ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2008
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2008

or

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Commission File Number: 000-50768

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**06-1376651**
(State of Incorporation)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

3911 Sorrento Valley Boulevard

San Diego, California	**92121**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(858) 558-2871

(Registrant s Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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 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 x No ¨

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

Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer x Non-accelerated filer ¨ Smaller reporting company ¨

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Total shares of common stock outstanding as of the close of business on July 31, 2008:

Class	**Number of Shares Outstanding**
Common Stock, $0.0001 par value	37,130,389

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ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

FORM 10-Q

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007(1)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,285	$ 16,987
Investment securities, available-for-sale	69,336	109,871
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	3,486	4,395
Total current assets	93,107	131,253
Property and equipment, net	2,712	3,048
Other assets	261	283
Total assets	$ 96,080	$ 134,584
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Accounts payable	$ 3,217	$ 2,590
Accrued expenses	9,620	15,012
Deferred revenue	170	707
Current portion of long-term debt	882	978
Total current liabilities	13,889	19,287
Other long-term liabilities	257	207
Long-term debt, less current portion	730	1,156
Total liabilities	14,876	20,650
Commitments (Note 8)		
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, $0.0001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007; no shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007		
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007; 37,130,389 shares and 37,035,389 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	345,416	343,293
Accumulated deficit	(264,523)	(229,856)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	307	493
Total stockholders equity	81,204	113,934

Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 96,080	$ 134,584

(1) The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2007 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements.

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

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ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues				
Collaborative revenues	$ 177	$ 2,055	$ 983	$ 4,015
Operating expenses				
Research and development (includes stock-based compensation of $380, $705, $795 and $1,609, respectively)	16,036	11,495	31,207	23,756
General and administrative (includes stock-based compensation of $431, $377, $852 and $747, respectively)	3,184	3,163	6,454	6,316
Total operating expenses	19,220	14,658	37,661	30,072
Loss from operations	(19,043)	(12,603)	(36,678)	(26,057)
Interest income	802	1,920	2,109	2,884
Interest expense	(46)	(70)	(98)	(134)
Net loss	$ (18,287)	$ (10,753)	$ (34,667)	$ (23,307)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (0.49)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.94)	$ (0.70)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	37,102	36,894	37,077	33,455

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

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ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	**2007**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (34,667)	$ (23,307)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	554	540
Stock-based compensation	1,647	2,356
Amortization of investment premium/discount	124	(515)
Other		(30)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	984	(495)
Other assets	22	68
Accounts payable	586	(1,115)
Accrued expenses	(5,514)	(4,963)
Deferred revenue	(537)	(169)
Other long-term liabilities	47	(286)
Net cash used in operating activities	(36,754)	(27,916)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investment securities	(47,576)	(114,203)
Maturities of investment securities	87,739	68,340
Purchases of property and equipment	(152)	(195)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	40,011	(46,058)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	476	97,977
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		692
Repayments of long-term debt	(522)	(581)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(46)	98,088
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	87	37
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,298	24,151
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	16,987	15,480
End of period	$ 20,285	$ 39,631
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	$ (248)	$ 55

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

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ACADIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2008

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of ACADIA Pharmaceuticals Inc. (together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, ACADIA Pharmaceuticals AB and ACADIA Pharmaceuticals A/S, the Company) should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, since they are interim statements, the accompanying financial statements do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) 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) 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, restricted vesting common stock and warrants, when dilutive, is reflected in diluted earnings (loss) per common share by application of the treasury stock method. The Company has excluded all outstanding stock options, restricted vesting common stock 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 exclude these potential common shares (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Antidilutive options to purchase common stock	3,293	2,833	3,134	2,831
Antidilutive warrants to purchase common stock	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393
Restricted vesting common stock		7		10
	4,686	4,233	4,527	4,234

3. Stock-Based Compensation

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to employee and non-employee stock option awards and its employee stock purchase plan (the Purchase Plan) of $811,000, $1.6 million, $1.1 million and $2.4 million, respectively. The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123(R)), using the modified prospective method on January 1, 2006. The Company continues to account for compensation expense for options granted to non-employees other than directors in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force, Issue No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with*

Selling Goods or Services. At June 30, 2008, total unrecognized estimated compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted prior to that date and existing Purchase Plan rights was $6.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

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The value of each employee stock option and Purchase Plan right is estimated on the grant date under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. 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:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
	(unaudited)	
Expected volatility	68%-74%	64%-68%
Risk-free interest rate	2-3%	5%
Expected forfeiture rate	5-6%	6%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected life of options in years	5.5-5.7	5.4-5.5

The following assumptions were used to estimate fair value for the latest offering under the Purchase Plan that commenced June 1, 2008: expected volatility of 50 to 76 percent; risk-free interest rate of 2 to 3 percent; dividend yield of 0 percent; and expected life in years of 0.5 to 2.0.

4. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Net loss	$ (18,287)	$ (10,753)	$ (34,667)	$ (23,307)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities, net of tax	(382)	61	(248)	55
Foreign currency translation gain, net of tax	22	26	62	18
Total comprehensive loss	$ (18,647)	$ (10,666)	$ (34,853)	$ (23,234)

5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(unaudited)	
Accrued clinical and research services	$ 6,283	$ 10,650
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,567	3,410
Other	770	952
Total	$ 9,620	$ 15,012

6. Segment Information

Management has determined that the Company operates in one business segment. All revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were generated in the United States. Information regarding long-lived assets by geographic area as of the dates indicated were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31 2007
	(unaudited)	
United States	$ 1,805	$ 2,090
Europe	907	958
Total	$ 2,712	$ 3,048

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7. Fair Value Measurements

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157, *Fair-Value Measurements*, or SFAS 157, effective January 1, 2008. SFAS 157 is applicable for all financial assets and liabilities and any other assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair-value measurements. SFAS 157 requires fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

As of June 30, 2008, the Company held $88.1 million of cash equivalents and available-for-sale investment securities consisting of high quality, marketable debt instruments of corporations, financial institutions, and government agencies and a money market fund wholly-backed by U.S. Treasury collateral. The Company has adopted an investment policy and established guidelines relating to credit quality, diversification and maturities of its investments to preserve principal and maintain liquidity. All investment securities have a credit rating of at least AA or A1+/P1 as determined by Moody s Investors Service and/or Standard & Poor s. The Company does not have any direct investments in auction-rate securities or securities that are collateralized by assets that include mortgages or subprime debt. The Company s investment portfolio has not been adversely impacted by the recent disruption in the credit markets. However, if there is continued and expanded disruption in the credit markets, there can be no assurance that the Company s investment portfolio will not be adversely affected in the future.

The Company s cash equivalents and available-for-sale investment securities are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These investment securities are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or other observable inputs. The fair value measurements of the Company s cash equivalents and available-for-sale investment securities are identified in the following hierarchy in connection with our adoption of SFAS 157 (in thousands):

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date using		
	June 30, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Money market fund, wholly-backed by U.S. Treasury collateral	$ 13,688	$ 13,688	$	$
U.S. government agency securities	2,255	2,255		
Government sponsored enterprises	14,037		14,037	
Corporate debt securities	6,063		6,063	
Commercial paper	47,289		47,289	
Asset-backed securities	4,754		4,754	
	$ 88,086	$ 15,943	$ 72,143	$

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In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued FASB Staff Position 157-2, or FSP 157-2, which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those years. The partial adoption of SFAS 157 effective January 1, 2008 for financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, in accordance with FSP 157-2, did not impact the Company s consolidated financial position or valuation of cash equivalents or investment securities.

The Company adopted SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, or SFAS 159, effective January 1, 2008. SFAS 159 permits companies to elect to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The standard requires that unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected be reported in earnings. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not impact the Company s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

8. Commitments

The Company has 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 $34.6 million of future services under these agreements as of June 30, 2008. 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 progress of the underlying studies.

9. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB ratified EITF No. 07-1, *Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements,* or EITF 07-1. EITF 07-1 defines collaborative arrangements and establishes reporting requirements for transactions between participants in a collaborative arrangement and between participants in the arrangement and third parties. EITF 07-1 also establishes the appropriate income statement presentation and classification for joint operating activities and payments between participants, as well as the sufficiency of the disclosures related to these arrangements. EITF 07-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and would be applied retrospectively as a change in accounting principle for collaborative arrangements existing at the effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of EITF 07-1 on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*, or SFAS 141(R). SFAS 141(R) will require an acquiring company to measure all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent considerations and all contractual contingencies, at fair value as of the acquisition date. In addition, an acquiring company is required to capitalize in-process research and development and either amortize it over the life of the product, or write it off if the project is abandoned or impaired. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51,* or SFAS 160. SFAS 160 impacts the accounting for minority interest in the consolidated financial statements of filers. The statement requires the reclassification of minority interest to the equity section of the balance sheet and the results from operations attributed to minority interest to be included in net income. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent filer and to the minority interest would be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statements of operations. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

10. Subsequent Events

On August 5, 2008, the Company announced a strategic restructuring designed to focus resources on its most advanced product candidates and provide additional financial flexibility and strength. The Company is focused on developing a portfolio of its four most advanced product candidates, consisting of two internal compounds as well as two partnered compounds that are funded by Allergan.

In connection with the restructuring, the Company plans to reduce its total workforce by about 50 percent to 65 employees. The Company estimates that it will record charges of between approximately $2.0 to $2.5 million during the third quarter of 2008 in connection with the restructuring. The Company anticipates that its internal operating expenses will be reduced significantly following the restructuring.

On August 4, 2008, the Company entered into a Committed Equity Financing Facility (CEFF) with Kingsbridge Capital Limited that provides the Company with access, at its discretion, to up to $60 million in capital during the next three years through the sale of newly-issued shares of

the Company s common stock. The funds that can be raised under the CEFF over the three-year

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period will depend on the then-current price of the Company s common stock and the number of shares actually sold, which may not exceed an aggregate of approximately 7 million shares. The Company is not obligated to utilize any of the funds available under the CEFF and there are no minimum commitments or minimum use penalties.

The Company may access capital under the CEFF in tranches of up to a maximum of between 2.0 and 3.5 percent of its market capitalization at the time of the draw down of each tranche, subject to certain conditions, including a minimum share price threshold. Kingsbridge may purchase shares of common stock under the CEFF at discounts ranging from 6 percent to 12 percent, depending on the average market price of the Company s common stock during the applicable pricing period. In connection with the CEFF, the Company issued a warrant to Kingsbridge to purchase 350,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $3.915 per share, which represented a 25 percent premium over the average of the closing price of its common stock for the five days preceding the signing of the CEFF. The Company has agreed to file a registration statement with respect to the resale of shares issuable pursuant to the CEFF and underlying the warrant.

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ITEM 2. 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 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q (this Quarterly Report) and the audited financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 included with our annual report on Form 10-K (Annual Report) filed with the SEC. Past operating results are not necessarily indicative of results that may occur in future periods.

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include statements about our strategies, objectives, expectations, discoveries, collaborations, clinical trials, internal 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 such statements, we clain of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Readers of this Quarterly 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 publicly or revise any forward-looking statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from our expectations. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated or implied by our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the risk factors identified in our filings with the SEC, including this Quarterly Report.

Overview

Background

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of small molecule drugs for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. Our most advanced product candidate is pimavanserin, currently in Phase III development for the treatment of Parkinson s disease psychosis, or PDP. We also have reported positive results from a Phase II trial with pimavanserin as a co-therapy in schizophrenia and from a proof-of-concept clinical study with pimavanserin for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia in healthy older adults. We have retained worldwide commercialization rights to pimavanserin. We also have a chronic pain program in Phase II development and a glaucoma program in Phase I studies in collaboration with Allergan, Inc. In addition to our clinical programs, we are developing ACP-106, currently in IND-track development. All of the product candidates in our 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 June 30, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of $264.5 million. We expect our operating losses to continue for at least the next several years as we pursue the clinical development of our drug candidates and expand our product pipeline.

Recent Developments

In June 2008, we reported top-line results from a Phase IIb clinical trial in our program with ACP-104 as a treatment for patients with schizophrenia. The study did not meet its primary endpoint of antipsychotic efficacy or any of the secondary endpoints. Although we are continuing to analyze the results from this study, we currently do not anticipate conducting further studies with ACP-104.

On August 5, 2008, we announced a strategic restructuring designed to focus resources on our most advanced product candidates and provide additional financial flexibility and strength. We are focused on developing a portfolio of our four most advanced product candidates, consisting of two internal compounds as well as two partnered compounds that are funded by Allergan. Our top priority continues to be advancing our Phase III program with pimavanserin for PDP. Through our collaborations with Allergan, we are advancing a Phase II program in chronic pain and a Phase I program in glaucoma. In addition, we intend to complete IND-enabling studies to advance a fourth product candidate, ACP-106, into the clinic in 2009. While we have significantly reduced spending on earlier-stage programs, we have maintained core discovery capabilities to support our advanced clinical programs and collaborations and to provide opportunities to introduce additional clinical programs in the future.

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In connection with the restructuring, we plan to reduce our total workforce by about 50 percent to 65 employees. We estimate that we will record charges of between approximately $2.0 to $2.5 million during the third quarter of 2008 in connection with the restructuring. We anticipate that our internal operating expenses will be reduced significantly following the restructuring and that cash used in our operating activities during 2009 will be below its 2008 level.

On August 4, 2008, we entered into a Committed Equity Financing Facility (CEFF) with Kingsbridge Capital Limited that provides us with access, at our discretion, to up to $60 million of capital during the next three years through the sale of newly-issued shares of our common stock. The funds that can be raised under the CEFF will depend on the then-current price of our common stock and the number of shares actually sold, which may not exceed an aggregate of approximately 7 million shares. We are not obligated to utilize any of the funds available under the CEFF and there are no minimum commitments or minimum use penalties.

We may access capital under the CEFF in tranches of up to a maximum of between 2.0 and 3.5 percent of our market capitalization at the time of the draw down of each tranche, subject to certain conditions, including a minimum share price threshold. Kingsbridge may purchase shares of common stock under the CEFF at discounts ranging from 6 percent to 12 percent, depending on the average market price of our common stock during the applicable pricing period.

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. We also entered into a collaboration agreement with Sepracor and a development agreement with The Stanley Medical Research Institute (SMRI), the terms of which ended in January 2008 and May 2007, respectively, as well as smaller scale research and license agreements with other parties. As of June 30, 2008, we had received an aggregate of $58.5 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 with Allergan 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 our March 2003 collaboration agreement with Allergan, we had received an aggregate of $14.8 million in payments as of June 30, 2008, consisting of upfront fees, and research funding and related fees. This collaboration originally provided for a three-year research term, which has been extended by the parties through March 2009. While we will receive additional research funding during this extended term, we have had, and anticipate we will have, a reduced level of research activities and related research funding under this collaboration during the extension. We are also a party to two other collaboration agreements with Allergan, under which we are currently pursuing the clinical development of drug candidates in the areas of neuropathic pain and glaucoma. We are eligible to receive milestone payments and royalties on product sales, if any, under each of our three collaboration agreements with Allergan. Each of our collaboration agreements with Allergan 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, if we have a change in control. Upon the conclusion of the research term under each agreement, Allergan may terminate the agreement by notice.

Pursuant to a three-year collaboration agreement with Sepracor, the term of which ended in January 2008, we received $6.7 million in research funding. In connection with this agreement, Sepracor also purchased an aggregate of $20 million of our common stock in two $10 million tranches. We recognized the premium from these stock purchases as revenue as the related research activities were performed over the research term. Pursuant to a development agreement with SMRI, the term of which ended in May 2007, we received an aggregate of $5 million in funding to support the development of ACP-104.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of fees paid to external service providers, salaries and related personnel expenses, 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 pimavanserin 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 our clinical programs for neuropathic pain and glaucoma, which we are pursuing in collaboration with Allergan.

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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 external expenses 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 three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
External costs:				
Pimavanserin	$ 6,668	$ 2,428	$ 12,744	$ 5,012
ACP-104	1,253	1,347	2,633	3,266
Other	1,000	323	1,374	670
Subtotal	8,921	4,098	16,751	8,948
Internal costs	6,735	6,692	13,661	13,199
Stock-based compensation	380	705	795	1,609
Total research and development	$ 16,036	$ 11,495	$ 31,207	$ 23,756

At this time, due to the risks inherent in the clinical trial process and given the 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 our current focus is primarily on advancing the clinical development of pimavanserin, 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 of 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 external research and development expenses to be substantial and to increase as we continue the development of our clinical programs. 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 associated with legal and accounting services, and costs associated with patents and patent applications for 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.

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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 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

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123(R)), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123), using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 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 Accounting Principles Board (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).

The value of each employee stock option and each employee stock purchase plan right 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 options are amortized over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. At June 30, 2008, total unrecognized estimated compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted prior to that date and employee stock purchase plan rights existing on that date were $6.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

Stock-based awards issued to non-employees other than directors are accounted for using a fair value method and are re-measured 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.

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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 Three Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

Revenues

Revenues totaled $177,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $2.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to completion of the terms of our agreements with Sepracor and SMRI in January 2008 and May 2007, respectively, as well as lower revenues from our collaborations with Allergan. Revenues from our agreements with Allergan totaled $177,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $666,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Revenues from our agreements with Sepracor and SMRI totaled $827,000 and $250,000, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased to $16.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, including $380,000 in stock-based compensation, compared to $11.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, including $705,000 in stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation, the increase in research and development expenses was primarily attributable to $4.8 million in increased external costs, largely reflecting increased clinical development activity associated with our proprietary clinical programs. External costs totaled $8.9 million, or 56 percent of our research and development expenses, for the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to $4.1 million or 36 percent of our research and development expenses, for the comparable period in 2007.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses totaled $3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008, including $431,000 in stock-based compensation, compared to $3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, including $377,000 in stock-based compensation. General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2008 were comparable to expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007 as increased personnel and other administrative costs were offset by decreased professional fees.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased to $802,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 from $1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in interest income was due to lower average levels of cash and investment securities and decreased yields on our investment security portfolio during the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

Revenues

Revenues totaled $983,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $4.0 million for the comparable period of 2007. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to completion of the terms of our agreements with Sepracor and SMRI in January 2008 and May 2007, respectively, as well as lower revenues from our collaborations with Allergan. Revenues from our agreement with Sepracor totaled $91,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Revenues from our collaborations with Allergan totaled $504,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $987,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Revenues from our agreement with SMRI totaled $1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased to $31.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, including $795,000 in stock-based compensation, compared to $23.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, including $1.6 million in stock-based compensation, largely reflecting increased clinical development activity associated with our proprietary clinical programs. Excluding stock-based compensation, the increase in research and development expenses was primarily attributable to $7.9 million in increased external costs, and increased costs associated with our research and development organization, including $640,000 in increased

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salaries and related personnel costs. External costs totaled $16.8 million, or 54 percent of our research and development expenses, for the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to $8.9 million or 38 percent of our research and development expenses, for the comparable period of 2007.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses totaled $6.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, including $852,000 in stock-based compensation, compared to $6.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, including $747,000 in stock-based compensation. Excluding stock-based compensation, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were comparable to expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as increased personnel and other administrative costs were offset by decreased professional fees.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased to $2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 from $2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to decreased yields on our investment portfolio during the six months ended June 30, 2008.

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 June 30, 2008, we had received $324.7 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, $58.5 million in payments from collaboration agreements, $22.4 million in debt financing, and $20.8 million in interest income.

At June 30, 2008, we had approximately $89.6 million in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities compared to $126.9 million at December 31, 2007. 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 credit quality, diversification and maturities of our investments to preserve principal and maintain liquidity. All investment securities have a credit rating of at least AA or A1+/P1 as determined by Moody s Investors Service and/or Standard & Poor s. We do not have any direct investments in auction-rate securities or securities that are collateralized by assets that include mortgages or subprime debt. Our investment portfolio has not been adversely impacted by the recent disruption in the credit markets. However, if there is continued and expanded disruption in the credit markets, there can be no assurance that our investment portfolio will not be adversely affected in the future.

We adopted SFAS 157 as of January 1, 2008, as discussed in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS 157 is applicable for all financial assets and liabilities and any other assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair-value measurements. Our cash equivalents and investment securities held at June 30, 2008 are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These investments are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or other observable inputs. The partial adoption of SFAS 157, in accordance with FSP 157-2, did not impact our consolidated financial position or valuation of cash equivalents or investment securities.

Net cash used in operating activities increased to $36.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to $27.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was primarily due to an increase in our net loss, offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities. These changes included a decrease of $1.0 million in prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets during the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to an increase of $495,000 in the comparable period of 2007, and an aggregate decrease of $4.9 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to an aggregate decrease of $6.1 million in the comparable period of 2007.

Net cash provided by investing activities has fluctuated significantly from period to period primarily due to the timing of purchases and maturities of investment securities. The increase in net cash provided by investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2008, relative to the comparable period of 2007, was primarily due to increased maturities of investment securities, net of purchases of investment securities.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled $46,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of $98.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower proceeds from the issuance of common stock. Proceeds from the issuance of common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2008 included net proceeds of $96.1 million raised from our public offering in April 2007.

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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. The agreements contain fixed interest rates ranging from 8.47 to 10.41 percent per annum. At June 30, 2008, we had $1.6 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 June 30, 2008.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations, including interest, at June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Operating leases	$ 15,473	$ 2,561	$ 7,478	$ 3,066	$ 2,368
Long-term debt	1,794	1,002	779	13	
Total	$ 17,267	$ 3,563	$ 8,257	$ 3,079	$ 2,368

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 $34.6 million of future services under these agreements as of June 30, 2008. 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 the terms of one agreement in which we licensed certain intellectual property rights that complement our patent portfolio, 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. In August 2008, we announced a strategic restructuring designed to focus resources on our most advanced product candidates and provide additional financial flexibility and strength. In connection with the restructuring, we plan to reduce our total workforce by about 50 percent to 65 employees. We estimate that we will record charges of between approximately $2.0 to $2.5 million during the third quarter of 2008 in connection with the restructuring. We anticipate that our internal operating expenses will be reduced significantly following the restructuring and that cash used in our operating activities during 2009 will be below its 2008 level.

We believe that our existing cash resources and the anticipated payments from our collaborations will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements into the first half of 2010. In August 2008, we entered into a CEFF with Kingsbridge designed to provide us with added financial strength and flexibility. The CEFF provides us with access, at our discretion, to up to $60 million of capital during the next three years through the sale of newly-issued shares of our common stock. The funds that can be raised under the CEFF will depend on the then-current price of our common stock and the number of shares actually sold, which may not exceed an aggregate of approximately 7 million shares.

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 clinical trials, preclinical studies 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; and

- the costs of establishing, or contracting for, sales and marketing capabilities if we obtain regulatory clearances to market our drug candidates.

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 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.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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 December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, ratified EITF No. 07-1, *Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements,* or EITF 07-1. EITF 07-1 defines collaborative arrangements and establishes reporting requirements for transactions between participants in a collaborative arrangement and between participants in the arrangement and third parties. EITF 07-1 also establishes the appropriate income statement presentation and classification for joint operating activities and payments between participants, as well as the sufficiency of the disclosures related to these arrangements. EITF 07-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and would be applied retrospectively as a change in accounting principle for collaborative arrangements existing at the effective date. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of EITF 07-1 on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*, or SFAS 141(R). SFAS 141(R) will require an acquiring company to measure all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent considerations and all contractual contingencies, at fair value as of the acquisition date. In addition, an acquiring company is required to capitalize in-process research and development and either amortize it over the life of the product, or write it off if the project is abandoned or impaired. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51,* or SFAS 160. SFAS 160 impacts the accounting for minority interest in the consolidated financial statements of filers. The statement requires the reclassification of minority interest to the equity section of the balance sheet and the results from operations attributed to minority interest to be included in net income. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent filer and to the minority interest would be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statements of operations. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

ITEM 3. 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 and maintain liquidity. 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 of generally less than two years. All investment securities have a credit rating of at least AA or A1+/P1 as determined by Moody s Investors Service and/or Standard & Poor s. We do not have any direct investments in auction-rate securities or securities that are collateralized by assets that include mortgages or subprime debt. If a 10 percent change in interest rates were to have occurred on June 30, 2008, 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 4. 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

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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 June 30, 2008, 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 June 30, 2008.

An evaluation was also performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our 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 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully the following information about the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report and in our other public filings in evaluating our business. The risk factors set forth below that are marked with an asterisk (*) contain changes to the similarly titled risk factor included in Item 1A to our Annual Report. 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 June 30, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately $264.5 million. We expect our annual net losses to continue over the next several years as we advance our programs and incur significant clinical development costs.

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 six months ended June 30, 2008 and year ended December 31, 2007 were from our collaborations with Allergan and Sepracor as well as our agreements with other parties. We anticipate that collaborations with pharmaceutical companies, which provide us with research funding and potential milestone payments and royalties, will continue to be our primary source of revenues for the next several years. 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.

If we do not realize the expected benefits from the restructuring that we announced in August 2008, our operating results and financial conditions would be negatively impacted.*

In August 2008, we announced a strategic restructuring designed to focus our resources on our most advanced products candidates. If we are unable to realize the expected operational efficiencies from our restructuring, our operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected. Employees whose positions are eliminated in connection with the restructuring may seek future employment with our competitors.

Although each of our employees is required to sign a confidentiality agreement with us at

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the time of hire, we cannot guarantee that the confidential nature of our proprietary information will be maintained in the course of such future employment. We cannot guarantee that we will not have to undertake additional restructuring activities, that any of our restructuring efforts will be successful, or that we will be able to realize the cost savings and other anticipated benefits from our restructuring.

Our CEFF may not be available to us if we elect to make a draw down, may require us to make additional blackout or other payments to Kingsbridge and may result in dilution to our stockholders.*

Pursuant to the CEFF, Kingsbridge committed to purchase up to the lesser of $60 million or up to approximately 7 million shares of our common stock over a three-year period, if we elect to use this facility. Kingsbridge will not be obligated to purchase shares under the CEFF unless specified conditions are met, which include a minimum price for our common stock, the effectiveness of a registration statement registering for resale the shares of common stock to be issued in connection with the CEFF, and customary other conditions, such as accuracy of representations and warranties and compliance with applicable laws. Kingsbridge is permitted to terminate the CEFF under certain circumstances. If we are unable to access funds through the CEFF or Kingsbridge terminates the CEFF, we may be unable to access capital on favorable terms.

In connection with the CEFF, we have agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC within 60 days of August 4, 2008 to register the resale of shares of our common stock that may be issued pursuant to the CEFF or upon exercise of the warrant. After the registration statement has been declared effective by the SEC, we are entitled, in certain circumstances, to deliver a blackout notice to Kingsbridge to suspend the use of the prospectus covering the shares of common stock that may be issued in connection with the CEFF and prohibit Kingsbridge from selling shares under that prospectus for a certain period of time. If we deliver a blackout notice in the 15 trading days following the settlement of a draw down, or if the registration statement covering the resale of the shares of common stock to be issued in connection with the CEFF is not effective in circumstances not permitted by our registration rights agreement with Kingsbridge, then we must make a payment to Kingsbridge, or issue Kingsbridge additional shares in lieu of this payment, calculated on the basis of a specified number of shares held by Kingsbridge immediately prior to the blackout period and the change in the market price of our common stock during the period in which the use of the resale registration statement is suspended. If the trading price of our common stock declines during a suspension of the resale registration statement, the blackout or other payment could be significant.

If we sell shares to Kingsbridge under the CEFF, or issue shares in lieu of any blackout payment, it will have a dilutive effect on the holdings of our current stockholders, and may result in downward pressure on the price of our common stock. If we draw down amounts under the CEFF, we will issue shares to Kingsbridge at a discount of up to 12% from the volume weighted average price of our common stock. If we draw down amounts under the CEFF when our share price is decreasing, we will need to issue more shares to raise the same amount than if our stock price was higher. Issuances in the face of a declining share price will have an even greater dilutive effect than if our share price were stable or increasing and may further decrease our share price.

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.

Our drug development programs are at various stages of development and the historical rate of failures for drug candidates is extremely high. In our most advanced program, we are in Phase III development with pimavanserin for the treatment of Parkinson s disease psychosis. We also have completed clinical trials in our program with pimavanserin as a co-therapy for schizophrenia, and in our program with pimavanserin for the treatment of sleep maintenance insomnia. We also have neuropathic pain and glaucoma clinical programs 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

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the results may not meet the level of statistical significance required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the 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 clinical trials, those results are not necessarily predictive of results of additional trials that may be needed before a new drug application (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 (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 six months ended June 30, 2008, we used $36.8 million in net cash to fund our operating activities. Our cash and investment securities totaled approximately $89.6 million at June 30, 2008. We believe our existing cash resources and anticipated payments from our collaborations will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements into the first half of 2010. However, 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.

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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, including funds raised under the CEFF, 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 six months ended June 30, 2008 were from our collaborations with Allergan as well as our agreements with other parties. The ongoing research term of our agreements with Allergan will end in March 2009. 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 can terminate our existing collaborations under specific circumstances, including in some cases the right to terminate upon notice. We may not be able to renew our existing 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 opthalmic 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. 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.

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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:

the 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/or 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.

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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. In the future, we may need to hire additional personnel if we expand our research and development efforts from our current levels. We face competition for experienced scientists, clinical operations personnel, 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 transition our organization in connection with our restructuring, and we may encounter difficulties managing this transition, which could adversely affect our results of operations.*

We will need to 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. Following our restructuring, it is possible that our infrastructure may be inadequate to support our future efforts and growth. To manage our transition, we will be required to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, and reporting systems and procedures. 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 transition 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, employed approximately 26 percent of our total personnel as of June 30, 2008. However, following implementation of our restructuring, that percentage is expected to be significantly lower. Our principal executive offices are located in San Diego. The additional administrative expense required to 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.

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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 pimavanserin and 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 and benefits associated with our restructuring;
- 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 pimavanserin. 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, if they were to occur, they could cause a delay in our development and commercialization efforts.

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.

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

Laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (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. 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 and board committees, and as our 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 related 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 or fire 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 addition, while our facilities were not adversely impacted by the October 2007 fires, there is the possibility of future fires in the area. In the event of an earthquake or fire, 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. While we do have fire insurance for our property and equipment located in San Diego, any damage sustained in a fire could cause a delay in our research and development efforts and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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 worldwide with respect to pimavanserin, we have been issued only a limited number of patents with respect to this drug candidate.

Our ability to obtain patent protection for our drug candidates 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;

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- 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.

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.

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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 us 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. In addition, U.S. patent laws may change which could prevent or limit us from filing patent applications or patent claims to protect our products and/or technologies.

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.

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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. 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

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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 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 pimavanserin or our neuropathic pain and glaucoma collaborations;
- 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;

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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;

the announcement of, or developments in, any 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. In connection with the CEFF, we have agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC within 60 days of August 4, 2008 to register the resale of up to a total of approximately 7.4 million shares of our common stock that may be issued pursuant to the CEFF or upon exercise of the warrant we issued in connection with establishing the CEFF. 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.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

(a) Our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders was held on June 13, 2008.

(b) The election of three nominees to serve as Class I directors on our board of directors until the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders was carried out at the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The following three Class I directors were re-elected by the votes indicated:

	For	Withheld
Michael Borer	32,491,237	175,195
Mary Ann Gray	32,476,084	190,348
Lester Kaplan	32,481,363	185,069

In addition to the foregoing election results for the members of our board of directors, the ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 was submitted to our stockholders for approval. This appointment was ratified and approved by the following vote: 32,522,191 votes for and 128,407 votes against, with 15,834 votes abstaining. For each matter voted upon there were no broker non-votes.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) On August 4, 2008, we entered into the CEFF pursuant to which Kingsbridge has committed to provide up to $60 million of capital during the next three years through the purchase of newly-issued shares of our common stock. The component documents of the CEFF include a Common Stock Purchase Agreement, a Registration Rights Agreement and a Warrant. The funds that can be raised under the CEFF over the three-year term will depend on the then-current price of our common stock and the number of shares actually sold by us to Kingsbridge, which may not exceed an aggregate of 7,072,364 shares. We may access capital under the CEFF in tranches up to a maximum of between 2.0 and 3.5 percent of our market capitalization at the time of the draw down of each tranche, subject to certain conditions, including a minimum share price threshold of $1.50. Kingsbridge may purchase shares of common stock pursuant to the CEFF at discounts ranging from 6 to 12 percent, depending on the average market price of our common stock during the applicable pricing period for a tranche. We are not obligated to utilize any of the funds available under the CEFF and there are no minimum commitments or minimum use penalties. We have not sold any shares of common stock to Kingsbridge under the CEFF at this point.

In connection with establishing the CEFF, we issued a warrant to purchase 350,000 shares of our common stock to Kingsbridge with an exercise price of $3.915 per share, representing a 25% premium to the average closing price of our common stock for the five days preceding the signing of the CEFF. The Warrant will become exercisable beginning February 4, 2009, for a period of 5 years, unless earlier terminated.

Under the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, we have agreed to file, within 60 days of August 4, 2008, a registration statement with the SEC to register for resale the 7,072,364 shares issuable pursuant to the CEFF and the 350,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Warrant, which registration statement is to be effective within 180 days of August 4, 2008. We are entitled, in certain circumstances, to deliver a blackout notice to Kingsbridge to suspend the use of the prospectus covering the shares of common stock that may be issued in connection with the CEFF and prohibit Kingsbridge from selling shares under that prospectus for a certain period of time. If we deliver a blackout notice in the 15 trading days following the settlement of a draw down, or if the registration statement covering the resale of the shares of common stock to be issued in connection with the CEFF is not effective in circumstances not permitted by the Registration Rights Agreement, then we must make a payment to Kingsbridge, or issue Kingsbridge additional shares in lieu of this payment, calculated on the basis of a specified number of shares held by Kingsbridge immediately prior to the blackout period and the change in the market price of our common stock during the period in which the use of the resale registration statement is suspended.

The foregoing is a summary of the terms of the Common Stock Purchase Agreement, the Registration Rights Agreement and the Warrant and does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such documents, copies of which are included as exhibits to this Quarterly Report.

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On August 5, 2008, we announced a strategic restructuring designed to focus resources on our four most advanced product candidates and provide additional financial flexibility and strength, which had been approved by our Board of Directors on August 1, 2008. The restructuring was proposed to our Board of Directors after we had completed a strategic review of our product portfolio and business following the disappointing results from the ACP-104 trial, which we reported in June 2008. In connection with the restructuring, we plan to reduce our total workforce by about 50 percent to 65 employees in both San Diego and Malmo. We expect to complete the restructuring with respect to our San Diego operations by August 7, 2008, with the exception of a few employees helping to transition matters. We anticipate that we will complete the restructuring with respect to our Malmo operations in the next three to six months. We estimate that we will record charges of between approximately $2.0 to $2.5 million during the third quarter of 2008 for employment termination costs payable in cash in connection with the restructuring. In connection with the reduction in our workforce, Brian Lundstrom, our Senior Vice President, Business Development and one of our named executive officers, will be leaving the company and his last day of employment will be August 7, 2008.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.3 to Registration Statement File No. 333-113137).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.5 to Registration Statement File No. 333-113137).
4.1	Form of common stock certificate of Registrant (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement No. 333-52492, dated December 21, 2000).
4.2	Form of Warrant to Purchase Preferred Stock issued to GATX Ventures on May 31, 2002 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to Registration Statement No. 333-113137).
4.3	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock issued to purchasers in a private placement on April 20, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to Registration Statement No 333-124753).
4.4	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock issued to Kingsbridge Capital Limited on August 4, 2008.
10.1	Common Stock Purchase Agreement by and between Kingsbridge Capital Limited and the Registrant, dated as of August 4, 2008.
10.2	Registration Rights Agreement by and between Kingsbridge Capital Limited and the Registrant, dated as of August 4, 2008.
31.1	Certification of Uli Hacksell, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Thomas H. Aasen, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Uli Hacksell, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Thomas H. Aasen, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities 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.

Date: August 7, 2008

By: /s/ Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Uli Hacksell, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer

(on behalf of the registrant and as the

registrant s Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Thomas H. Aasen
Thomas H. Aasen
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(on behalf of the registrant and as the

registrant s Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)