as previously permitted.

The value of each employee stock option and each employee stock purchase right granted is estimated on the grant date under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. For options granted prior to January 1, 2006, we amortize the fair value on an accelerated basis. For options granted after January 1, 2006, we amortize the fair value on a straight-line basis. All option expense is amortized over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. As of December 31, 2006, total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options and purchase rights was approximately $6.0 million, and the weighted average period over which this cost is expected to be recognized is 2.2 years.

Results of Operations

Fluctuations in Operating Results

Our results of operations have fluctuated significantly from period to period in the past and are likely to continue to do so in the future. We anticipate that our quarterly and annual results of operations will be impacted for the foreseeable future by several factors, including the timing and amount of payments received pursuant to our current and future collaborations, and the progress and timing of expenditures related to our discovery and

development efforts. Due to these fluctuations, we believe that the period-to-period comparisons of our operating results are not a good indication of our future performance.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Revenues

Revenues decreased to $8.1 million in 2006 from $11.0 million in 2005 primarily due to lower revenues recognized from our collaborations with Allergan. Revenues from our collaboration agreements with Allergan decreased to $2.2 million in 2006 from $5.2 million in 2005 primarily due to lower research funding during the extended term of our March 2003 collaboration. The research term of this collaboration was extended by the parties effective March 2006 for two additional years through March 2008. The remaining revenues during 2006 and 2005 were primarily attributable to revenues earned under our agreements with Sepracor and SMRI. Revenues from our collaboration with Sepracor totaled $3.8 million and $3.6 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Revenues from our agreement with SMRI totaled $2.0 million in each of 2006 and 2005.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses totaled $49.4 million in 2006, including $1.9 million in stock-based compensation, compared to $30.3 million in 2005, including $740,000 in stock-based compensation, primarily due to increased clinical development activity associated with our proprietary clinical programs. Excluding stock-based compensation, the increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to $14.5 million in increased fees paid to external service providers, and increased costs associated with our research and development organization, including $1.8 million in increased salaries and related personnel costs, and $1.6 million in increased facility, equipment and supply costs. External service costs totaled $24.2 million, or 49 percent of our research and development expenses in 2006, compared to $9.7 million, or 32 percent of our research and development expenses in 2005. The increase in stock-based compensation in 2006 in relation to 2005 was primarily attributable to adoption of SFAS 123(R) effective as of January 1, 2006. We expect that our research and development costs will continue to increase in future periods as we continue to pursue the clinical development of our lead drug candidates and expand our discovery and development pipeline.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses totaled $11.3 million in 2006, including $1.5 million in stock-based compensation, compared to $10.2 million in 2005, including $568,000 in stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation, general and administrative expenses increased by $199,000 in 2006. This increase was primarily due to $524,000 in increased salaries and related personnel costs, and increased costs associated with patents and patent applications for our intellectual property, partially offset by a decrease in professional fees associated with our Sarbanes-Oxley compliance efforts. The increase in stock-based compensation in 2006 in relation to 2005 was primarily attributable to adoption of SFAS 123(R) effective as of January 1, 2006. We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses may increase in future periods as we support the future growth of our business and incur additional professional fees, including costs associated with our intellectual property.

Provision for Loss From (Settlement of) Litigation

In September 2006, we entered into an agreement to fully settle a civil action inclusive of all fees and costs, for aggregate payments of $5.15 million, of which approximately $2.4 million was covered by our employment practices liability insurance. The settlement of this matter resulted in a gain of $3.6 million in 2006. In 2005 we had recorded a provision for loss from litigation of $6.2 million related to this matter, which amount represented the aggregate amount of damages awarded plus plaintiff's expenses and accrued interest, net of the remaining proceeds to be received under our employment practices liability insurance policy.

Interest Income

Interest income increased to $4.2 million in 2006 from $1.9 million in 2005. The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher average levels of cash and investment securities resulting from sales of our common stock and, to a lesser degree, increased yields on our investment portfolio.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Revenues

Revenues increased to $11.0 million in 2005 from $4.6 million in 2004. This increase was primarily due to $3.6 million in revenues recognized under our collaboration agreement with Sepracor, which commenced in January 2005, $2.0 million in revenues earned in 2005 pursuant to our agreement with SMRI, and increased revenues in 2005 from our collaboration agreements with Allergan. Revenues from our collaboration agreements with Allergan increased to $5.2 million in 2005 from $4.5 million primarily due to increased milestone payments earned during 2005.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development increased to $30.3 million in 2005, including $740,000 in stock-based compensation, from $23.9 million in 2004, including $1.3 million in stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation, the increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to increased clinical development expenses associated with our proprietary Phase II programs and expansion of our research and development organization. This increase in expenses in 2005 was due to $2.9 million in increased fees paid to external service providers, and increased costs associated with our internal research and development organization, including $3.0 million in increased salaries and related personnel costs, $556,000 in increased facility and equipment costs, and $560,000 in increased laboratory supply and other costs. External service costs totaled $9.7 million in 2005, or 32 percent of our research and development expenses, compared to $6.8 million in 2004, or 28 percent of our research and development expenses. The decrease in stock-based compensation expense in 2005 relative to 2004 resulted largely from a decrease in the amortization of deferred stock-based compensation associated with employee stock options, which had been recorded under APB Opinion No. 25.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased to $10.2 million in 2005, including $568,000 in stock-based compensation, from $6.8 million in 2004, including $1.0 million in stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation, the increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to $2.2 million in increased professional fees, and increased costs associated with expansion of our administrative organization, including $1.1 million in increased salaries and related personnel costs, and $604,000 in increased facility, equipment and other administrative costs. The increase in professional fees in 2005 was primarily due to costs associated with our Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance efforts and, to a lesser degree, costs related to litigation and costs associated with patents and patent applications for our intellectual property. The decrease in stock-based compensation expense in 2005 relative to 2004 resulted largely from a decrease in the amortization of deferred stock-based compensation associated with employee stock options.

Provision for Loss From Litigation

In connection with a civil action, we recorded a provision for loss from litigation of $6.2 million during 2005, which amount represented the aggregate amount of damages awarded plus plantiff's expenses and accrued interest, net of expected proceeds under our employment practices liability insurance policy.

Interest Income

Interest income increased to $1.9 million in 2005 from $607,000 in 2004. The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher average levels of cash and investment securities and, to a lesser extent, increased yields on our investment portfolio.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to $180,000 in 2005 from $429,000 in 2004. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to repayments under our loan agreements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have funded our operations primarily through sales of our equity securities, payments received under our collaboration agreements, debt financings, and interest income. As of December 31, 2006, we had received $225.7 million in net proceeds from sales of our equity securities, including $6.9 million in debt we had retired through the issuance of our common stock, $52.4 million in payments from collaboration agreements, $21.7 million in debt financing, and $12.1 million in interest income.

At December 31, 2006, we had approximately $83.3 million in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities compared to $55.5 million at December 31, 2005. We have invested a substantial portion of our available cash in investment securities consisting of high quality, marketable debt instruments of corporations, financial institutions, and government agencies. We have adopted an investment policy and established guidelines relating to diversification and maturities of our investments to preserve principal and maintain liquidity.

Net cash used in operating activities totaled $41.4 million in 2006 compared to $20.3 million in 2005 and $20.7 million in 2004. This increase was primarily due to an increase in our net loss and changes in operating assets and liabilities, including decreases in accrued loss from litigation and in deferred revenue, which were offset by increases in accrued expenses and accounts payable, and a decrease in prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets in 2006, relative to 2005. The $8.7 million reduction in the accrued loss from litigation in 2006 was due to the settlement of a civil action. Current deferred revenue decreased $780,000 in 2006 compared to an increase of $2.1 million in 2005. The increase in deferred revenue during 2005 was primarily attributable to payments from our collaboration with Sepracor, including the premium amount resulting from Sepracor's first purchase of our common stock. The increase in accrued expenses and accounts payable in 2006 was primarily due to increased external service costs related to our clinical trials. We anticipate that payments related to these accrued expenses and accounts payable will result in an increase in our cash used in operating activities during the first quarter of 2007. The decrease in prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets in 2006 was primarily due to receipt of $2.4 million in proceeds from our insurance policy in connection with the settlement of a civil action.

The decrease in net cash used in operating activities in 2005 relative to 2004, despite the higher net loss in 2005, was primarily due to the $8.7 million accrued loss from litigation as well as increases in accrued expenses and deferred revenue, offset by an increase in prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets during 2005. The accrued loss from litigation represented an accrual for the aggregate damages awarded in a civil action plus plaintiff's expenses and accrued interest. The increase in accrued expenses during 2005 was primarily due to the increase in activity with external service providers. The increase in deferred revenue during 2005 was largely attributable to payments from our collaboration with Sepracor. The increase in prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets in 2005 was primarily due to the $2.4 million in available insurance proceeds in connection with the civil action.

Net cash used in investing activities reflects purchases and maturities of investment securities, the change in restricted cash and our purchases of property and equipment. From inception through December 31, 2006, we had purchased $13.1 million in property and equipment, the majority of which we have funded through

equipment financing agreements and other debt facilities. We have revised the classification of the increase in restricted cash of $12.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2005 from financing activities to investing activities in our consolidated statement of cash flows.

Net cash provided by financing activities increased to $70.0 million in 2006 from $40.9 million in 2005 and $30.1 million in 2004. This increase was primarily attributable to increased proceeds from the sale of our equity securities. The net cash provided by financing activities in 2006 was primarily due to $69.4 million in net proceeds received from the sales of our common stock, including $59.4 million received from our follow-on public offering and $8.9 million received from the second purchase of our common stock by Sepracor, which amount did not include the $1.1 million premium received in connection with this stock purchase that was included in deferred revenue in operating activities. The net cash provided by financing activities in 2005 was primarily due to $41.7 million in net proceeds received from sales of our equity securities, including $34.0 million received from a private placement and $6.9 million from the first purchase of our common stock by Sepracor, which did not include the $3.1 million premium received in connection with this stock purchase that was included in deferred revenue in operating activities, offset by net repayments of our long-term debt. The net cash provided by financing activities in 2004 was primarily due to net proceeds of approximately $31.1 million raised in our initial public offering, offset by net repayments of our long-term debt.

We have entered into equipment financing agreements from time to time, which we have utilized to fund the majority of our property and equipment purchases. In September 2006, we entered into a $2.0 million equipment financing agreement that had $754,000 available to borrow at December 31, 2006. The agreements contain fixed interest rates ranging from 7.93 to 10.41 percent per annum. At December 31, 2006, we had $2.4 million in outstanding borrowings under these agreements, which are secured by the related equipment. We were in compliance with required financial covenants and conditions at December 31, 2006.

The following table summarizes our long-term contractual obligations, including interest, at December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Operating leases	$15,309	$2,219	$6,005	$3,514	$3,571
Long-term debt	2,701	1,181	1,520	—	—
Total	$18,010	$3,400	$7,525	$3,514	$3,571

We have also entered into agreements with contract research organizations and other external service providers for services in connection with the development of our drug candidates. We were contractually obligated for up to approximately $14.7 million of future services under these agreements as of December 31, 2006. The nature of the work being conducted under our agreements with contract research organizations is such that, in most cases, the services may be stopped with short notice. In such event, we would not be liable for the full amount of the contract. Our actual contractual obligations may vary depending upon several factors, including the results of the underlying studies.

We have also entered into certain other agreements that may require us to make payments in the future and currently cannot forecast with any degree of certainty when or if we will be required to make payments under these agreements. Under our development agreement with SMRI, we have received $5 million in funding to support the further development of ACP-104 as of December 31, 2006. Assuming the successful development and commercialization of this drug candidate, we are required to pay to SMRI royalties on product sales up to a specified level. In October 2006, we provided initial seed funding to help establish Abbey Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and have agreed to increase our investment to an aggregate of $1 million upon Abbey's satisfaction of certain conditions. In November 2006, we entered into an agreement to license certain intellectual property rights that complement our patent portfolio. Under the terms of this agreement, if certain conditions are met, we are

required to make future payments, including milestones, royalties and sublicensing fees for compounds covered by the agreement.

We have consumed substantial amounts of capital since our inception. Although we believe our existing cash resources and the anticipated payments from our existing collaborators will be sufficient to fund our anticipated cash requirements through at least mid-2008, we will require significant additional financing in the future to fund our operations.

Our future capital requirements will depend on, and could increase significantly as a result of, many factors, including:

- progress in, and the costs of, our preclinical studies and clinical trials and other research and development programs;
- the scope, prioritization and number of research and development programs;
- the ability of our collaborators and us to reach the milestones, and other events or developments, under our collaboration agreements;
- the costs involved in filing, prosecuting, enforcing and defending patent claims and other intellectual property rights;
- the costs of securing manufacturing arrangements for clinical or commercial production of drug candidates;
- the costs of establishing, or contracting for, sales and marketing capabilities if we obtain regulatory clearances to market our drug candidates; and
- the costs associated with litigation.

Until we can generate significant continuing revenues, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through strategic collaborations, private or public sales of our securities, debt financings, or by licensing all or a portion of our drug candidates or technology. On December 8, 2006, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission providing for the issuance of up to $100 million of our common stock from time to time in one or more transactions. The shelf registration is intended to provide us with flexibility to take advantage of financing opportunities when and if deemed appropriate by our management. We cannot be certain that funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs or our commercialization efforts.

To date, we have not had any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in these relationships.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes,* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 but with earlier adoption encouraged. This FASB interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of this new interpretation.

Item 7A. ***Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.***

Interest Rate Risk

We invest our excess cash in investment-grade, interest-bearing securities. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest in highly liquid and high quality marketable debt instruments of corporations, financial institutions, and government agencies with contractual maturity dates ranging from less than one year up to three years. We expect that all securities will be settled within one year. If a 10 percent change in interest rates were to have occurred on December 31, 2006, this change would not have had a material effect on the fair value of our investment portfolio as of that date.

Foreign Currency Risk

We have wholly owned subsidiaries in Sweden and Denmark, which expose us to foreign exchange risk. The functional currency of our subsidiary in Sweden is the Swedish kroner and the functional currency of our subsidiary in Denmark is the Danish kroner. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities of our subsidiaries are translated to U.S. dollars based on the applicable exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Expense components are translated to U.S. dollars at weighted average exchange rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are included as a component of our stockholders' equity. Other foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in our results of operations and, to date, have not been significant. We have not hedged exposures denominated in foreign currencies or any other derivative financial instrument.

Item 8. ***Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.***

The consolidated financial statements required pursuant to this item are included in Item 15 of this report and are presented beginning on page F-1.

Item 9. ***Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.***

None.

Item 9A. ***Controls and Procedures.***

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our periodic and current reports that we file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. In addition, the design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

As of December 31, 2006, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the

design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2006.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As of December 31, 2006, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which appears elsewhere in this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

An evaluation was also performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter and that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. That evaluation did not identify any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our latest fiscal quarter and that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. ***Other Information.***

None.

PART III

Item 10. ***Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.***

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the section headed "Proposal 1—Election of Directors" in our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC by April 30, 2007 (the "Proxy Statement") and is incorporated in this report by reference.

We have adopted a code of ethics for directors, officers (including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer) and employees, known as the Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at *http://www.acadia-pharm.com* under the Corporate Governance section of our Investors page. We will promptly disclose on our website (i) the nature of any amendment to the policy that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions and (ii) the nature of any waiver, including an implicit waiver, from a provision of the policy that is granted to one of these specified individuals, the name of such person who is granted the waiver and the date of the waiver. Stockholders may request a free copy of the Code of Ethics from our corporate compliance officer, Glenn F. Baity c/o ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc., 3911 Sorrento Valley Boulevard, San Diego, CA 92121.

Item 11. ***Executive Compensation.***

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated in this report by reference.

Item 12. ***Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.***

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated in this report by reference.

Information regarding our equity compensation plans will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated in this report by reference.

Item 13. ***Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.***

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated in this report by reference.

Item 14. ***Principal Accounting Fees and Services.***

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated in this report by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. ***Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.***

(a) Documents filed as part of this report.

1. The following financial statements of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, are included in this report:

	Page Number
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Operations for Each of the Three Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Each of the Three Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Each of the Three Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	F-5
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-6

2. List of financial statement schedules. All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. List of Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K. See part (b) below.

(b) Exhibits. See the Exhibit Index and Exhibits filed as part of this report.

SIGNATURES

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

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

/s/ ULI HACKSELL

Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 9, 2007

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Uli Hacksell and Thomas H. Aasen, and each of them, his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ ULI HACKSELL **Uli Hacksell**	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 9, 2007
/s/ THOMAS H. AASEN **Thomas H. Aasen**	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 9, 2007
/s/ LESLIE IVERSEN **Leslie Iversen**	Chairman of the Board	March 9, 2007
/s/ GORDON BINDER **Gordon Binder**	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ MICHAEL BORER **Michael Borer**	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ MARY ANN GRAY **Mary Ann Gray**	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ LESTER KAPLAN **Lester Kaplan**	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ TORSTEN RASMUSSEN **Torsten Rasmussen**	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ ALAN WALTON **Alan Walton**	Director	March 9, 2007

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc.

We have completed integrated audits of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc.'s 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, and an audit of its 2004 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share-based compensation in 2006.

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Diego, California
March 7, 2007

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except for par value and share data)

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,480	$ 9,796
Investment securities, available-for-sale	67,775	33,205
Restricted cash	—	12,520
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	2,528	4,604
Total current assets	85,783	60,125
Property and equipment, net	3,505	2,283
Other assets	256	98
Total assets	$ 89,544	$ 62,506
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Accounts payable	$ 3,387	$ 2,073
Accrued expenses	13,485	6,582
Accrued loss from litigation	—	8,710
Current portion of deferred revenue	2,666	3,446
Current portion of long-term debt	996	890
Total current liabilities	20,534	21,701
Other long-term liabilities	472	542
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,379	892
Total liabilities	22,385	23,135
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $0.0001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2006 and 2005; no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005	—	—
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2006 and 2005; 29,940,477 shares and 23,517,876 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	3	2
Additional paid-in capital	240,446	168,426
Accumulated deficit	(173,466)	(128,418)
Unearned stock-based compensation	(64)	(773)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	240	134
Total stockholders' equity	67,159	39,371
	$ 89,544	$ 62,506

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

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues			
Collaborative revenues	$ 8,133	$ 10,956	$ 4,604
Operating expenses			
Research and development (includes stock-based compensation of $1,866, $740 and $1,335, respectively)	49,398	30,336	23,885
General and administrative (includes stock-based compensation of $1,512, $568 and $1,021, respectively)	11,349	10,205	6,814
Provision for loss from (settlement of) litigation	(3,560)	6,221	—
Total operating expenses	57,187	46,762	30,699
Loss from operations	(49,054)	(35,806)	(26,095)
Interest income	4,153	1,851	607
Interest expense	(198)	(180)	(429)
Loss before change in accounting principle	(45,099)	(34,135)	(25,917)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	51	—	—
Net loss	$(45,048)	$(34,135)	$(25,917)
Participation of preferred stock	—	—	(8,587)
Net loss available to common stockholders	$(45,048)	$(34,135)	$(17,330)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted			
Before change in accounting principle	$ (1.61)	$ (1.55)	$ (1.67)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (1.61)	$ (1.55)	$ (1.67)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	27,923	22,014	10,353
Net loss available to participating preferred stockholders	$ —	$ —	$ (8,587)
Net loss per participating preferred share, basic and diluted	$ —	$ —	$ (0.87)
Weighted average participating preferred shares outstanding, basic and diluted	—	—	9,901

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

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	$ (45,048)	$(34,135)	$(25,917)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	852	1,026	1,306
Stock-based compensation	3,378	1,308	2,356
Amortization of investment premium/discount	(998)	—	—
Other	(176)	152	7
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	2,075	(2,713)	(601)
Other assets	(158)	(98)	107
Accounts payable	1,314	(80)	578
Accrued expenses	6,902	2,901	1,471
Accrued loss from litigation	(8,710)	8,710	—
Deferred revenue	(780)	2,125	—
Other long-term liabilities	(69)	542	—
Net cash used in operating activities	(41,418)	(20,262)	(20,693)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investment securities	(116,596)	(54,523)	(36,646)
Maturities of investment securities	83,166	48,893	29,853
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	12,520	(12,520)	—
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,026)	(1,022)	(585)
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,936)	(19,172)	(7,378)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants, net of issuance costs	69,403	41,670	31,501
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,626	782	1,952
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,033)	(1,562)	(3,347)
Net cash provided by financing activities	69,996	40,890	30,106
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	42	38	(41)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,684	1,494	1,994
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	9,796	8,302	6,308
End of year	$ 15,480	$ 9,796	$ 8,302
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information			
Interest paid	$ 169	$ 181	$ 357
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities, net of tax	131	(50)	(74)
Property acquired under capital leases	—	31	—
Conversion of debt to common stock	—	—	1,007
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock upon initial public offering	—	—	74,514

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

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Unearned Stock-Based Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Balances at December 31, 2003	9,900,913	$ 74,514	1,462,062	$—	$ 18,194	$ (68,366)	$(2,923)	$ 424	$(52,671)	
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	5,000,000	—	31,088	—	—	—	31,088	
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(9,900,913)	(74,514)	9,900,913	1	74,513	—	—	—	74,514	
Issuance of common stock from conversion of debt	—	—	143,914	—	1,007	—	—	—	1,007	
Issuance of common stock from exercise of stock options	—	—	397,569	—	306	—	—	—	306	
Issuance of common stock pursuant to Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	18,392	—	107	—	—	—	107	
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(25,917)	—	—	(25,917)	$(25,917)
Noncash compensation related to stock options granted	—	—	—	—	1,540	—	815	—	2,355	
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(74)	(74)	(74)
Cumulative translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(36)	(36)	(36)
Balances at December 31, 2004	—	$ —	16,922,850	$ 1	$126,755	$ (94,283)	$(2,108)	$ 314	$ 30,679	$(26,027)
Issuance of common stock to collaborator, net of issuance costs	—	—	1,077,029	—	6,864	—	—	—	6,864	
Issuance of common stock and warrants, net of issuance costs	—	—	5,277,621	1	34,053	—	—	—	34,054	
Issuance of common stock from exercise of stock options	—	—	216,985	—	490	—	—	—	490	
Issuance of common stock pursuant to Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	44,642	—	262	—	—	—	262	
Repurchase of restricted common stock			(21,251)	—	—				—	
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(34,135)	—	—	(34,135)	$(34,135)
Noncash compensation related to stock options granted	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,335	—	1,337	
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50)	(50)	(50)
Cumulative translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(130)	(130)	(130)
Balances at December 31, 2005	—	$ —	23,517,876	$ 2	$168,426	$(128,418)	$ (773)	$ 134	$ 39,371	$(34,315)
Issuance of common stock to collaborator, net of issuance costs	—	—	813,393	—	8,930	—	—	—	8,930	
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	—	5,285,806	1	59,385	—	—	—	59,386	
Issuance of common stock from exercise of stock options	—	—	258,860	—	675	—	—	—	675	
Issuance of common stock pursuant to Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	64,542	—	412	—	—	—	412	
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(45,048)	—	—	(45,048)	$(45,048)
Noncash compensation related to stock options granted	—	—	—	—	2,986	—	341	—	3,327	
Reclassification of unearned stock-based compensation to additional paid-in capital upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)	—	—	—	—	(368)	—	368	—	—	
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	131	131
Cumulative translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25)	(25)	(25)
Balances at December 31, 2006	—	$ —	29,940,477	$ 3	$240,446	$(173,466)	$ (64)	$ 240	$ 67,159	$(44,942)

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

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Company") was originally incorporated in Vermont in 1993 as Receptor Technologies, Inc. The Company reincorporated in Delaware in 1997. ACADIA is focused on the discovery and development of small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. The Company maintains two wholly owned subsidiaries: ACADIA Pharmaceuticals AB based in Malmö, Sweden and ACADIA Pharmaceuticals A/S based in Denmark.

The Company has not been profitable and has generated substantial operating losses since its inception. The Company's operations are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those associated with its history of operating losses and risk of continued losses, early stage of development, dependence on the outcome of clinical trials, and dependence on regulatory approvals to sell products. At December 31, 2006, the Company's accumulated losses were approximately $173.5 million. The Company expects to increase its operating expenses over the next several years as it expands its research and development activities. The Company will require additional financing in the future to fund its operations. The Company does not know whether additional financing will be available when needed or, if available, whether it will be available on favorable terms. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company's ability to fund its operations, take advantage of opportunities, develop drug candidates and technologies or otherwise respond to competitive pressures could be significantly limited.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and ACADIA Pharmaceuticals AB and ACADIA Pharmaceuticals A/S. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity date at the date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company has revised the classification of the increase in restricted cash of $12.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2005 from financing activities to investing activities in its consolidated statement of cash flows.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are considered to be available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, if any, are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of investment securities classified as available-for-sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization and accretion are included in interest income. Realized gains and losses are also included in interest income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For financial instruments consisting of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued expenses included in the Company's financial statements, the carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of fair value due to their short maturities. Estimated fair values for investment securities, which are separately disclosed

elsewhere, are based on quoted market prices for the instruments. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company, the carrying value of the long-term debt approximates fair value.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives (generally three to ten years) using the straight line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the term of the respective leases by use of the straight line method. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. When assets are retired or sold, the assets and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any gain or loss is recognized. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, losses of $34,000 and $152,000, respectively, were recorded on the disposal of property and equipment.

Revenues

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin, *Revenue Recognition*, or SAB No. 104. SAB No. 104 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. Arrangements with multiple elements are accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables.* The Company analyzes its multiple element arrangements to determine whether the elements can be separated and accounted for individually as separate units of accounting in accordance with EITF 00-21. The Company's revenues are primarily related to its collaboration agreements, and such agreements may provide for various types of payments to the Company, including upfront payments, research funding and related fees during the term of the agreement, milestone payments based on the achievement of established development objectives, licensing fees, and royalties on future product sales.

Upfront, non-refundable payments under collaboration agreements are recorded as deferred revenue once received and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. Non-refundable payments for research funding are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the period as the related research activities are performed. Revenues from non-refundable milestones are recognized when the earnings process is complete and the payment is reasonably assured. Non-refundable milestone payments related to arrangements under which the Company has continuing performance obligations are recognized as revenue upon achievement of the milestone, provided that (i) the milestone event is substantive and its achievability was not reasonably assured at the inception of the agreement and (ii) the amount of the milestone payment is reasonable in relation to the effort expended or the risk associated with the triggering event. Any amount received under an agreement in advance of performance is recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the term of the agreement as the Company completes its performance obligations. Revenues from non-refundable license fees are recognized upon receipt of the payment if the license has stand-alone value, the Company does not have ongoing involvement or obligations, and the fair value of any undelivered items can be determined. If the license is considered to have stand-alone value but the fair value of the undelivered items cannot be determined, the license payments are recognized as revenues over the period of performance for such undelivered items or services. No revenues recognized to date pursuant to our agreements are refundable even if the related research activities are not successful.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses are charged to operations as incurred. Research and development expenses include, among other things, costs associated with services provided by contract organizations for

preclinical development, manufacturing of clinical materials and clinical trials. The Company accrues for costs incurred as the services are being provided by monitoring the status of the trial or services provided and the invoices received from its external service providers. In the case of clinical trials, a portion of the estimated cost normally relates to the projected cost to treat a patient in the trials, and this cost is recognized over the estimated term of the study based on the number of patients enrolled in the trial on an ongoing basis, beginning with patient enrollment. As actual costs become known, the Company adjusts its accruals. Certain research and development projects are funded under agreements with collaboration partners, and the costs related to these activities are included in research and development expenses. Costs associated with patents and patent applications for the Company's intellectual property, which totaled $2.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, are included in general and administrative expenses. Such costs, which totaled $1.3 million and $904,000 in the years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were previously included in research and development expenses and have been reclassified to general and administrative expenses in the Company's statement of operations to conform to the current year presentation.

Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of cash, cash equivalents, and investment securities. The Company invests its excess cash primarily in marketable debt securities of corporations, financial institutions, and government agencies with strong credit ratings. The Company has adopted an investment policy that includes guidelines relative to diversification and maturities to maintain safety and liquidity.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, revenue from two customers comprised 74 percent, 81 percent, and 100 percent of total revenues, respectively, of which 27 percent, 48 percent, and 98 percent, respectively, were from Allergan, Inc. Revenue from Sepracor Inc. comprised 47 percent and 33 percent of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currencies of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals AB and ACADIA Pharmaceuticals A/S are the local currencies. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of these entities are translated at the current exchange rate at the balance sheet date and historical rates for equity. Revenue and expense components are translated at weighted average exchange rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are included as a component of stockholders' equity. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the balance within accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income from foreign currency translation was $225,000 and $250,000, respectively. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the results of operations and, to date, have not been significant.

Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, as permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS No. 123"), the Company measured compensation expense for its employee stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25 and provided pro forma disclosures of net income (loss) as if a fair value method had been applied in measuring compensation expense. Accordingly, compensation cost for stock awards was measured as the excess, if any, of the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS No. 123(R)"), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, using the modified prospective transition method. Under this transition

method, compensation cost recognized for the year ended December 31, 2006 included (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, excluding stock options granted prior to December 31, 2003, which were valued using the minimum value method, and for which the related compensation cost will continue to be determined using the intrinsic value method under APB Opinion No. 25, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Results for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have not been restated.

Unearned stock-based compensation related to stock options granted prior to December 31, 2003 is reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the Company's balance sheet. Unearned stock-based compensation represents the difference between the exercise price of grants made to employees and the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The remaining balance of unearned stock-based compensation, totaling $368,000 and which related to stock options granted during the period January 1, 2004 to the closing of the Company's initial public offering on June 2, 2004, was reclassified to additional paid-in capital upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006.

As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123(R), the Company's net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately $2.3 million higher than if it had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB Opinion No. 25. Basic and diluted net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006 would have been $1.53 per share had the Company not adopted SFAS No. 123(R), compared to reported basic and diluted net loss for the year of $1.61 per share. The adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) also resulted in a cumulative benefit from accounting change of $51,000 which reflects the net cumulative impact of estimating future forfeitures for options granted subsequent to December 31, 2003 and outstanding at January 1, 2006, rather than recording forfeitures when they occur as previously permitted.

In November 2005, the FASB issued Staff Position No. FAS 123(R)-3, "Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards" ("FSP No. 123(R)-3"). The Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in FSP No. 123(R)-3 for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS No. 123(R). The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital, or APIC, pool related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and consolidated statements of cash flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

The value of each employee stock option and employee stock purchase right granted is estimated on the grant date under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. For options granted prior to January 1, 2006, the Company amortizes the fair value on an accelerated basis. For options granted after January 1, 2006, the Company amortizes the fair value on a straight-line basis. All option expense is amortized over the requisite service period of the awards, which are generally the vesting periods. The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of employee stock options:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Expected volatility	64-65%	65-70%	70%
Risk-free interest rate	5%	4%	3%
Expected forfeiture rate	6-7%	0%	0%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected life of options in years	5.3-5.4	5.0-5.3	5.0

Expected Volatility. The Company completed its initial public offering on June 2, 2004, so there is limited trading history for its shares in the public markets. Therefore, the Company considers the expected and historic volatility of peer companies as well as its own historical volatility and implied volatility when determining the volatility factor. In considering peer companies, the Company considers characteristics such as industry, stage of development, size and financial leverage.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term approximating the expected term of the option.

Expected Forfeiture Rate. The Company considers its pre-vesting forfeiture history to determine its expected forfeiture rate.

Expected Dividend Yield. The Company has never paid any dividends and currently has no plans to do so.

Expected Life of Options. The Company considers, among other factors, its historical exercise experience to date as well as the mean time remaining to full vesting of all outstanding options and the mean time remaining to end of the contractual term of all outstanding options.

The following assumptions were used to estimate fair value for the offerings that commenced during 2006 under the employee stock purchase plan: expected volatility of 51 to 64 percent; risk-free interest rate of 5 percent; dividend yield of 0.0 percent; and expected life in years of 0.5 to 2.0.

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to options granted under the Company's stock plans for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. For purposes of this pro forma disclosure, the value of options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized to expense over the options' vesting periods on an accelerated basis. The following assumptions were used for the employee stock purchase plan: dividend yield of 0.0 percent; volatility of 50.0 percent; risk-free interest rate of 3.0 to 4.2 percent; and expected life in years of 0.5.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net loss, as reported	$(34,135)	$(25,917)
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation costs included in the determination of net loss	1,041	2,306
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation costs that would have been included in net loss if the fair value method had been applied	(2,873)	(2,674)
Pro forma net loss	$(35,967)	$(26,285)
Participation of preferred stock	—	(8,641)
Pro forma net loss available to common stockholders	$(35,967)	$(17,644)
Actual net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (1.55)	$ (1.67)
Pro forma net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (1.63)	$ (1.70)
Pro forma net loss available to participating preferred stockholders	$ —	$ (8,641)
Actual net loss per participating preferred share, basic and diluted	$ —	$ (0.87)
Pro forma net loss per participating preferred share, basic and diluted	$ —	$ (0.87)

Income Taxes

Current income tax expense or benefit represents the amount of income taxes expected to be payable or refundable for the current year. A deferred income tax asset or liability is computed for the expected future impact of differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax credits and loss carryforwards. Deferred income tax expense or benefit represents the net change during the year in the deferred income tax asset or liability. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Use of Estimates

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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company assesses potential impairments to its long-lived assets when there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount. The amount of the impairment loss, if any, will generally be measured as the difference between the net book value of the assets and their estimated fair values. No such impairment losses have been recorded by the Company.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

All components of comprehensive income (loss), including net income (loss), are reported in the financial statements in the period in which they are recognized. Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Accordingly, in addition to reporting net income (loss) under the current rules, the Company is required to display the impact of any fluctuations in its foreign currency translation adjustments and any unrealized gains or losses on its investment securities as components of comprehensive income (loss) and to display an amount representing total comprehensive income (loss) for each period.

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period increased to include potential dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period. The effect of outstanding stock options and warrants is reflected, when dilutive, in diluted earnings per common share by application of the treasury stock method. The Company has excluded all outstanding stock options and warrants from the calculation of diluted net loss per common share because all such securities are antidilutive for all periods presented. Shares used in calculating basic and diluted net loss per common share above exclude these potential common shares (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Antidilutive options to purchase common stock	2,713	2,107	1,756
Antidilutive warrants to purchase common stock	1,393	1,064	74
Restricted vesting common stock	34	95	171
	4,140	3,266	2,001

Prior to the closing of the Company's initial public offering in 2004, the Company computed its net income (loss) per share using the two-class method; therefore, the Company's income (loss) was allocated between the common stockholders and the preferred stockholders based on their respective rights to share in dividends. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the method by which the Company allocated net income (loss) to the preferred stock was based on the number of preferred shares outstanding compared to the total combined preferred and common shares outstanding as of the date of the completion of the initial public offering on June 2, 2004. The remaining net income (loss) was allocated to common stockholders. Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering, all outstanding preferred stock was reclassified or converted into common stock. The basic and diluted net loss per common share amounts for the year ended December 31, 2004 presented in the consolidated statements of operations include the effect, on a weighted average basis, of the 5.0 million shares of common stock issued in the Company's initial public offering and the approximately 9.9 million shares of common stock issued upon conversion or reclassification of the Company's preferred stock in conjunction with the closing of the initial public offering.

Segment Reporting

Management has determined that the Company operates in one business segment. All revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were generated in the United States. Information regarding long-lived assets by geographic area is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(in thousands)	
United States	$2,347	$1,285
Europe	1,158	998
	$3,505	$2,283

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes,* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 but with earlier adoption encouraged. This FASB interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this new interpretation.

3. Investment Securities

Securities available-for-sale consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Estimated Fair Value
Corporate debt securities	$52,821	$24	$52,845
Asset-backed securities	14,929	1	14,930
	$67,750	$25	$67,775

	December 31, 2005		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Estimated Fair Value
Corporate debt securities	$33,321	$(116)	$33,205
	$33,321	$(116)	$33,205

No gains or losses were realized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. As of December 31, 2006, all corporate debt securities had contractual maturity dates of less than one year. Asset-backed securities with estimated fair values at December 31, 2006 of $6.7 million and $8.2 million had contractual maturity dates of two and three years, respectively. Actual maturities for asset-backed securities may differ from the contractual maturities because they may be settled at an earlier date. The Company expects that all securities will be settled within one year.

4. Balance Sheet Components

Property and equipment, net, consist of:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31,	
		2006	2005
		(in thousands)	
Machinery and equipment	5-7	$ 5,579	$ 4,273
Computers and software	3	1,648	1,157
Furniture and fixtures	3–10	261	209
Leasehold improvements	6–10	1,062	973
		8,550	6,612
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(5,045)	(4,329)
		$ 3,505	$ 2,283

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment was $852,000, $1.0 million, and $1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Accrued expenses consist of:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(in thousands)	
Accrued clinical and research services	$ 9,768	$3,397
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,649	1,802
Accrued professional fees	507	1,181
Other	561	202
	$13,485	$6,582

5. Long-Term Debt

The Company has entered into equipment financing agreements that were used to finance capital expenditures. These agreements provide for equal monthly installments to be paid over a three to four year period, with interest at rates ranging from 7.93 percent to 10.41 percent per annum. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had $2.4 million and $1.8 million, respectively, in outstanding borrowings under these agreements. At December 31, 2006, the Company had $754,000 available for borrowing under its current equipment financing agreement. Outstanding borrowings under these agreements are collateralized by the related equipment. The Company was in compliance with financial covenants and conditions required at each of December 31, 2006 and 2005.

At December 31, 2006, future payments under the Company's long-term debt are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending	
2007	$ 996
2008	761
2009	486
2010	132
	2,375
Less: Current portion	(996)
Long-term portion	$1,379

6. Collaborative Research and Licensing Agreements

On January 10, 2005, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Sepracor for the development of new drug candidates targeted toward the treatment of central nervous system disorders. Under the agreement, the parties are investigating potential clinical candidates resulting from the Company's preclinical muscarinic program. The Company is entitled to receive research funding from Sepracor over the three-year research term of the collaboration and, if certain conditions are met, is eligible to receive additional license and milestone payments as well as royalties on future product sales worldwide, if any.

In connection with the collaboration, Sepracor has purchased 1,890,422 shares of the Company's common stock for an aggregate of $20 million in two $10 million tranches. In January 2005, Sepracor purchased

1,077,029 shares at a price per share of approximately $9.28, which represented a 40 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement. The Company recorded the aggregate premium of $3.1 million, which was computed based on the excess of the purchase price over the closing price of the Company's common stock on January 10, 2005, as deferred revenue and the remaining balance of $6.9 million as stockholders' equity. In January 2006, Sepracor purchased an additional 813,393 shares at a price per share of approximately $12.29, which represented a 25 percent premium to the 30-day trailing average closing price at the one-year anniversary of the agreement. The Company recorded the aggregate premium amount of $1.1 million, which was computed based on the excess of the purchase price over the closing price of the Company's common stock on January 10, 2006, as deferred revenue and the remaining purchase amount of $8.9 million as stockholders' equity. The deferred revenue is being recognized as revenue as the related research activities are performed over the research term. Pursuant to the terms of the collaboration agreement, the Company had received $4.6 million in research funding as of December 31, 2006 and is entitled to receive additional research funding through January 2008. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, revenue of $3.8 and $3.6 million was recognized under the collaboration, respectively.

In March 2003, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan to discover, develop and commercialize new therapeutics for ophthalmic and other indications. The agreement originally provided for a three-year research term ending in late-March 2006. In February 2006, the parties amended the agreement to extend the research term for two additional years through March 2008. During the extended research term, the parties will focus joint research efforts in the area of pain. In addition, the parties may elect to pursue additional discovery activities in ophthalmic or other indications. During the extended research term, Allergan could exclusively license chemistry and related assets for up to three drug targets. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had received an aggregate of $13.2 million under the agreement, consisting of an upfront payment, research funding and related fees. The Company will receive additional research funding during the extended research term. The Company may also receive license fees and milestone payments as well as royalties on future product sales worldwide, if any. Revenue recognized under this agreement during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 totaled $2.0 million, $4.2 million, and $3.9 million, respectively.

In July 1999, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan to discover, develop and commercialize drugs for glaucoma based on the Company's compounds. Under the agreement, the Company provided its drug discovery expertise to enable the selection by Allergan of a drug candidate for development and commercialization. Allergan was granted worldwide rights to products based on this compound for the treatment of ocular disease. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had received an aggregate of $8.8 million in payments under the agreement, consisting of upfront fees, research funding, and milestone payments. In addition, the Company is eligible to receive additional milestone payments as well as royalties on future product sales worldwide, if any. Revenue recognized under this agreement during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2004 totaled $179,000 and $165,000, respectively. The Company recognized no revenue under this agreement during the year ended December 31, 2005.

In September 1997, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Allergan focused primarily on the discovery and development of new therapeutics for neuropathic pain and ophthalmic indications. This agreement was subsequently amended in conjunction with the execution of the March 2003 collaboration agreement and provides for the continued development of drug candidates for one target area. Pursuant to the 1997 agreement, the Company granted Allergan exclusive worldwide rights to commercialize products resulting from the collaboration. In exchange, the Company received an aggregate of $10.5 million in research funding and milestone payments through December 31, 2006. The Company is also eligible to receive additional milestone payments as well as royalties on future worldwide sales of products, if any. Revenue recognized under this

agreement totaled $1.0 million and $500,000 during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company recognized no revenue under this agreement during the year ended December 31, 2006. In connection with the execution of the collaboration agreement in 1997, Allergan made a $6.0 million equity investment in the Company.

In May 2004, the Company entered into a development agreement with The Stanley Medical Research Institute, or SMRI. The development term is for three years and may be extended for additional one-year periods by written agreement of the parties. Under this agreement, the Company received an aggregate of $5 million in funding to support the further development of one of the Company's drug candidates for the treatment of schizophrenia. Assuming the successful development and commercialization of this drug candidate, the Company is required to pay to SMRI royalties on product sales up to a specified level. SMRI may terminate this agreement in selected instances, including if the Company enters into a strategic alliance covering the drug candidate or does not reasonably progress its development. Upon signing this agreement, the Company also received $1 million from SMRI in exchange for a convertible promissory note issued to SMRI bearing interest at 9 percent per annum (the "SMRI Note"). Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering on June 2, 2004, the SMRI Note and accrued interest automatically converted into 143,914 shares of the Company's common stock at the initial public offering price of $7.00 per share. Revenue recognized under this agreement totaled $2 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The Company recognized no revenue under this agreement during the year ended December 31, 2004.

In October 2006, the Company entered into an agreement to provide initial seed funding to help establish Abbey Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Abbey"), a startup biotechnology company focused on medications for substance abuse. Abbey is led by Mark R. Brann, the Company's former President, Chief Scientific Officer and Director. The Company has agreed to increase its investment in Abbey to an aggregate of $1 million upon Abbey's satisfaction of certain conditions, including completion of an external equity financing. Once Abbey has obtained equity financing, the Company may collaborate with Abbey in the field of substance abuse. The Company has concluded that Abbey initially represents a variable interest entity and thus, under the guidance of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities—an Interpretation of ARB No.51*, it has included the accounts of Abbey in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In November 2006, the Company entered into an agreement to license certain intellectual property rights that complement its patent portfolio. Under the terms of the agreement, in January 2007 the Company made an initial payment of $250,000. If certain conditions specified in the agreement are met, the Company is required to make additional payments, including milestones, royalties and sublicensing fees for compounds covered by this agreement.

7. Stockholders' Equity

Public Offering

In May 2006, the Company raised net proceeds of $59.4 million from the sale of 5,285,806 shares of its common stock in a public offering, including 338,577 shares sold pursuant to an exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.

Private Placement

On April 20, 2005, the Company completed a private placement in which it raised net proceeds of $34.1 million through the sale, at a price of $6.82125 per share, of 5,277,621 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase 1,319,402 shares of its common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of $8.148 per

share, became exercisable on October 17, 2005, and will expire on April 19, 2010, unless earlier terminated. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, *Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock,* the allocated fair value of the warrants at the issuance date of $4.5 million has been included as permanent equity. The fair value was determined at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes model.

Initial Public Offering

On June 2, 2004, the Company completed the initial public offering of 5.0 million shares of its common stock for proceeds of $31.1 million, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. Each outstanding share of the Company's preferred stock was reclassified or converted into one share of its common stock upon the closing of the initial public offering on June 2, 2004. In connection with the initial public offering, the Company effected a 1-for-2 reverse stock split of the outstanding preferred stock and common stock. The accompanying financial statements give retroactive effect to the 1-for-2 reverse stock split for all periods presented.

Warrants

In connection with the private placement completed in April 2005, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,319,402 shares of its common stock. The Company also had warrants outstanding at December 31, 2006 to purchase an additional 74,073 shares of its common stock that were issued in connection with a secured promissory note in 2002. Each of the warrants issued in connection with the promissory note has an exercise price of $8.10 per share and expire in May 2012.

Stock Option Plans

The Company's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan") became effective upon the closing of the initial public offering on June 2, 2004. The 2004 Plan permits the grant of options to directors, officers, other employees, and consultants. In addition, the 2004 Plan permits the grant of stock bonuses, rights to purchase restricted stock, and other stock awards. The exercise price of options granted under the 2004 Plan cannot be less than 100 percent of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant and the maximum term of any option is ten years. Options granted under the 2004 Plan generally vest over a four-year period. At December 31, 2006, 2,218,699 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance under the 2004 Plan, which included the shares that remained eligible for grant under the Company's 1997 stock option plan (the "1997 Plan") at June 2, 2004. The 2004 Plan share reserve has been and may be increased by the number of shares that would have reverted to the 1997 Plan reserve after June 2, 2004. The 2004 Plan also includes an "evergreen" provision, which provides for automatic increases to the number of shares included in the share reserve in connection with each annual meeting of stockholders for a period of five years, which period began with the meeting in 2005. At December 31, 2006, there were 547,573 shares of common stock available for new grants under the 2004 Plan.

The 1997 Plan provided for the grant of incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options to employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company. The exercise price of each option grant was set at the fair market value for the Company's common stock as determined by the Company's Board of Directors and each option's maximum term was ten years. Options granted under the 1997 Plan generally vest over a four-year period. The 1997 Plan permitted grants to certain employees allowing those employees to early exercise their options for restricted shares of the Company's common stock that were subject to the original vesting terms of the option. Restricted shares are generally subject to a repurchase option in favor of the Company that is exercisable upon termination of the continuous service of the optionee at an amount per share equal to the purchase price of the restricted shares. During the year ended

December 31, 2006, 43,273 restricted common shares with an aggregate intrinsic value of $440,000 vested, leaving 16,101 restricted shares with an aggregate intrinsic value of $124,000 outstanding and subject to repurchase at period end. Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering, all shares that remained eligible for grant under the 1997 Plan were transferred to the 2004 Plan.

Stock option transactions under the 1997 Plan and 2004 Plan during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 are presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
				(in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	1,854,088	$ 1.95		
Granted	361,873	$ 4.15		
Exercised	(397,569)	$ 1.17		
Canceled/forfeited	(44,517)	$ 3.70		
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	1,773,875	$ 2.52		
Granted	716,196	$ 8.17		
Exercised	(216,985)	$ 1.94		
Canceled/forfeited	(34,439)	$ 5.58		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	2,238,647	$ 4.34		
Granted	913,564	$11.19		
Exercised	(258,861)	$ 2.42		
Canceled/forfeited	(72,961)	$ 8.51		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	2,820,389	$ 6.62	7.3	$8,655
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2006	2,695,177	$ 6.46	7.2	$8,557
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	1,581,353	$ 4.10	6.2	$7,624

At December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, there were 1,581,353, 1,411,019, and 1,421,514 options exercisable, respectively. Were these options to have been exercised, 145,631, 350,999, and 473,530 shares would have been restricted shares and subject to repurchase by the Company at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and options exercisable as of December 31, 2006 is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying options and the market price of the Company's common stock for the shares that had exercise prices that were lower than the $8.79 closing price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2006. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 was approximately $2.0 million, $1.4 million, and $233,000, respectively, determined as of the date of exercise. The Company received approximately $627,000 in cash from options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006. SFAS No. 123(R) requires that cash flows resulting from tax deductions in excess of the cumulative compensation cost recognized for options exercised (excess tax benefits) be classified as cash inflows provided by financing activities and cash outflows used in operating activities. Due to the Company's net loss position, no tax benefits have been recognized in the cash flow statement.

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 was approximately $6.84, $4.95, and $7.34, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, total unrecognized

compensation cost related to stock options and purchase rights was approximately $6.0 million, and the weighted average period over which this cost is expected to be recognized is 2.2 years.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2006:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
$ 0.02–$ 1.20	566,607	6.4	$ 1.08	522,905	$ 1.08
$ 1.50–$ 4.00	454,211	4.6	$ 2.24	450,086	$ 2.24
$ 5.49–$ 6.95	472,601	7.8	$ 6.63	231,269	$ 6.60
$ 7.01–$ 9.10	584,920	8.2	$ 8.35	281,698	$ 8.37
$ 9.15–$12.02	445,000	8.5	$10.25	95,395	$10.84
$13.05–$16.34	297,050	9.1	$15.08	—	$ —
	2,820,389			1,581,353	

Stock-based awards issued to non-employees are accounted for using a fair value method and are remeasured to fair value at each period end until the earlier of the date that performance by the non-employee is complete or a performance commitment has been obtained. The fair value of each award is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2006: dividend yield of 0 percent; volatility of 72 to 74 percent; risk free interest rate of 5 percent and remaining contractual life of 7 to 10 years. For the year ended December 31, 2005 the following assumptions were used: dividend yield of 0 percent; volatility of 65 percent; risk free interest rate of 4 percent; and remaining contractual life of 7 to 10 years. For the year ended December 31. 2004, the following assumptions were used: dividend yield of 0 percent; volatility of 100 percent; risk free interest rate of 4 percent and remaining contractual life of 7 to 10 years. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, in connection with the grant of stock options to non-employees, the Company recorded expense of $740,000, $267,000, and $50,000, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's 2004 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") became effective upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering. The Purchase Plan includes an "evergreen" provision providing that an additional number of shares will automatically be added to the shares authorized for issuance at each annual meeting of stockholders for a period of ten years, which began with the meeting in 2005. A total of 425,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under the Purchase Plan. Eligible employees who elect to participate in an offering under the Purchase Plan may have up to 15 percent of their earnings withheld, subject to certain limitations, to purchase shares of common stock pursuant to the Purchase Plan. The price of common stock purchased under the Purchase Plan is equal to 85 percent of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock at the commencement date of each offering period or the relevant purchase date. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, 64,542, 44,642 and 18,392 shares of common stock were issued at average prices of $6.38, $5.88 and $5.80 under the Purchase Plan, respectively. The weighted average fair value of purchase rights granted during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was $3.78, $2.04 and $2.01, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company recorded cash received from the exercise of purchase rights of $412,000, $262,000 and $107,000, respectively.

Common Stock Reserved For Future Issuance

At December 31, 2006, 2,820,389 and 1,393,475 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options and warrants, respectively.

8. 401(k) Plan

Effective January 1997, the Company established a deferred compensation plan (the "401(k) Plan") pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), whereby substantially all employees are eligible to contribute up to 60 percent of their pretax earnings, not to exceed amounts allowed under the Code. The Company makes contributions to the 401(k) Plan equal to 100 percent of each employee's pretax contributions up to 5 percent of his or her eligible compensation. The Company's total contributions to the 401(k) Plan were $372,000, $290,000 and $220,000, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

9. Income Taxes

At December 31, 2006, the Company had both federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $149.4 and $97.9 million, respectively, which will begin to expire in 2012 and 2007, respectively. The Company has $3.0 million of federal research and development credit carryforwards that will begin to expire in 2012. In addition, the Company has $2.7 million of state research and development credit carryforwards that have no expiration date. The Company also has foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $3.9 million that have no expiration date. In certain circumstances, as specified in the Code, an ownership change of 50 percent or more by certain combinations of the Company's stockholders during any three-year period could result in an annual limitation on the Company's ability to utilize portions of the domestic net operating loss and research and development credit carryforwards, which may result in a material impact on balances available.

Approximately $619,000 of the net operating loss carryforwards relates to excess tax deductions for stock compensation, the income tax benefit of which will be recorded as additional paid-in capital if and when realized.

The components of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 57,361	$ 36,204
Research and development credit carryforwards	4,747	3,344
Accrued loss from litigation	—	2,478
Capitalized research and development	2,596	3,003
Deferred revenue	551	1,431
Purchased intellectual property	878	966
Property and equipment	189	309
Stock-based compensation	1,376	596
Other	544	548
	68,242	48,879
Valuation allowance	(67,904)	(48,879)
Deferred tax liabilities	(338)	—
	$ —	$ —

Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings, if any, the timing and amount of which are uncertain. Accordingly, the net deferred tax assets have been fully offset by a valuation allowance. The

valuation allowance increased by approximately $19.0 million in 2006 primarily due to net operating loss carryforwards. The valuation allowance was $35.8 million and $25.3 million as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

A reconciliation of income taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to the net loss is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Amounts computed at statutory federal rate	$(15,294)	$(11,606)	$(8,811)
Permanent differences	716	414	534
Federal research and development credits	(1,403)	(377)	(430)
Change in valuation allowance	19,025	13,075	10,562
State taxes	(2,476)	(2,116)	(1,724)
Foreign taxes	(16)	386	(9)
Other	(646)	224	(122)
	$ (94)	$ —	$ —

The net income tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2006 are recorded in the Company's statement of operations in general and administrative expenses.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

On September 1, 2006, the Company entered into a settlement agreement related to a civil action filed by a former employee. To fully settle the litigation inclusive of all fees and costs, the Company made aggregate payments of $5.15 million, of which approximately $2.4 million was covered by the Company's employment practices liability insurance, resulting in a gain of approximately $3.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company had recorded a charge for loss from litigation of $6.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2005, which amount represented the aggregate amount awarded for damages and plaintiff's expenses, net of the remaining proceeds to be received under its employment practices liability insurance policy. The restriction that had been placed on $12.5 million of the Company's cash balance was removed in connection with the settlement of this matter.

The Company and its Swedish subsidiary lease office and laboratory facilities and certain equipment under noncancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through May 2015. Under the terms of the facilities leases, the Company is required to pay its proportionate share of property taxes, insurance and normal maintenance costs. The Company's facilities leases provide for the extension of their lease terms and the U.S. leases each provide for early termination.

Future noncancelable minimum payment obligations under operating lease arrangements are as follows at December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

Years Ending	
2007	$ 2,219
2008	1,985
2009	2,004
2010	2,016
2011	1,833
Thereafter	5,252
	$15,309

Rent expense was $2.2 million, $1.9 million and $1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Facility operating leases contain escalation clauses. The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between rent expense recorded and amounts paid under lease agreements is recorded as deferred rent and included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has also entered into agreements with contract research organizations and other external service providers for services in connection with the development of its drug candidates. The Company was contractually obligated for up to approximately $14.7 million of future services under these agreements as of December 31, 2006. The nature of the work being conducted under the Company's agreements with contract research organizations is such that, in most cases, the services may be stopped with short notice. In such event, the Company would not be liable for the full amount of the contract. The Company's actual contractual obligations may vary depending upon several factors, including the results of the underlying studies.

11. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

2006	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Revenues	$ 2,537	$ 1,881	$ 1,943	$ 1,772
Loss before change in accounting principle	$(9,518)	$(11,867)	$(11,263)	$(12,451)
Net loss	$(9,467)	$(11,867)	$(11,263)	$(12,451)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (0.39)	$ (0.43)	$ (0.38)	$ (0.42)

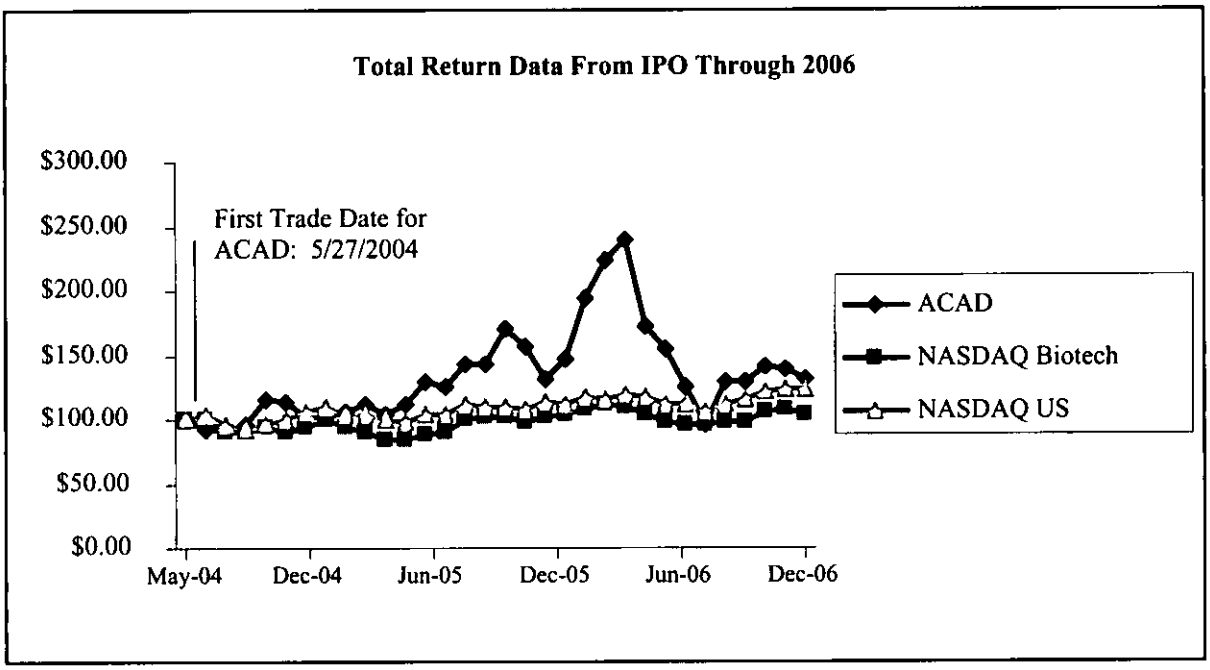
2005	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
Revenues	$ 2,325	$ 2,515	$ 3,673	$ 2,443
Net loss	$(5,589)	$ (6,037)	$(12,306)	$(10,203)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (0.31)	$ (0.26)	$ (0.53)	$ (0.44)

Revenues, loss before change in accounting principle, and net loss are rounded to thousands each quarter. Therefore, the sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal the annual amounts reported. Net loss per common share, basic and diluted, are computed independently for each quarter and the full year based upon respective average shares outstanding. Therefore, the sum of the quarterly net loss per common share amounts may not equal the annual amounts reported. As disclosed in Note 2, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (R), effective January 1, 2006.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT COMPARISON

The material in this section is not "soliciting material," is not deemed "filed" with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not to be incorporated into any filing of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

The following graph shows a comparison of the total cumulative returns of an investment of $100 in cash on May 27, 2004, the first trading day following our initial public offering, in (i) our common stock, (ii) the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index, and (iii) the Nasdaq Stock Market U.S. The comparisons in the graph are required by the SEC and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of the possible future performance of our common stock. The graph assumes that all dividends have been reinvested (to date, we have not declared any dividends).



CORPORATE INFORMATION

COMPANY OFFICERS

Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Thomas H. Aasen
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Secretary and Treasurer

Brian Lundstrom
Senior Vice President
Business Development

Roger G. Mills, M.D.
Executive Vice President
Development

Bo-Ragnar Tolf, Ph.D.
Vice President, Chemistry and
Managing Director of ACADIA
Pharmaceuticals AB

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Leslie L. Iversen, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Board
Professor of Pharmacology
University of Oxford, England

Gordon Binder
Founder and Managing Director
Coastview Capital, LLC

Michael T. Borer
Former Chief Executive Officer and
President, Xcel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Mary Ann Gray, Ph.D.
President
Gray Strategic Advisors, LLC

Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Lester J. Kaplan, Ph.D.
Former Executive Vice President
and President, Research and
Development, Allergan, Inc.

Torsten Rasmussen
President and Chief Executive Officer
Morgan Management ApS

Alan G. Walton, Ph.D., D.Sc.
Senior Partner and Chairman
Oxford Bioscience Corporation

ACADIA Executive Officers from left to right: Roger G. Mills, Brian Lundstrom, Uli Hacksell, Thomas H. Aasen, Bo-Ragnar Tolf

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc.
3911 Sorrento Valley Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92121
Telephone: (858) 558-2871
Fax: (858) 558-2872
www.acadia-pharm.com

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

ACADIA Pharmaceuticals' Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be held on Friday, June 15, 2007 in San Diego, CA.

STOCK TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Mellon Investor Services LLC
P.O. Box 3315
South Hackensack, NJ 07606
Telephone: (800) 851-3061
www.melloninvestor.com

COMPANY COUNSEL

Cooley Godward Kronish LLP
4401 Eastgate Mall
San Diego, CA 92121-9109

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
750 B Street
San Diego, CA 92101-8122

COMMON STOCK LISTING

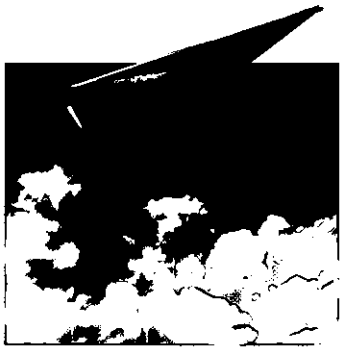
Ticker Symbol: ACAD, The Nasdaq Global Market

STOCKHOLDERS' INQUIRIES

Stockholders may obtain copies of our news releases, Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including Forms 10-K, 10-Q, and 8-K, and other company information by accessing our website at www.acadia-pharm.com. Stockholders may also contact Investor Relations at (858) 558-2871.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this report that are not strictly historical in nature are forward-looking statements. These statements include but are not limited to statements related to the progress and timing of our drug development programs and related trials, the safety and efficacy of our drug candidates, future clinical trials, and our future results. These statements are only predictions representing ACADIA's expectations and beliefs as of the date of this report based on current information. Actual events or results may differ materially from those projected in any of such statements due to various factors, including the risks and uncertainties inherent in drug development and commercialization. For a discussion of these and other factors, please refer to ACADIA's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, as well as other subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. This caution is made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement and ACADIA undertakes no obligation to revise or update this report to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.



ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
3911 SORRENTO VALLEY BLVD.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92121
WWW.ACADIA-PHARM.COM

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