

Unraveling the Mysteries of the Brain to Treat Neuroscience Diseases

May 2022

1Q 2022 Financial Results & Business Update

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "intend," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "project," "potential," "continue," "ongoing" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. These statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from the information expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that we have a reasonable basis for each forward-looking statement contained in this presentation, we caution you that these statements are based on a combination of facts and factors currently known by us and our projections of the future, about which we cannot be certain.

Forward-looking statements in this presentation include, but are not limited to: statements about the potential attributes and benefits of our product candidates, including with respect to receptor subtype selectivity, activity, side effect and tolerability profile and relevant indications; the format and timing of our product development activities and clinical trials, including the timing, details and objectives of the emraclidine Phase 2 program and related nonclinical and clinical safety pharmacology studies, the timing for the darigabat Phase 2 proof-of-concept trial in focal epilepsy and other statements regarding the design of clinical trials and the timing of initiation, completion and data readouts for clinical trials; the timing and outcome of other regulatory interactions; the ability to compete with other companies currently marketing or engaged in the development of treatments for relevant indications; the size and growth potential of the markets for product candidates and ability to serve those markets; the rate and degree of market acceptance of product candidates, if approved; and the sufficiency of our cash resources.

We cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this presentation will prove to be accurate. Furthermore, if the forward-looking statements prove to be inaccurate, the inaccuracy may be material. Actual performance and results may differ materially from those projected or suggested in the forward-looking statements due to various risks and uncertainties, including, among others: that clinical trial results may not be favorable; uncertainties inherent in the product development process (including with respect to the timing of results and whether such results will be predictive of future results); the impact of COVID-19 on the timing, progress and results of ongoing or planned clinical trials; other impacts of COVID-19, including operational disruptions or delays or to our ability to raise additional capital; whether and when, if at all, our product candidates will receive approval from the FDA or other regulatory authorities, and for which, if any, indications; competition from other biotechnology companies; uncertainties regarding intellectual property protection; and other risks identified in our SEC filings, including those under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2022 and our subsequent SEC filings.

In light of the significant uncertainties in these forward-looking statements, you should not regard these statements as a representation or warranty by us or any other person that we will achieve our objectives and plans in any specified time frame, or at all. The forward-looking statements in this presentation represent our views as of the date of this presentation. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments will cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent required by applicable law. You should, therefore, not rely on these forward-looking statements as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

Agenda

Introduction



Matthew Calistri
Vice President, Corporate Strategy and Investor Relations

Overview



Tony Coles, M.D.
Chairperson & Chief Executive Officer

Lead Program Updates



Raymond Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer

Early Pipeline Updates



John Renger, Ph.D.
Chief Scientific Officer

Q1 Financial Performance



Mark Bodenrader
Interim Chief Financial Officer

Also available for Q&A



Abraham Ceesay
President

Business & Pipeline Updates

Pipeline Progress & Update

- Released **positive Phase 1 data for darigabat in acute anxiety** in healthy volunteers
 - Both doses of darigabat demonstrated a clinically meaningful and statistically significant placebo-adjustment improvements in the Panic Symptoms List score
- Announced **comprehensive Phase 2 program of emraclidine** in schizophrenia which will initiate by mid-year 2022
 - Two adequately-powered placebo-controlled Phase 2 trials
 - Data for both trials expected in the first half of 2024
- Updated expected timing of data for darigabat Phase 2 proof-of-concept trial in focal epilepsy to **mid-year 2023**, revised from 2H 2022

Capital

- Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of **\$550.9M** as of 3/31/2022
- Additional **\$37.5M** from tavapadon risk-sharing arrangement received in April 2022
- Cash resources expected to support Cerevel's operations into **2024**

Making Rapid Progress: Accomplishments To Date



History of innovative deal-making - unique Bain & Pfizer transaction, \$440M go-public transaction and \$125M tavapadon financing



Positive Phase 1b data readout in 2021 for emraclidine in schizophrenia and positive Phase 1 data readout in 2022 for darigabat in acute anxiety

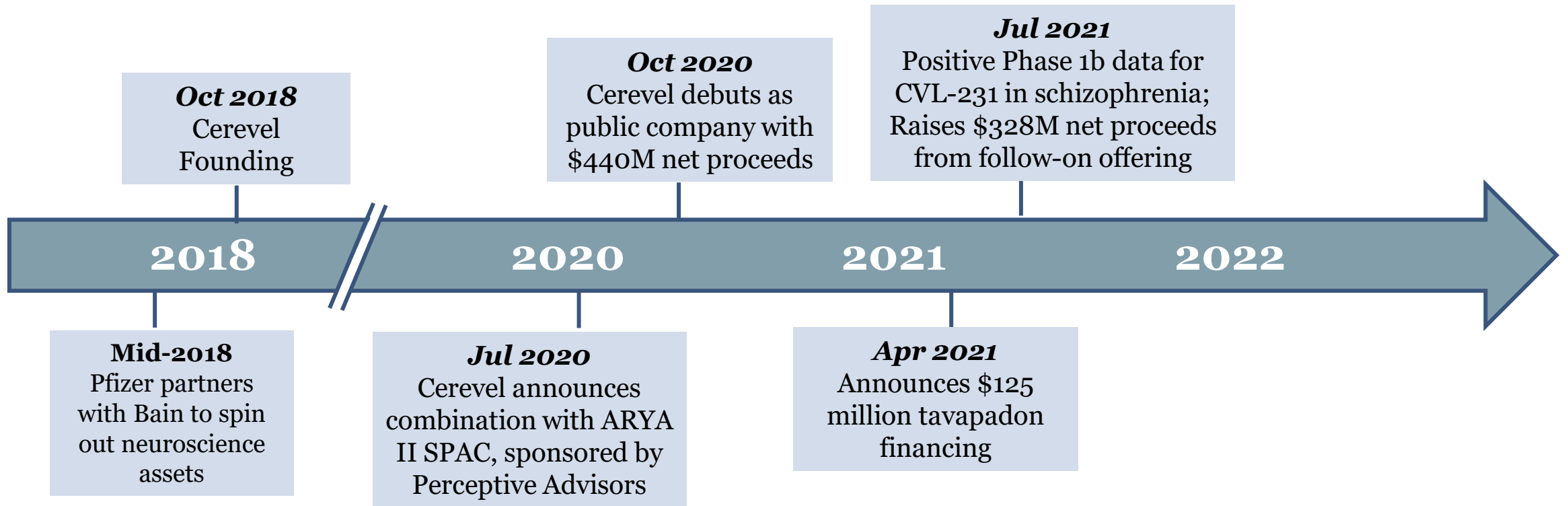


Multiple near- and medium-term catalysts, including five expected readouts in 2023



Experienced management team with a strong track record of over 20 prior drug approvals and launches

History of Innovative Dealmaking



Led by a Seasoned Life Sciences Management Team



Tony Coles, M.D.
Chairperson &
Chief Executive Officer



Abraham Ceesay
President



Raymond Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer



John Renger, Ph.D.
Chief Scientific Officer



Kenneth DiPietro
Chief Human
Resources Officer



Kathleen Tregoning
Chief Corporate
Affairs Officer



Scott Akamine
Chief Legal Officer



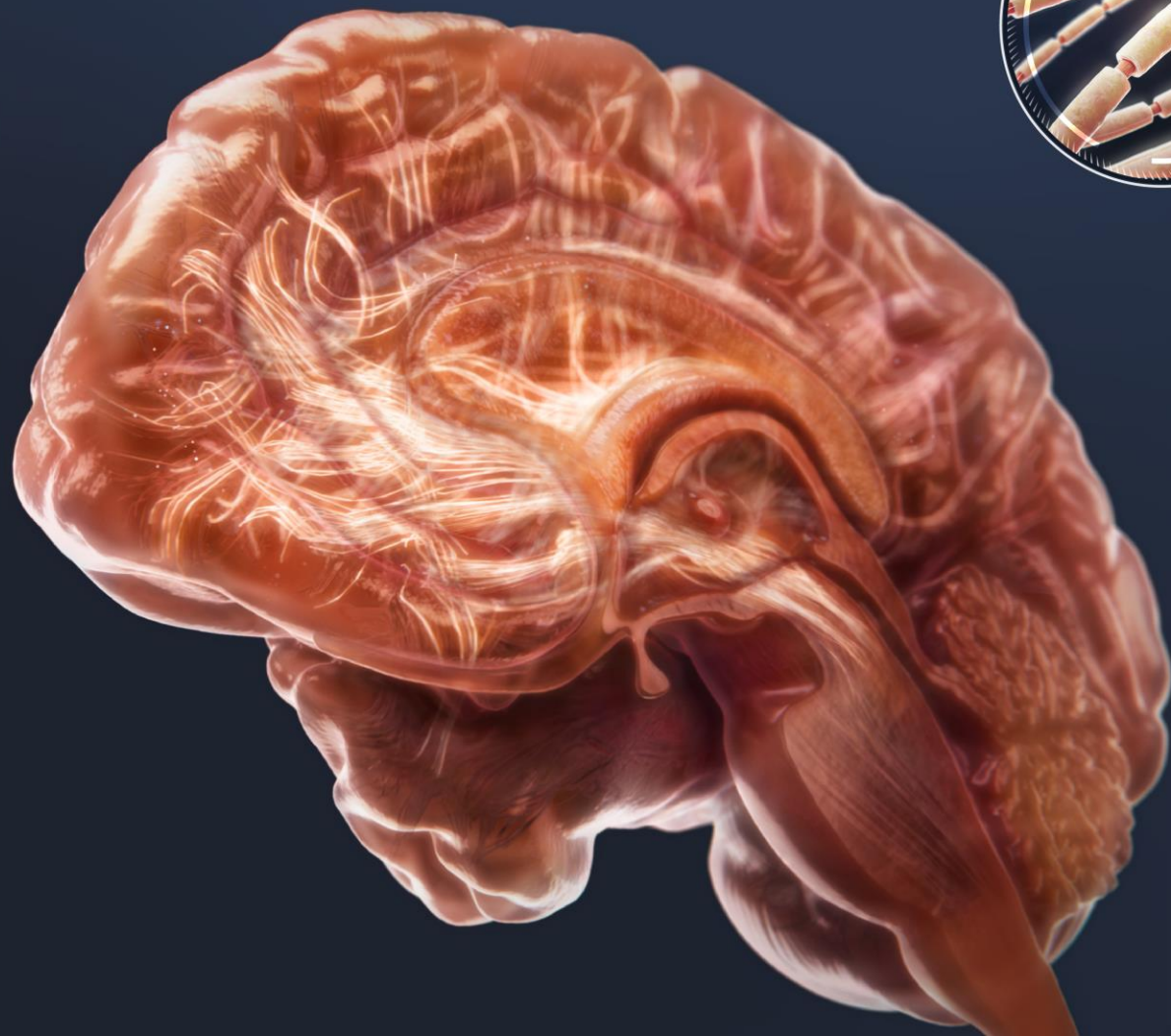
Mark Bodenrader
Interim Chief Financial
Officer

Strong Track Record of Approvals



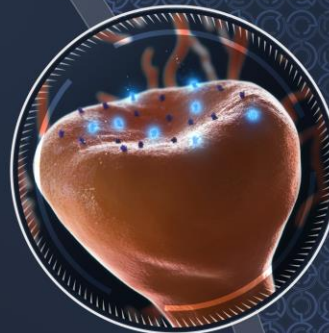
CEREVEL: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Brain

A Differentiated Approach to Treating Neuroscience Diseases



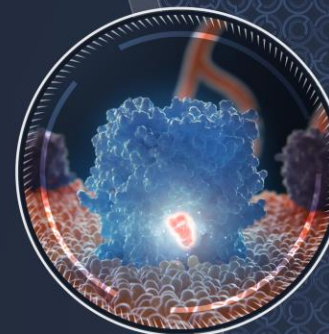
Targeted Neurocircuitry

Cerevel unlocks new treatment opportunities by precisely identifying and targeting the neurocircuit that underlies a given neuroscience disease.



Receptor Sub-Type Selectivity

Cerevel is selectively targeting only the receptor subtype(s) related to the disease physiology, to minimize undesirable off-target effects while maximizing activity.



Differentiated Pharmacology

Cerevel designs full and partial agonists, antagonists, and allosteric modulators that can precisely fine-tune the receptor pharmacology and neurocircuit activity without over-activation or over-suppression of the endogenous physiologic range.

Deep Pipeline with Multiple Upcoming Value Inflections

Multiple Assets Across All Stages of Development

Clinical Programs	Tavapadon	Phase 3
	Emraclidine	Phase 2
	Darigabat	Phase 2
	CVL-871	Phase 2a
	CVL-354 (KORA)	Phase 1
+ Preclinical Programs	CVL-047 (PDE4)	IND Accepted
	M4 Agonist	Candidate Selection
	LRRK2	Candidate Selection
+ Several undisclosed targets, including some with disease-modifying potential		

Large Patient Populations with High Unmet Need

Early Parkinson's
Late Parkinson's
Schizophrenia
Epilepsy
Anxiety
Psychosis Associated with Dementia
Dementia-Related Apathy
Substance Use Disorder

Key Milestones – Upcoming Data Readouts

Compound	Mechanism	Phase / Disease Area	2022		2023		2024	
			1H	2H	1H	2H	1H	2H
CVL-871	D1	Phase 2a / Dementia-Related Apathy						
Tavapadon	D1	Phase 3* / Parkinson's Disease	TEMPO-3 in Late PD					
			TEMPO-1 (Fixed dose) in Early PD					
			TEMPO-2 (Flex dose) in Early PD					
Darigabat	GABA	Phase 2* / Epilepsy	REALIZE					
Emraclidine	M4	Phase 2 / Schizophrenia	Trial 001 (10 mg QD, 30 mg QD)					
			Trial 002 (15 mg QD, 30 mg QD)					

EMRACLIDINE

Selectively targeting the M4 muscarinic receptor with the goal of effectively treating psychosis-related symptoms and improving tolerability compared to standard of care

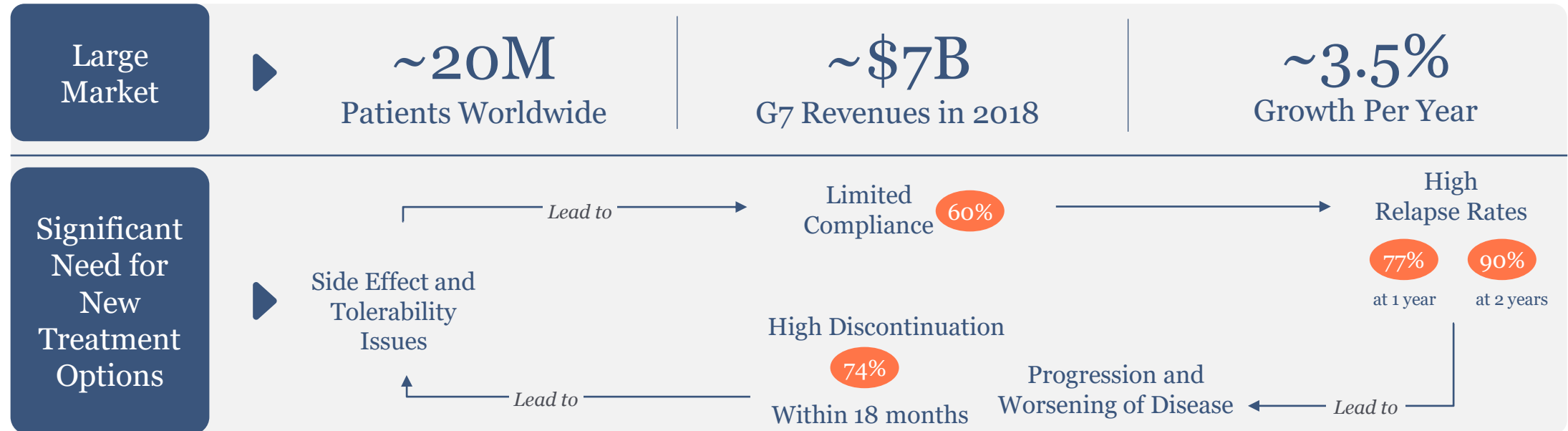


Emraclidine: A Potential Next Generation Antipsychotic

Opportunity for Innovation in Schizophrenia

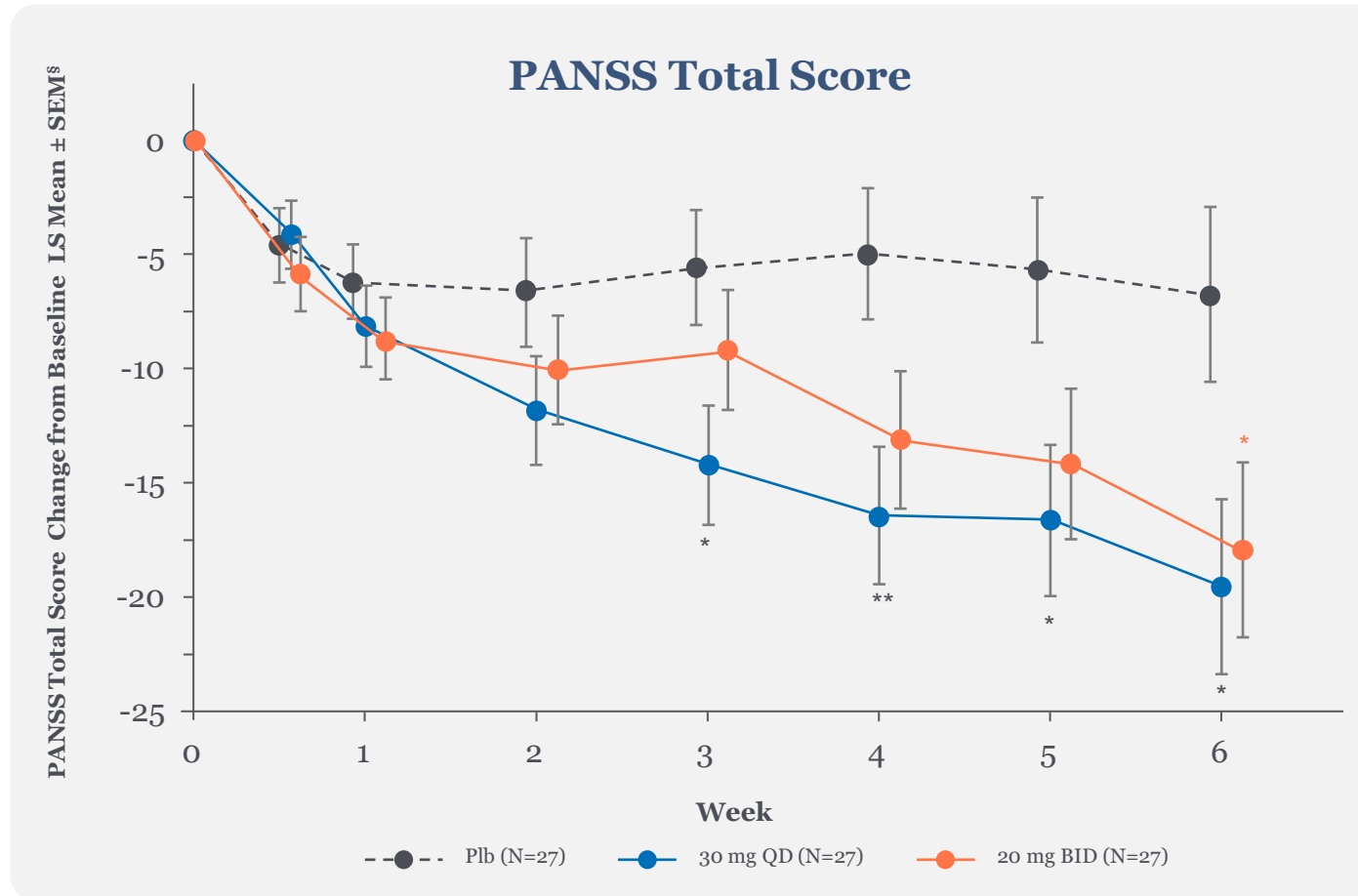
Current Standard of Care Uses Same Basic Mechanism of Action as Therapies from the 1950s

➔ **Potential First-in-Class Therapy with Novel MOA**



▶ **Debilitating side effects of atypicals often lead to discontinuation and relapse, driving a vicious cycle of disease progression**

Emraclidine: Phase 1b Data Demonstrated Antipsychotic Activity



* $P < 0.05$ vs Placebo ** $P < 0.01$ vs Placebo

- Clinically meaningful improvements in PANSS total score
- Statistically significant difference in PANSS total score versus placebo*
- Clinically meaningful improvements in both PANSS Positive and PANSS Negative subscales
- Generally well-tolerated

What's Next: Emraclidine Phase 2 Clinical Development

► **Comprehensive Ph 2 program to characterize dose range, assess efficacy and tolerability**

Overview of Phase 2 Program

Two adequately-powered 3-arm Phase 2 trials

- N=372 per trial
- Two doses of emraclidine in each trial
 - Trial 001: 10 mg / 30 mg once-daily & pbo
 - Trial 002: 15 mg / 30 mg once-daily & pbo
- Designed to fully characterize the dose range

Prioritizing key registration-enabling activities

- Hepatic and renal insufficiency clinical trials
- 8-week ambulatory blood pressure monitoring trial
- CMC manufacturing scale-up
- Nonclinical safety pharmacology

Will initiate 52-week OLE trial with both roll-over and de novo patients**

Key Features of Phase 2 Trials

Inclusion criteria

- Adults (18-65) with schizophrenia who are experiencing an acute exacerbation or relapse of psychotic symptoms
- PANSS total score 85-120, inclusive
- CGI-S ≥ 4

Primary endpoint

- Change from baseline in PANSS total score at Week 6

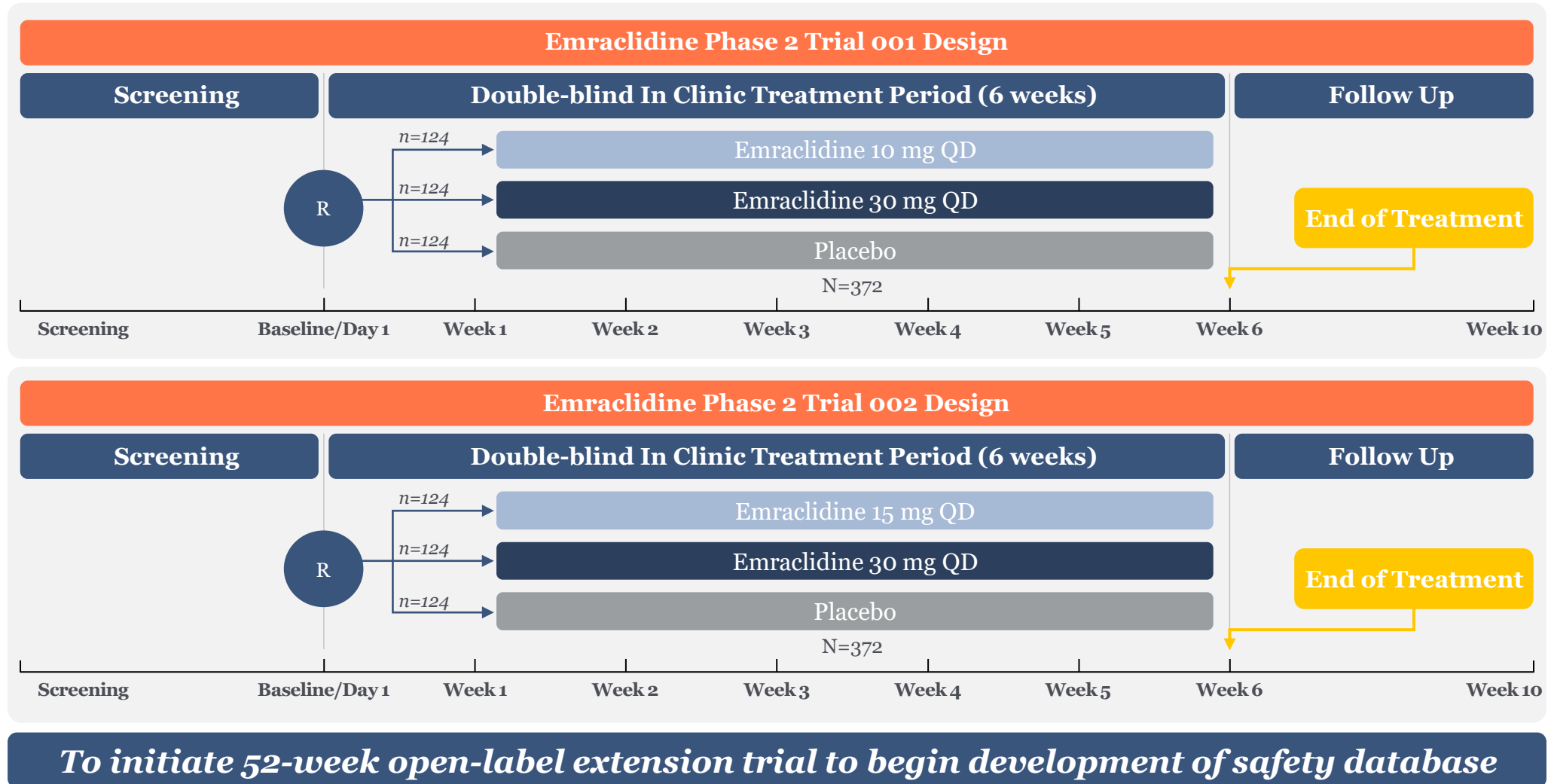
Key secondary endpoint

- CGI-S

Other endpoints

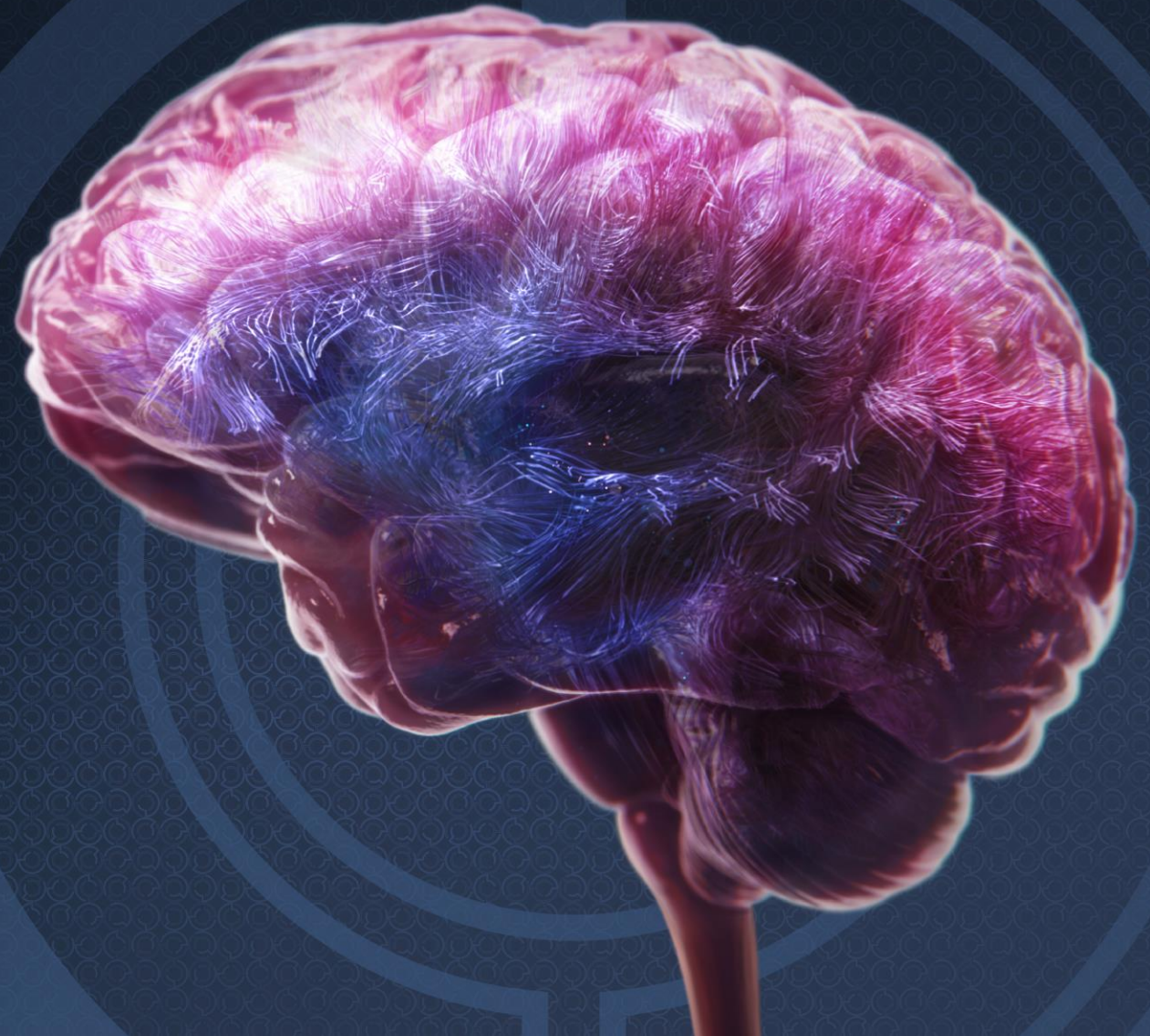
- PANSS subscale scores and Marder Factor scores
- PANSS responder rate*
- SF-6D (QOL) and BACS (cognition)

Emraclidine Phase 2 Clinical Trial Designs: Data Expected 1H 2024



DARIGABAT

Selectively targeting specific subunits of the GABA_A receptor with the goal of providing anticonvulsant and anxiolytic activity with enhanced tolerability and potential for reduced abuse liability



Darigabat: Potential To Become 1st Line and Adjunct Therapy in Epilepsy

Darigabat

A potential daily maintenance treatment with an improved side effect profile compared to traditional benzodiazepines

Large Market

~65M

Patients
Worldwide

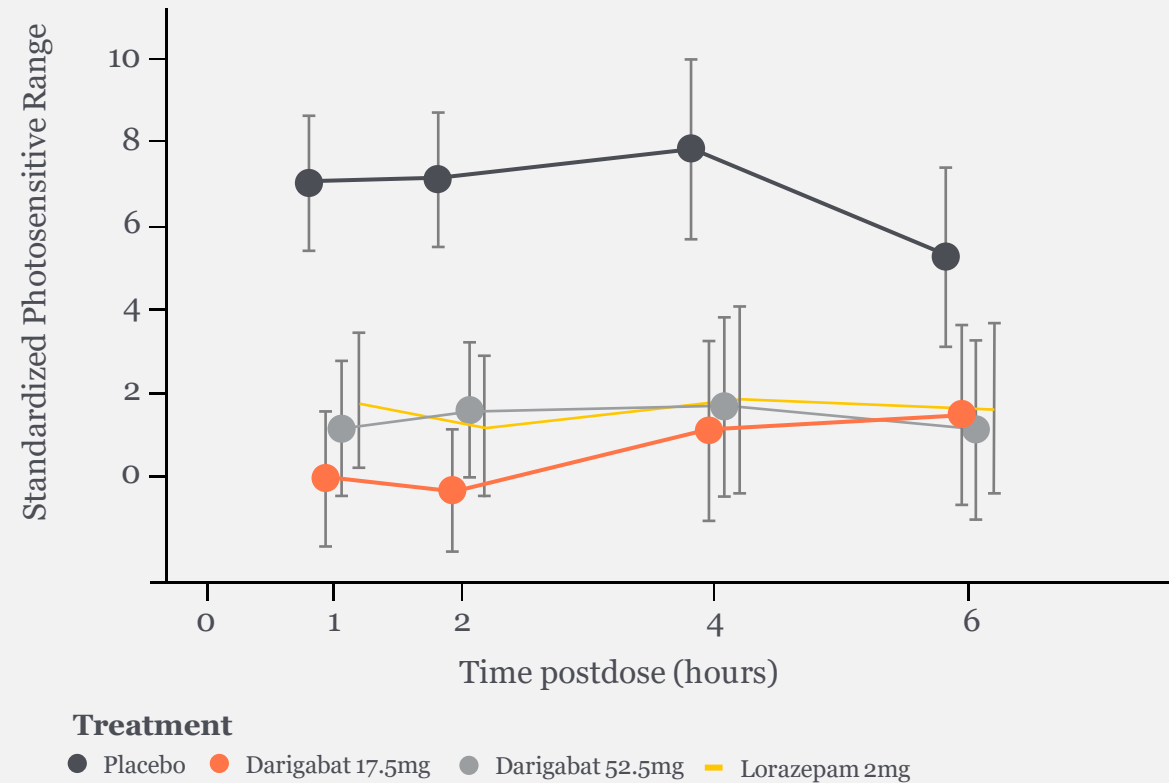
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Revenues
in 2018

~6% per year

Branded AED¹
Market Growth
Through 2025

Single-Dose, Phase 2 Photosensitive Epilepsy Trial



Darigabat Data Showed a Favorable Side Effect Profile Relative to Benzodiazepines

Multiple doses of darigabat

Phase 1 MAD Study – only mild AEs and limited somnolence up to 42.5 mg BID

Able to achieve >80% receptor occupancy without significant somnolence observed

Benzodiazepines achieve 10% to 15% receptor occupancy with significant somnolence observed

No evidence of withdrawal effects

Phase 1 MAD Study (Protocol: B7431011)

	Reaction	Week 1 (Titration)	Week 2 (Maintenance)	Week 3 (Maintenance)	Follow-up
Placebo	No Reaction	4 / 4	4 / 4	3 / 4	4 / 4
	Dizziness	-	-	1 / 4	-
	Somnolence	-	-	-	-
25 mg BID (~80% RO ⁽¹⁾)	No Reaction	5 / 8	7 / 8	8 / 8	8 / 8
	Dizziness	2 / 8	1 / 8	-	-
	Somnolence	3 / 8	-	-	-
42.5 mg BID (>80% RO ⁽¹⁾)	No Reaction	4 / 7	6 / 7	6 / 7	6 / 7
	Dizziness	3 / 7	1 / 7	1 / 7	1 / 7
	Somnolence	-	-	-	-

▶ No somnolence observed following titration through doses of 42.5 mg BID

Phase 2 POC Trial Evaluating Darigabat in Focal Epilepsy (REALIZE): Data Expected Mid-Year 2023

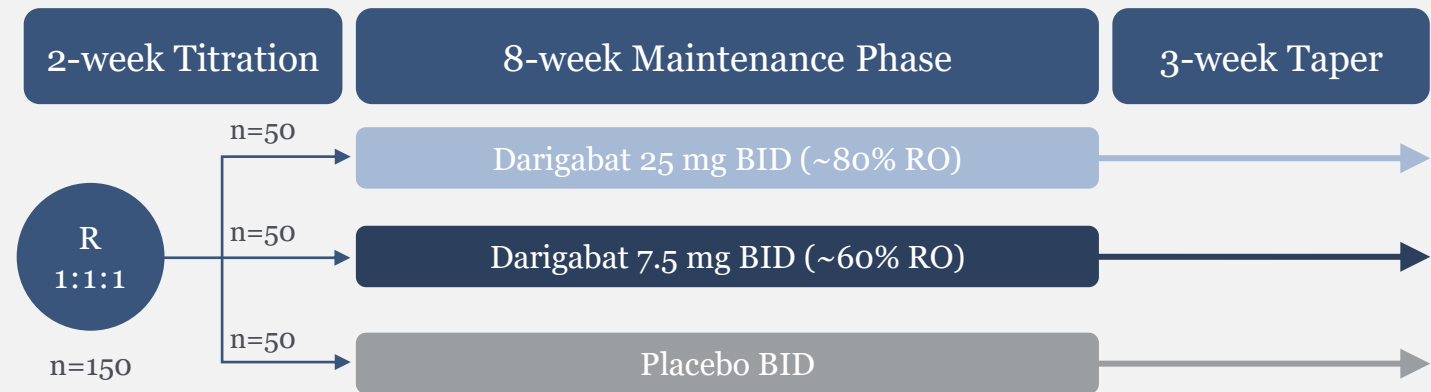
▶ **Focal epilepsy trial intended to establish proof of concept and tolerability profile to support development in broader epilepsy indications**

Inclusion criteria

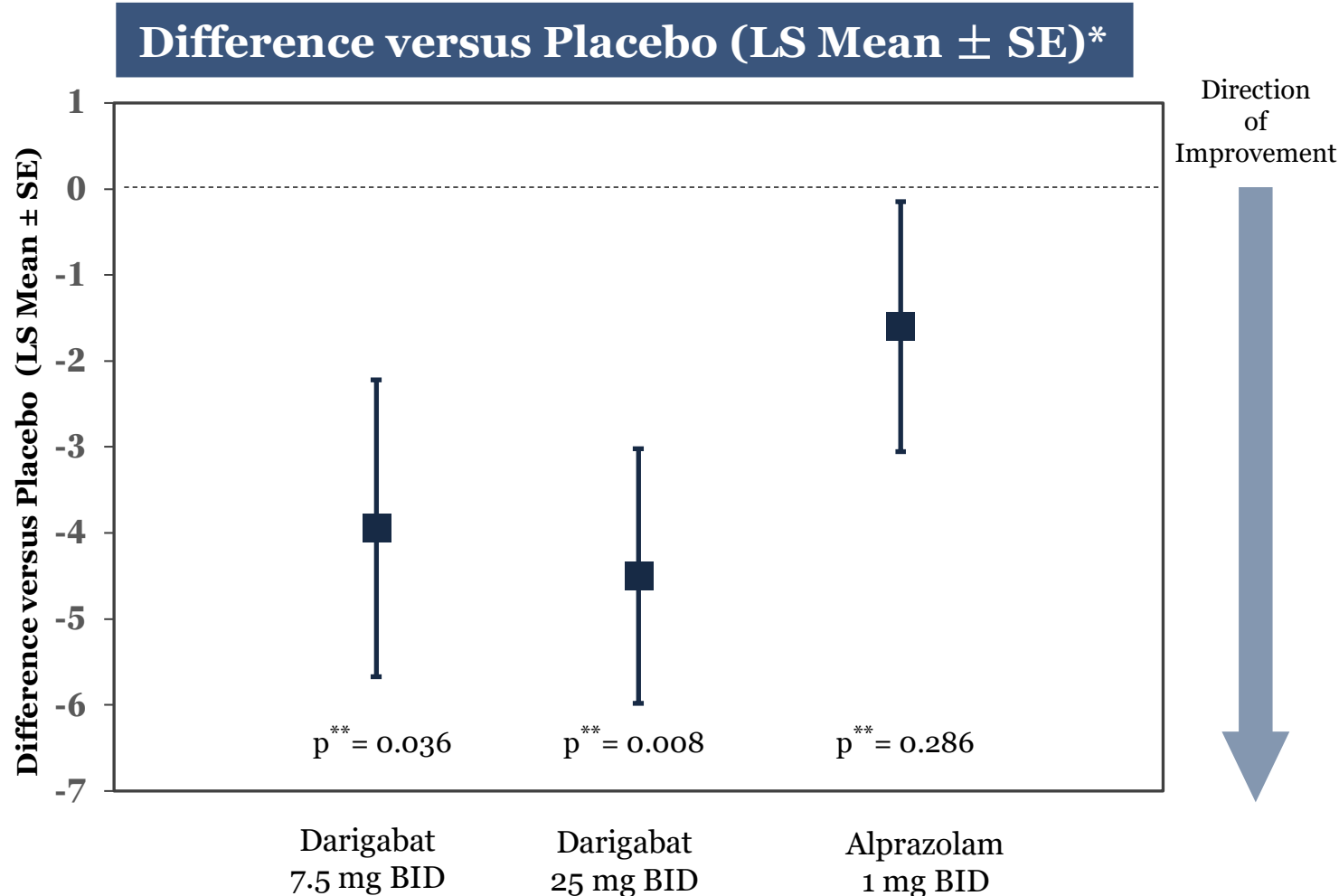
- Adults (18-75) with drug-resistant focal onset seizures
- History of 4+ seizures per month for at least 3 months
- 1-3 stable background AEDs allowed

Primary endpoint

- Reduction in focal onset seizure frequency



Positive Data in Phase 1 Acute Anxiety Trial: Change in Panic Symptoms List Score (PSL-IV) at Day 8



- **Darigabat 7.5 mg BID:**
3.9-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (9.9 on 7.5 mg BID versus 13.8 on placebo in PSL-IV total score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p**=0.036
- **Darigabat 25 mg BID:**
4.5-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (12.5 on 25 mg BID versus 17.0 on placebo in PSL-IV total score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p**=0.008
- **Alprazolam 1 mg BID:**
1.6-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (14.5 on alprazolam 1 mg BID versus 16.1 on placebo in PSL-IV total score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p**=0.286

Phase 1 Healthy Volunteer Trial in Acute Anxiety: Conclusions

- **Pharmacodynamic Results**

- ❑ Both doses of darigabat exhibited clinically meaningful and statistically significant anxiolytic activity compared to placebo based on the primary endpoint, PSL-IV total score
- ❑ Results were supported by improvements in the secondary endpoint, VAS Fear score
- ❑ Positive control alprazolam 1 mg BID confirmed validity of the clinical model and exhibited anxiolytic activity compared to placebo in line with expectations for the model

- **Safety & Tolerability**

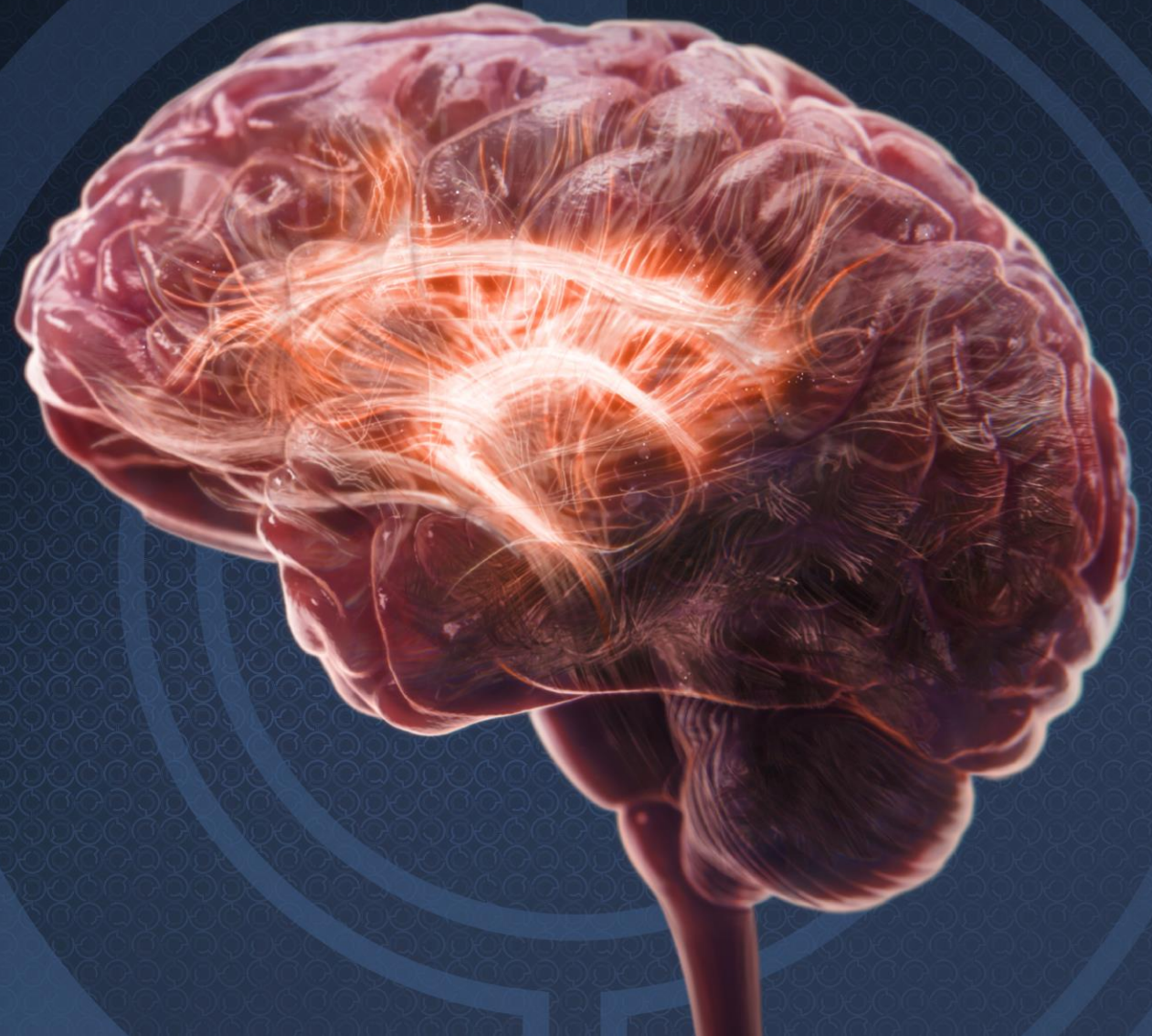
- ❑ Darigabat was generally well-tolerated in this trial, with no serious adverse events and no discontinuations in the darigabat cohorts

- **Conclusions and Next Steps**

- ❑ Trial demonstrated the anxiolytic potential of darigabat based on reduction of acute anxiety/panic evoked by CO₂ inhalation in healthy subjects
- ❑ Cerevel intends to advance development of darigabat in anxiety-related disorders

TAVAPADON

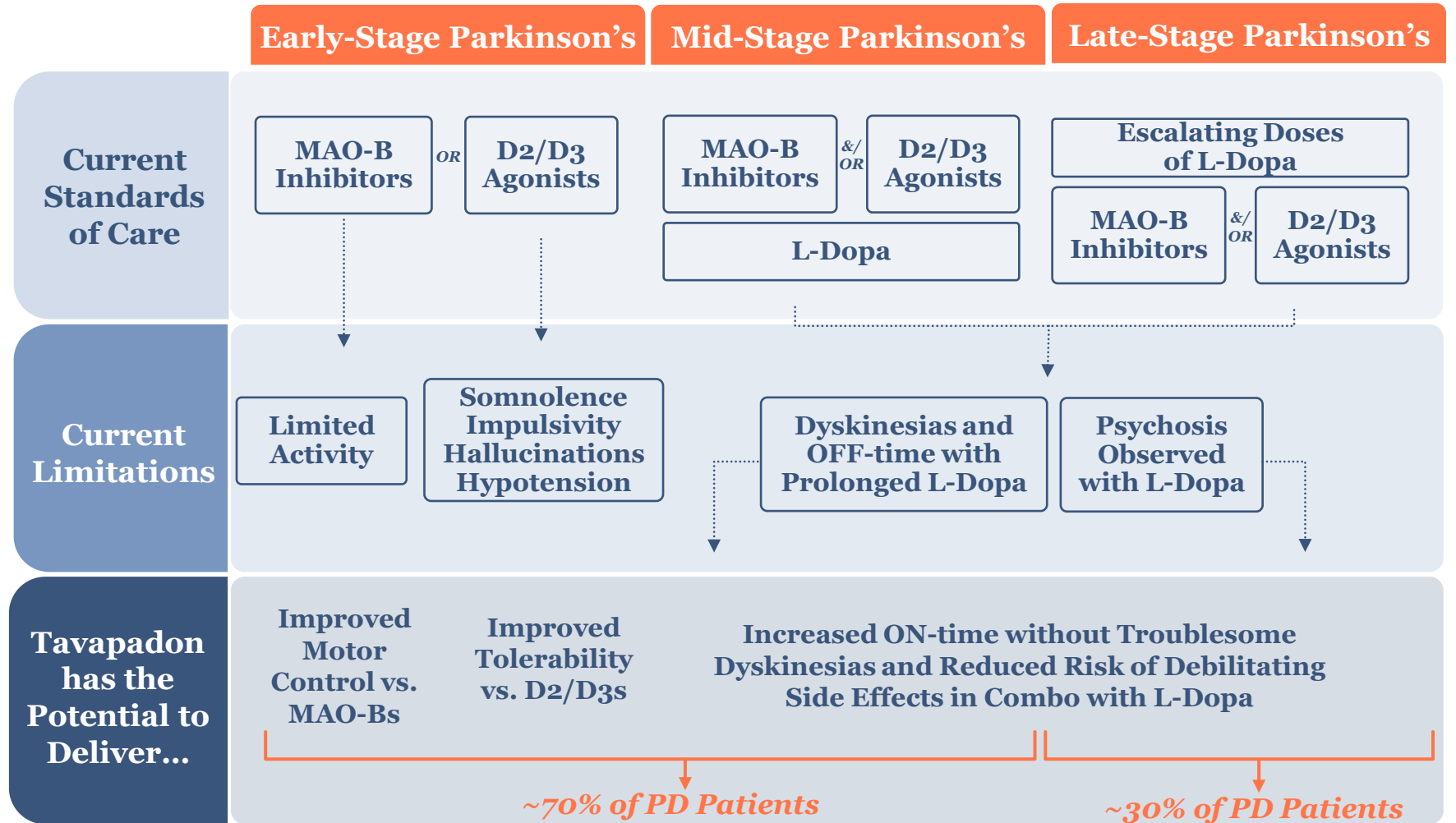
Partial agonist selectively targeting the dopamine D1/D5 receptor with the goal of enhancing motor control and improving tolerability compared to standard of care



Tavapadon Designed To Treat Patients Across All Stages of Parkinson's

Tavapadon, a Potential First-in-Class Therapy

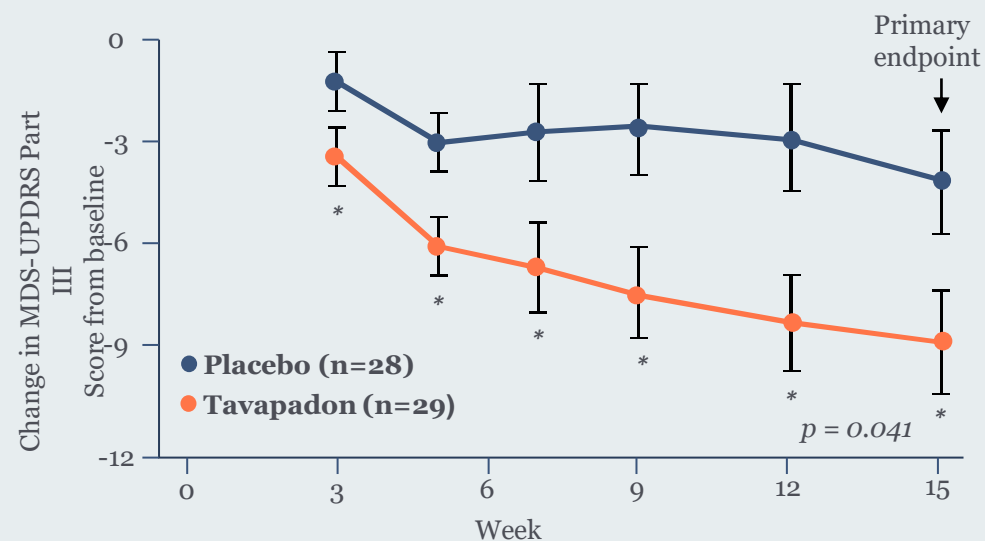
- First and only D1/D5 selective molecule
- First partial agonist for Parkinson's
- Selective direct motor pathway activation
- Predictable 24-hour activity



Targeted Direct Motor Pathway Activation Designed To Provide Improved Treatment Option in Early Parkinson's: Phase 2 Data

Tavapadon demonstrated 4.8 point MDS-UPDRS III difference vs. placebo at week 15 ($p=0.04$)

Tavapadon demonstrated 5.8 point improvement over placebo at week 15 on MDS-UPDRS Part II + III ($p = 0.02$)



Additional Key Findings

- When adjusted to exclude patients with baseline MDS-UPDRS II of 0 or 1, **showed improvement of ~2 points over placebo on MDS-UPDRS Part II²**
- Most common AEs included headache and nausea (can be mitigated with titration)
- Tavapadon's incidence of known D2/D3 side effects:
 - Somnolence: 14%
 - Nausea: 31%
 - Hallucinations: 0%³
 - Hypotension-Related Events: 7%
 - Dizziness: 7%

Note: Average dose of tavapadon = 9 mg; 11 patients on 15 mg top dose at week 15. Baseline Part III scores of 24.3 (tavapadon) and 25.8 (placebo).

Tavapadon TEMPO-1 & -2 in Early PD: Data Expected 2H 2023

▶ Registration-directed program includes three global Phase 3 trials optimally designed to maximize treatment effect

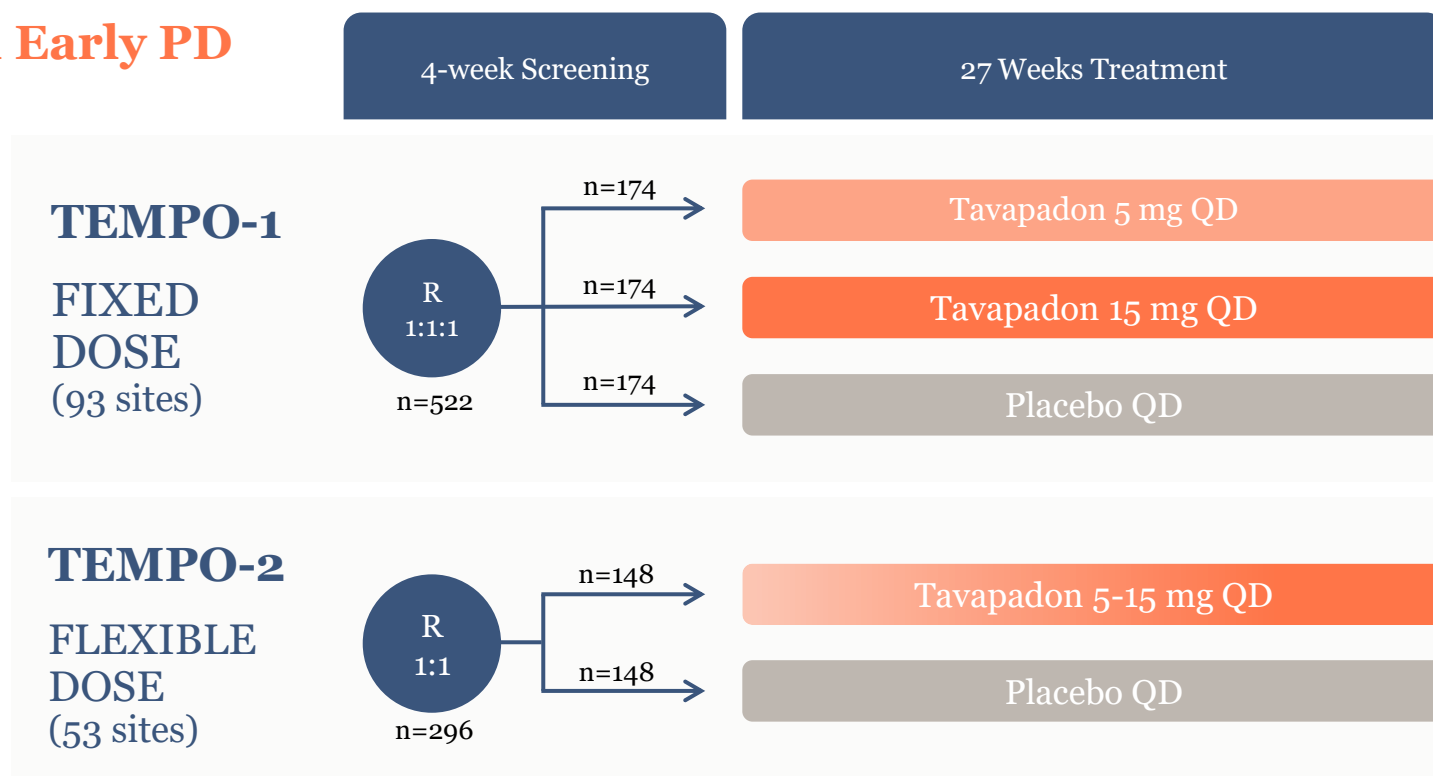
TEMPO-1 & TEMPO-2: Phase 3 in Early PD

Key inclusion criteria

- Adults 40-80 years old
- Baseline MDS-UPDRS⁽¹⁾ Part III Score ≥ 10 and Part II Score ≥ 2
- Modified Hoehn & Yahr⁽²⁾ stage 1 to 2
- No concomitant meds except MAO-B inhibitors

Primary endpoint

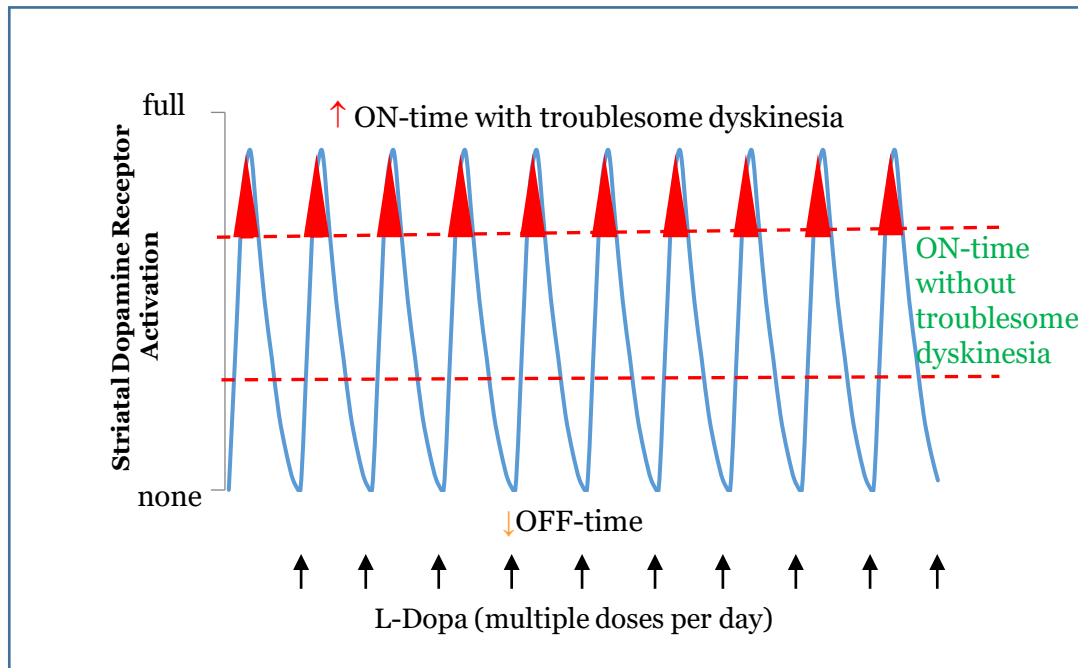
- Change in MDS-UPDRS Parts II+III



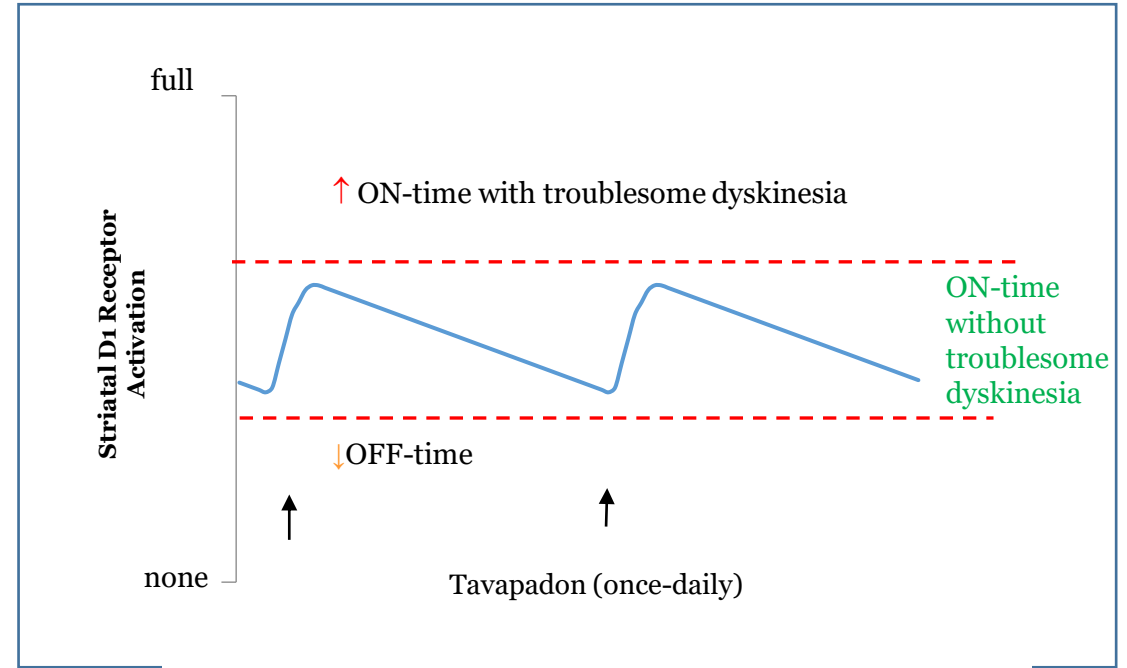
In Late PD, Goal is to Control Motor Fluctuations and Dyskinesias Driven by L-Dopa

L-Dopa vs. Tavapadon in Late-Stage PD¹

L-Dopa is a **FULL** agonist with **SHORT** half-life



Tavapadon is a **PARTIAL** agonist with **LONG** half-life

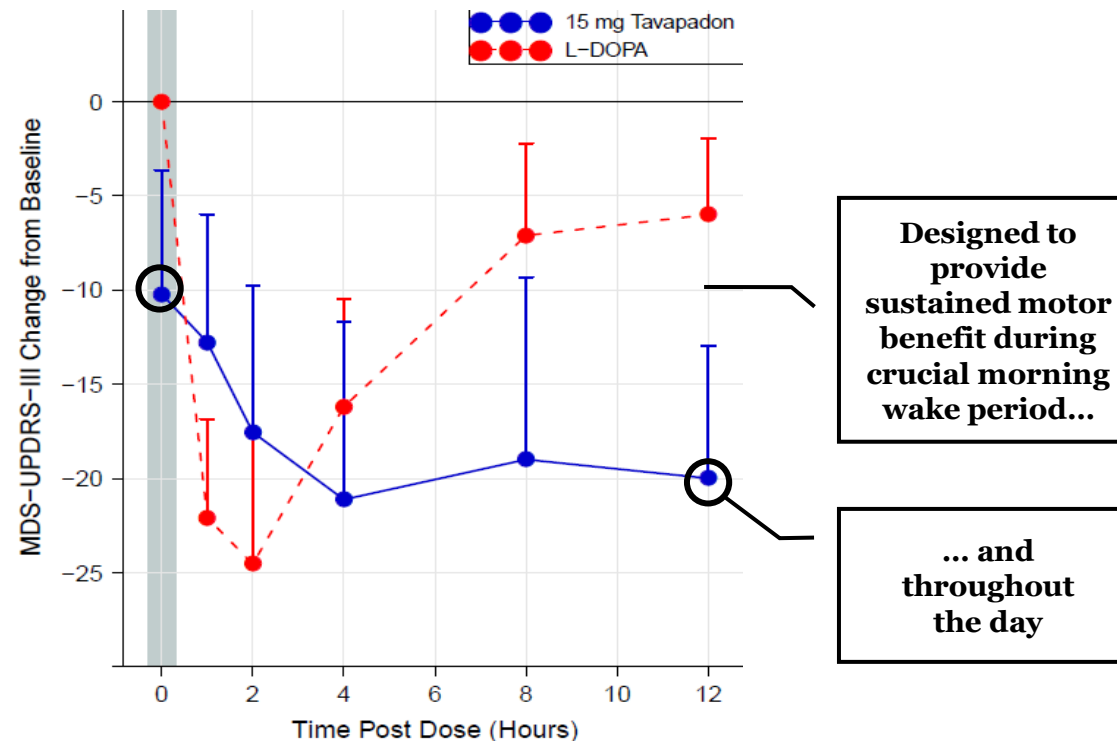


▶ 30-40% of patients experience dyskinesias within 5 years on L-Dopa²
40% experience OFF-time within 3-5 years on L-Dopa²

Predictable 24-hour Activity → Sustained Effect: Once Daily, Oral Dosing

▶ In an open-label Phase 1b trial, Tavapadon demonstrated motor improvement on par with L-Dopa, sustained due to its 24-hour half-life

Study 1005: Tavapadon in Late-Stage PD¹



Tavapadon TEMPO-3 in Late PD: Data Expected 1H 2023

▶ Registration-directed program includes three global Phase 3 trials optimally designed to maximize treatment effect

TEMPO-3: Phase 3 in Late PD

Adjunct to levodopa

Key inclusion criteria

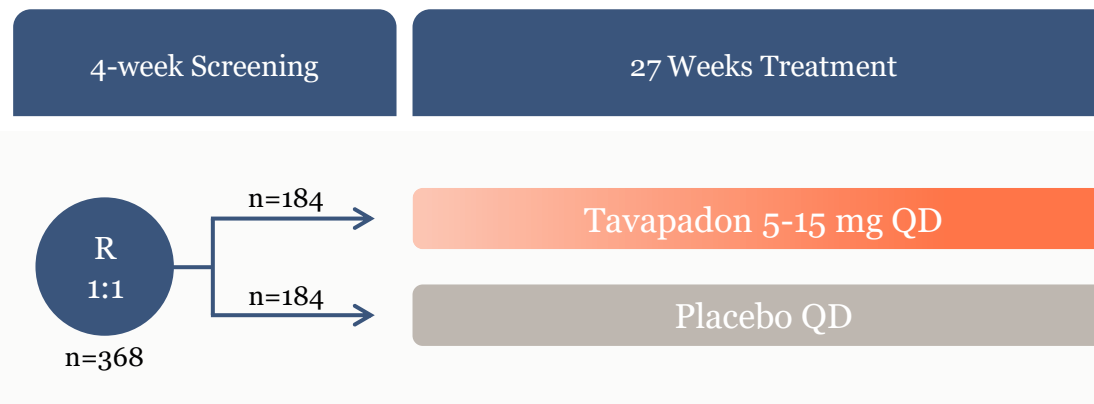
- Adults 40-80 years old
- At least 2.5 hours OFF-time on 2 consecutive days at baseline
- Modified Hoehn & Yahr⁽¹⁾ stage 2 to 3, with response to L-Dopa

Primary endpoint

- Change in ON-time without troublesome dyskinesia

TEMPO-3

FLEXIBLE
DOSE
(133 sites)





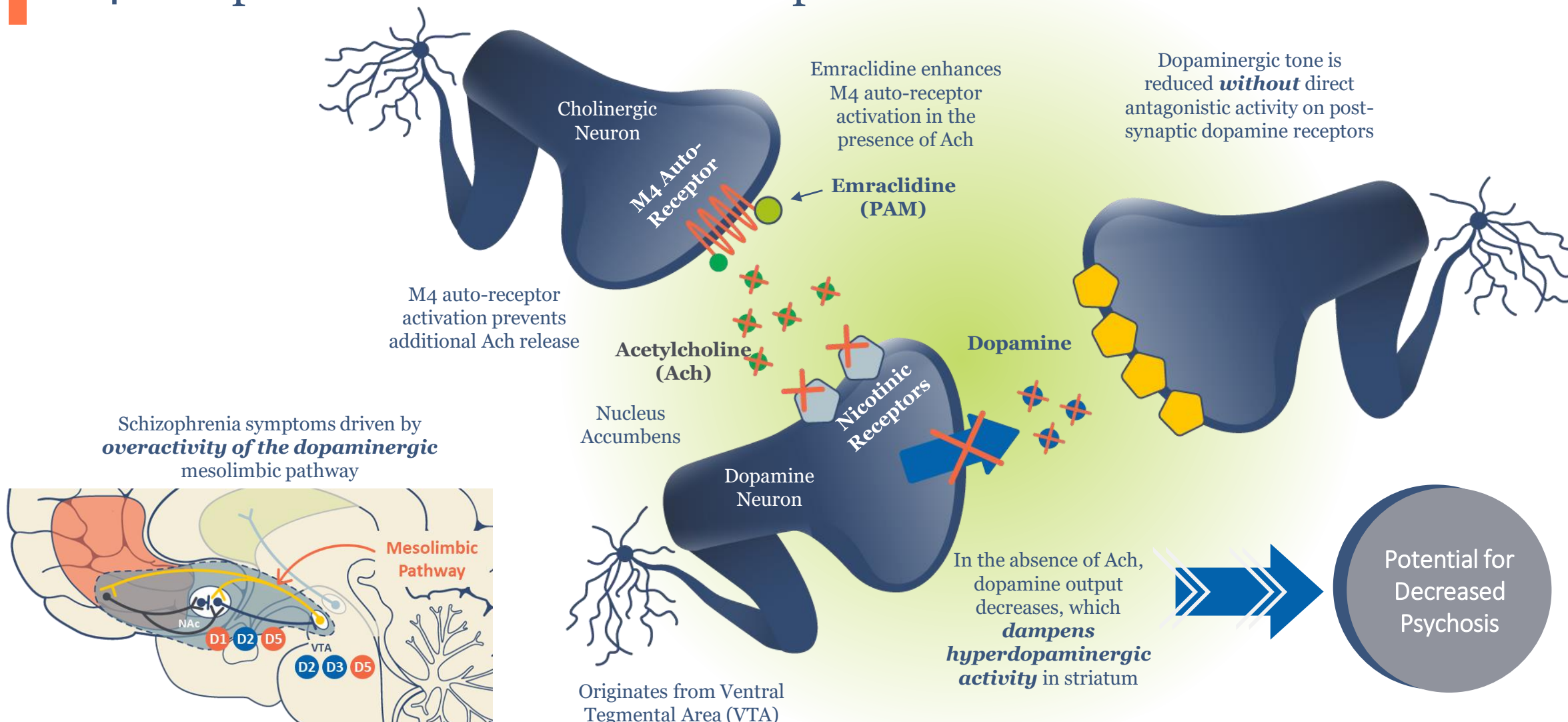
Appendix



Emraclidine

Additional Slides

M4 Receptor Activation Reduces Dopamine in the Striatum



Emraclidine Phase 1b Trial in Schizophrenia

Phase 1b in Schizophrenia: Topline Results

- **Clinically meaningful improvements in PANSS Total Score:**
 - 30 mg QD: -19.5 pts at week 6
 - 20 mg BID: -17.9 pts at week 6
- **Statistically significant difference in PANSS Total Score versus placebo*:**
 - 30 mg QD: -12.7 pts ($p=0.023$) at week 6
 - 20 mg BID: -11.1 pts ($p=0.047$) at week 6
- **Clinically meaningful improvements in both PANSS Positive and PANSS Negative subscales**
- **Generally well-tolerated:**
 - Discontinuation rates similar between treatment and placebo (22% for each arm including placebo)
 - Not associated with extrapyramidal side effects, akathisia, or weight gain
 - Gastrointestinal (GI) side effects were infrequent and were similar between treatment and placebo
 - Serious adverse events included COVID-19, accidental overdose (cocaine), and exacerbation of schizophrenia (one instance of each); none considered related to study medication

Emraclidine Phase 1b Trial Design

Part A: Safety Assessment

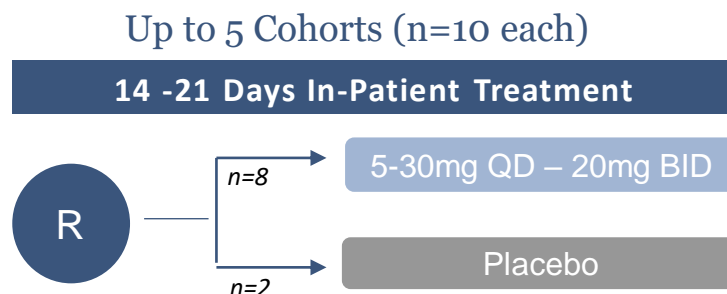
Multiple Ascending Dose

Primary Objective

- Safety & tolerability

Secondary Objective

- PK



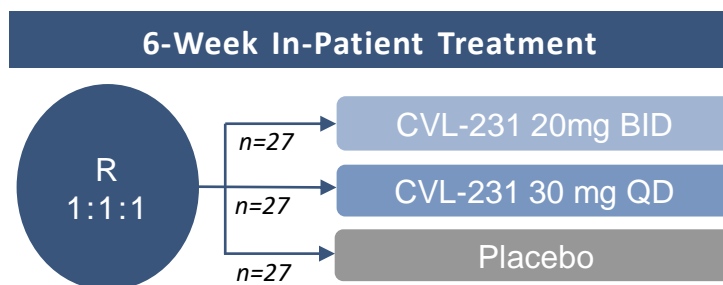
Target Patient Population

- Male and female subjects, ages 18 to 50 years
- CGI-S ≤ 4 (normal to moderately ill) at screening and Day-1
- PANSS total score of ≤ 80 at the time of screening and Day-1

Part B: Pharmacodynamics

Exploratory PD Assessment

- Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)*
 - PANSS Positive Score
 - PANSS Negative Score
- Clinical Global Impression – Severity Scale (CGI-S)*
- Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS) symbol coding test*



Target Patient Population

- Male and female subjects, ages 18 to 55 years
- PANSS total score of ≥ 80 at screening and Day -1
- CGI-S ≥ 4 (moderately to severely ill) at screening and Day -1
- History of relapse and/or exacerbation of symptoms when not receiving antipsychotic treatment, excluding the current episode
- Experiencing an acute exacerbation or relapse of symptoms, with onset less than 2 months prior to screening
- Population was enriched for key positive symptoms

Phase 1b Part B: Demographics & Baseline Characteristics

	PBO N= 27	Emraclidine 30 mg QD N= 27	Emraclidine 20 mg BID N= 27	All Emraclidine N= 54	Total N= 81
Demographics					
Age (years) at Screening: Mean (SD)	41 (9.7)	41 (8.1)	38 (9.8)	40 (9.0)	40 (9.2)
% Male: N (%)	19 (70%)	23 (85%)	21 (78%)	44 (81%)	63 (78%)
Race: N (%)					
Black or African American	17 (63%)	20 (74%)	19 (70%)	39 (72%)	56 (69%)
White	9 (33%)	7 (26%)	7 (26%)	14 (26%)	23 (28%)
Other	1 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (2%)
Weight (kg) Prior to Dosing: Mean (SD)	90.0 (16.0)	85.4 (13.3)	85.4 (15.4)	85.4 (14.3)	86.9 (14.9)
Disease Characteristics at Baseline: Mean (SD)					
PANSS Total Score	93 (8.8)	93 (7.3)	97 (7.9)	95 (7.7)	95 (8.1)
PANSS Positive Score	24 (2.7)	25 (3.0)	26 (2.6)	26 (2.8)	25 (2.8)
PANSS Negative Score	23 (3.3)	22 (3.7)	24 (3.8)	23 (3.8)	23 (3.6)
CGI-S Score	5 (0.6)	5 (0.5)	5 (0.7)	5 (0.6)	5 (0.6)

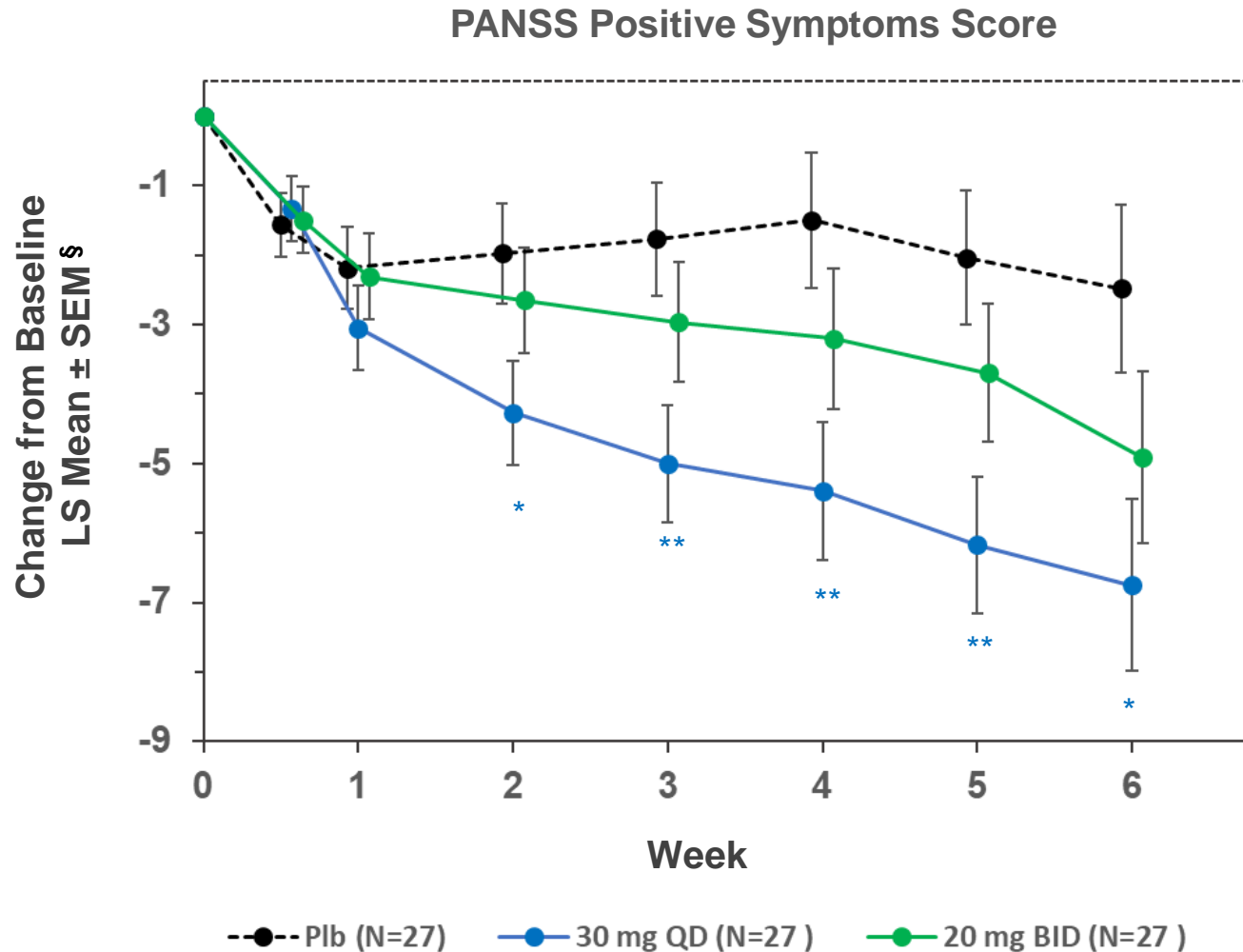
Phase 1b in Schizophrenia: Pharmacodynamic Results*

Week 6 (Day 42)	Placebo N=27	Emraclidine 30 mg QD N= 27	Emraclidine 20 mg BID N= 27	Combined Emraclidine N=54
PANSS Total Score				
LS Mean Change from Baseline	-6.8	-19.5	-17.9	-18.7
Difference vs Placebo (p-value) [†]		-12.7 [†] p = 0.023	-11.1 [†] p = 0.047	-11.9 [†] p = 0.014
PANSS Positive Score				
LS Mean Change from Baseline	-2.5	-6.8	-4.9	-5.8
Difference vs Placebo (p-value)		-4.3 p = 0.016	-2.4 p = 0.166	-3.3 p = 0.028
PANSS Negative Score at Baseline				
LS Mean Change from Baseline	0.1	-3.0	-3.6	-3.3
Difference vs Placebo (p-value)		-3.1 p = 0.009	-3.7 p = 0.002	-3.4 p = 0.001

*Trial originally designed to be 59% powered to detect 7 point difference in PANSS total score vs. placebo

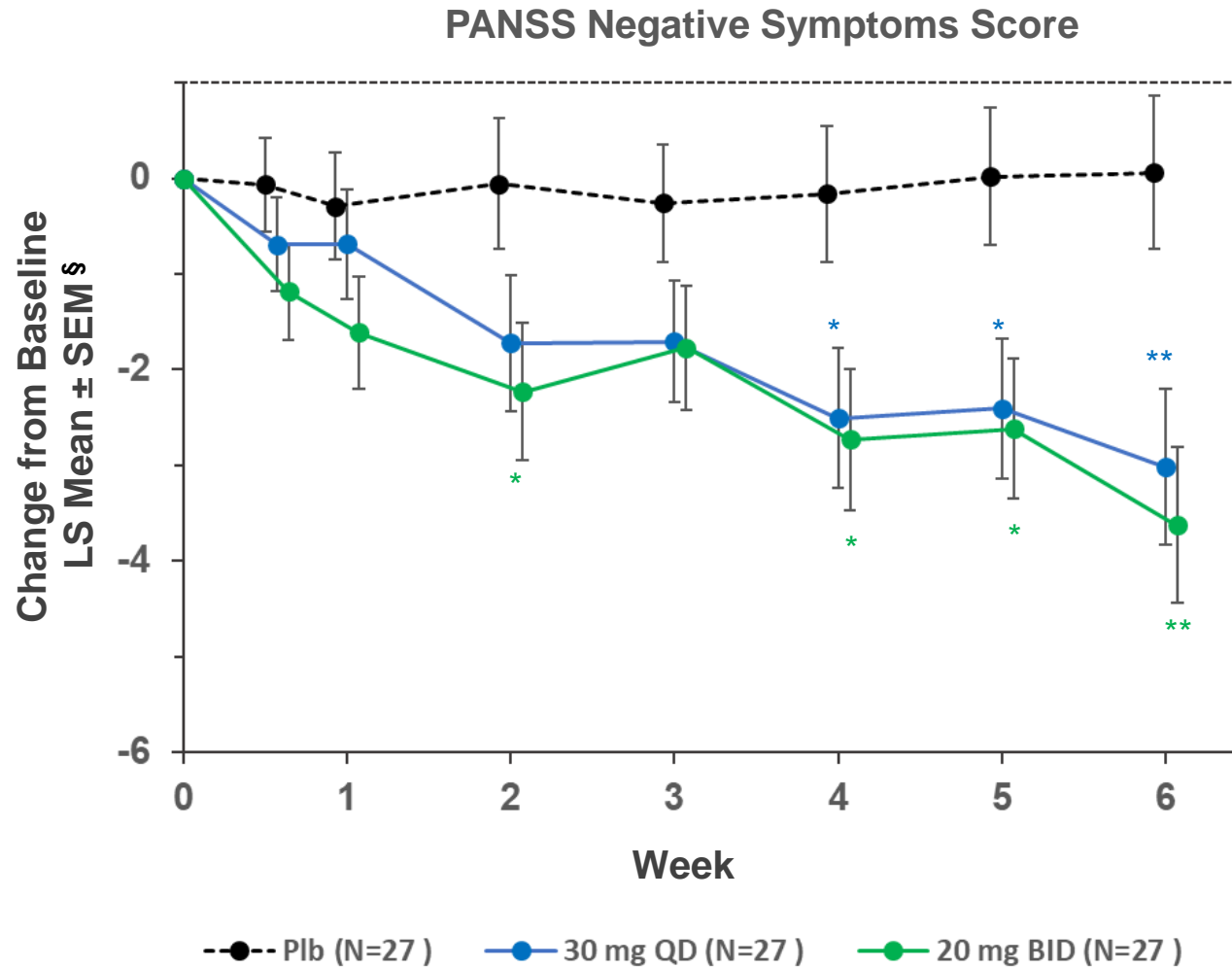
[†]Corresponds to Cohen's D effect sizes at Week 6 of -0.68 for CVL-231 30 mg QD, -0.59 for CVL-231 20 mg BID, and -0.64 for the two doses combined

Phase 1b: PANSS Positive Symptoms Score



- 30 mg QD: 4.3 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (6.8 of 30 mg QD vs 2.5 placebo) with $P=0.016$
- 20 mg BID: 2.4 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (4.9 of 20 mg BID vs 2.5 placebo) with $P=0.166$
- Combined Emraclidine: 3.3 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (5.8 of Emraclidine vs 2.5 placebo) with $P=0.028$

Phase 1b: PANSS Negative Symptoms Score



- 30 mg QD: 3.1 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (3.0 of 30 mg QD vs -0.1 placebo) with $P=0.009$
- 20 mg BID: 3.7 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (3.6 of 20 mg BID vs -0.1 placebo) with $P=0.002$
- Combined Emraclidine: 3.4 Point improvement versus placebo at Week 6 (3.3 of Emraclidine vs -0.1 placebo) with $P=0.001$

* $P<0.05$ vs Placebo ** $P<0.01$ vs Placebo



\S Derived from a mixed model for repeated measures (MMRM) with treatment group, visit, treatment group-by-visit interaction as fixed effect, baseline value as a covariate and the measurements within subject as repeated measures. An unstructured covariance matrix was used.

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Phase 1b: Safety & Tolerability – Adverse Events

	PBO N= 27	Emraclidine 30 mg QD N= 27	Emraclidine 20 mg BID N= 27	All Emraclidine N= 54
Days on IMP				
Mean (SD)	37 (9.6)	36 (12.8)	35 (13.6)	36 (13.1)
Range	8, 42	4, 42	2, 42	2, 42
Number (%) Subjects with TEAE	14 (52%)	14 (52%)	15 (56%)	29 (54%)
Number (%) Subjects with TEAE Related to IMP	10 (37%)	7 (26%)	12 (44%)	19 (35%)
Number (%) Subjects with Serious TEAE	0	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	3 (6%)
Number (%) Subjects with AE of Special Interest (AESI)	3 (11%)	2 (7%)	4 (15%)	6 (11%)
Number (%) Subjects with TEAE Leading to Discontinuation of IMP	0	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	3 (6%)

Phase 1b: Safety & Tolerability - Adverse Events

Incidences of All Emraclidine $\geq 2\%$ and $>$ Placebo

	PBO N= 27	Emraclidine 30 mg QD N= 27	Emraclidine 20 mg BID N= 27	All Emraclidine N= 54
Number (%) Subjects				
Headache	7 (26%)	8 (30%)	7 (26%)	15 (28%)
Nausea	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	4 (7%)
Back pain	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	3 (6%)
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	0	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	3 (6%)
Dizziness	0	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	3 (6%)
Dry mouth	0	3 (11%)	0	3 (6%)
Somnolence	0	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	3 (6%)
Pruritus	0	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (4%)

Serious AEs (SAEs) and AEs of Special Interest (AESIs)

	PBO N= 27	Emraclidine 30 mg QD N= 27	Emraclidine 20 mg QD N= 27	All Emraclidine N= 54
Number (%) Subjects with SAE				
COVID-19	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Accidental overdose**	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (2%)
Schizophrenia**	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (2%)
Number (%) Subjects with AESI*				
Blood pressure increased	2 (7%)	0	0	0
Heart rate increased	1 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Blood pressure diastolic increased	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Sinus tachycardia	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Psychotic disorder**	0	0	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Schizophrenia**	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (2%)
Accidental overdose**	0	1 (4%)	0	1 (2%)

**AEs leading to discontinuation of treatment with IMP. No other AE leading to discontinuation of IMP

* AESIs specified in the protocol include 1. AEs that result in the discontinuation of treatment with IMP, 2. events that satisfy the criteria for suspected Hy's Law (ALT or AST >3 × ULN, AND serum bilirubin ≥2 × ULN, AND alkaline phosphatase <2 × ULN), 3. events of heart rate >120 bpm, and confirmed by ECG, 4. events of confirmed QTcF is >500 msec or the increase from baseline is >75 msec in subjects without significant hypokalemia, 5. events of mean triplicate blood pressure reading >160 mmHg systolic or >100 mmHg diastolic with confirmation.

Safety & Tolerability

Cardiovascular AESI Summary

- Vital sign and ECG abnormalities defined in the AESI section of the protocol required immediate reporting to the sponsor for collection and risk characterization regardless of clinical significance.
 - Protocol defined CV abnormality thresholds included HR >120 bpm, systolic BP >160 mmHg, or diastolic BP >100 mmHg.
- Six (6) subjects had CV abnormality threshold AESI's reported (3 on active treatment, 3 on placebo). No subjects were symptomatic, and no events were considered clinically significant or associated with other reported AEs.

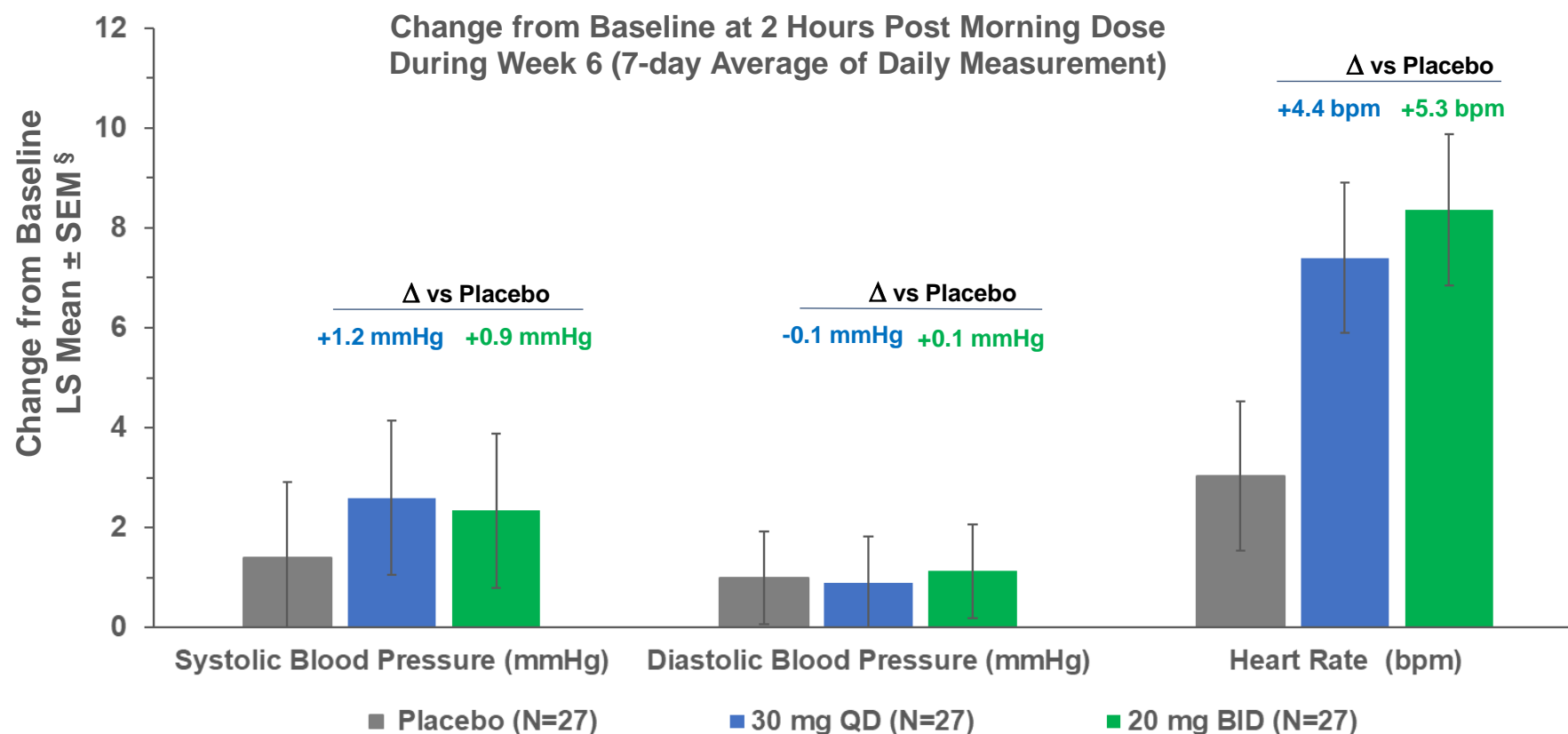
	Subject	Treatment	AESI PT (severity)	Start Date	End Date	Baseline value	Vital Sign Abnormality
Placebo	1	Placebo	Blood pressure increased (mild)	Day 23 (2 hrs post a.m. dose)	Day 23	Systolic BP: 121 mmHg	Systolic BP: 168 mmHg
	2	Placebo	Blood pressure increased (mild)	Day 10 (2 hrs post a.m. dose)	Day 10	Systolic BP: 127 mmHg	Systolic BP: 162 mmHg
	3	Placebo	Heart rate increased (mild)	Day 21 (2 hrs post p.m. dose)	Day 22	HR: 75 bpm	HR: 128 bpm
Emraclidine (20 mg BID)	4	Emraclidine 20 mg BID	Heart rate increased (mild)	Day 21 (2 hrs post p.m. dose)	Day 22	HR: 78 bpm	HR: 121 bpm
	5	Emraclidine 20 mg BID	Sinus tachycardia (moderate)	Day 1 (2 hrs post a.m. dose)	Day 1	HR: 83 bpm	HR: 123 bpm
	6	Emraclidine 20 mg BID	Blood pressure diastolic increased (mild)	Day 25 (2 hrs post p.m. dose)	Day 26	Diastolic BP: 81 mmHg	Diastolic BP: 111 mmHg
				Day 28 (2 hrs post p.m. dose)	Day 29	Diastolic BP: 81 mmHg	Diastolic BP: 103 mmHg
				Day 39 (2 hrs post p.m. dose)	Day 40	Diastolic BP: 81 mmHg	Diastolic BP: 104 mmHg

* AESIs specified in the protocol include 1. AEs that result in the discontinuation of treatment with IMP, 2. events that satisfy the criteria for suspected Hy's Law (ALT or AST >3 x ULN, AND serum bilirubin ≥2 x ULN, AND alkaline phosphatase <2 x ULN), 3. events of heart rate >120 bpm, and confirmed by ECG, 4. events of confirmed QTcF is >500 msec or the increase from baseline is >75 msec in subjects without significant hypokalemia, 5. events of mean triplicate blood pressure reading >160 mmHg systolic or >100 mmHg diastolic with confirmation.

Safety & Tolerability

Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Effects

- Modest elevations in SBP, DBP, and HR that were observed with emraclidine compared to placebo that decreased over time, with the average change from baseline during Week 6 in SBP, DBP, and HR for both the 30 mg QD and 20 mg BID groups showing no clinically meaningful difference versus placebo

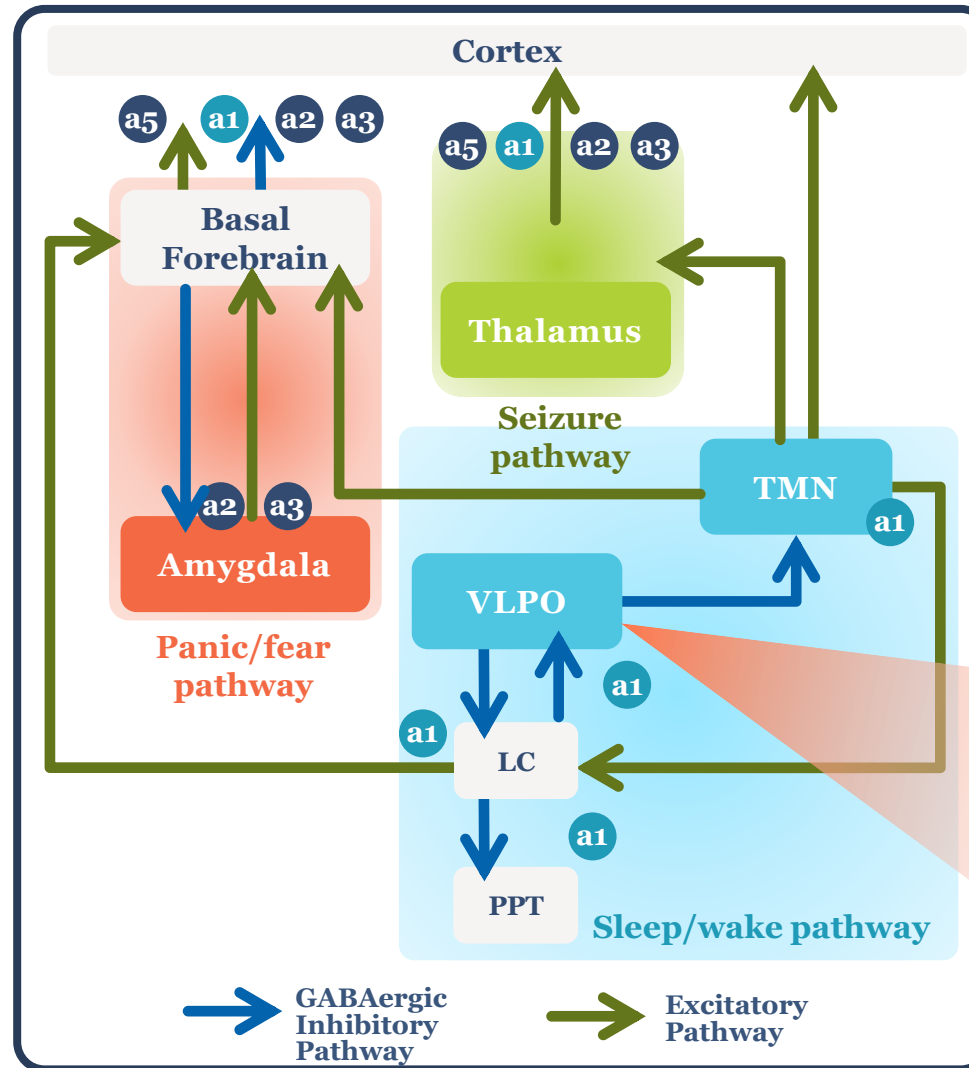
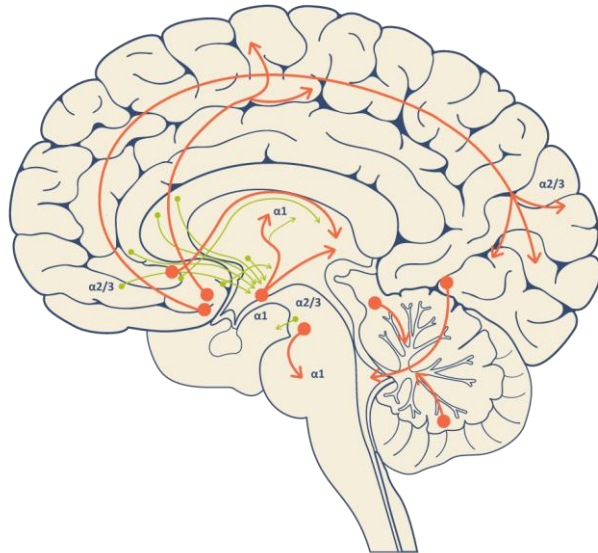
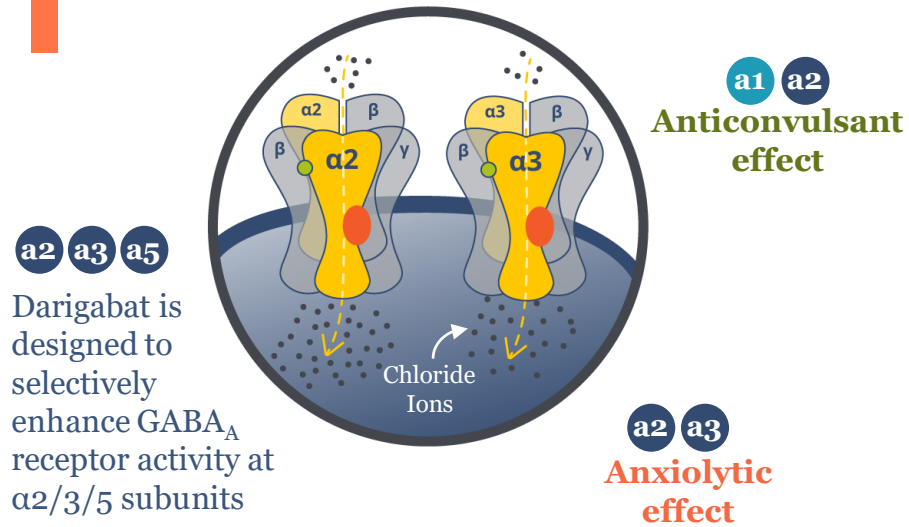




Darigabat

Additional Slides

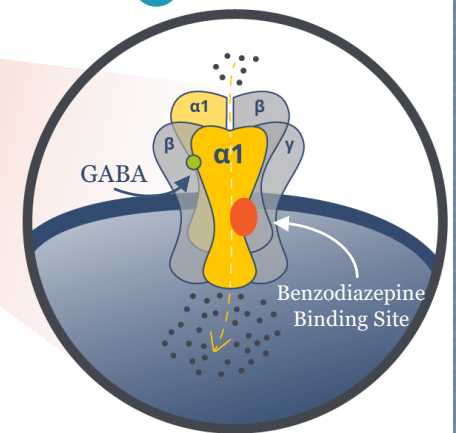
Darigabat Mechanism: Selective $\alpha 2/3/5$ GABA_A Receptor PAM



a1 Benzodiazepines **non-selectively** enhance GABA_A receptor activity, which can cause side effects primarily driven by $\alpha 1$ subunit activation

- Sedation
- Cognitive impairment
- Addiction

a1 Sedative effect



Selective GABAA Receptor PAM: Potential for Lower Seizure Rates, Reduced Side Effects

GABA α -2/3/5 Can Differentially Address Symptoms

Darigabat

GABA subtype predicted effects:	α 1	α 2	α 3	α 5
Anti-convulsant	✓✓	✓✓		
Anxiolysis		✓✓	✓✓	
Analgesia		✓✓	✓	✓✓
Muscle Relaxation		✓✓	✓✓	
Sedation	✓✓			
Cognitive Impairment	✓✓	?	?	✓
Addiction	✓✓	✓		

Benzodiazepine
side effects

Role for Targeted GABA α 2/3/5 Receptor Selectivity

- >10 benzodiazepines (BZDs - broad-spectrum GABA modulators) widely prescribed for anxiety, seizures and other indications
- Significant need for better-tolerated, less sedating and less addictive GABA modulators
- BZD Rx's increased >95% from 2003-2015



To our knowledge, darigabat is the only GABA α -2/3/5 selective PAM in clinical trials for epilepsy and anxiety

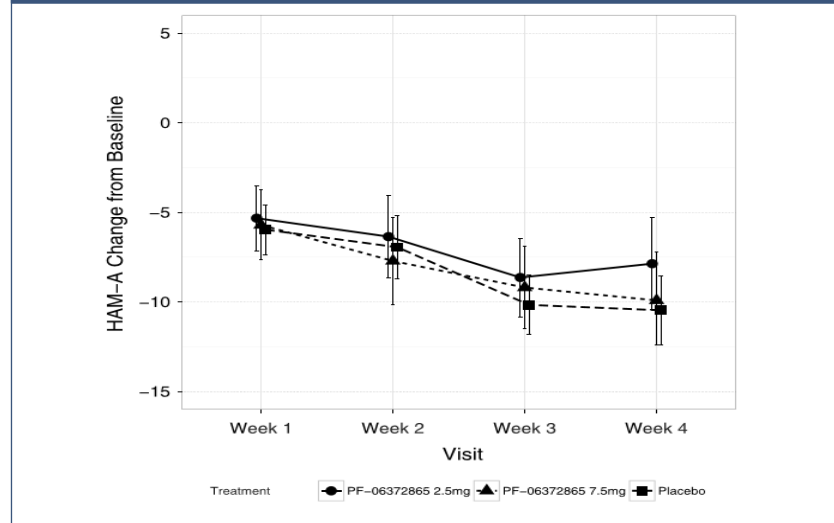
Prior Clinical Studies in Anxiety and Chronic Low Back Pain

Use of subtherapeutic doses believed to account for lack of activity in prior trials

Phase 2: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

- Included drug-resistant patients on continued background treatment
- Sequential parallel comparison design
- Primary endpoint: HAM-A (minimum score at entry 20-22)
- 4 weeks on treatment: 2.5 mg BID darigabat, 7.5 mg BID darigabat, placebo
- Study stopped early for project prioritization - 90 enrolled of planned 384

Darigabat not differentiated from placebo on HAM-A

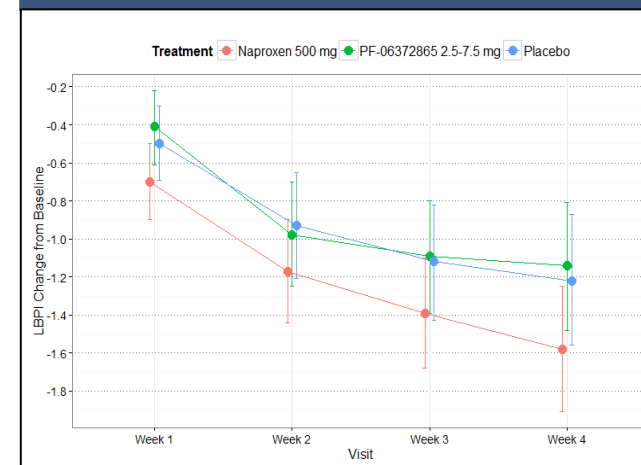


> 50% receptor occupancy remains unexplored in anxiety

Phase 2: Chronic Low Back Pain

- Included patients with > 6 months low back pain without radiculopathy
- Primary endpoint: change from baseline in low back pain score (measured on numerical rating scale)
- 4 weeks on parallel treatment: 7.5 mg BID darigabat, placebo, 500 mg naproxen BID (positive control)
- Study stopped early for futility following a planned interim analysis after 50% subjects had completed treatment

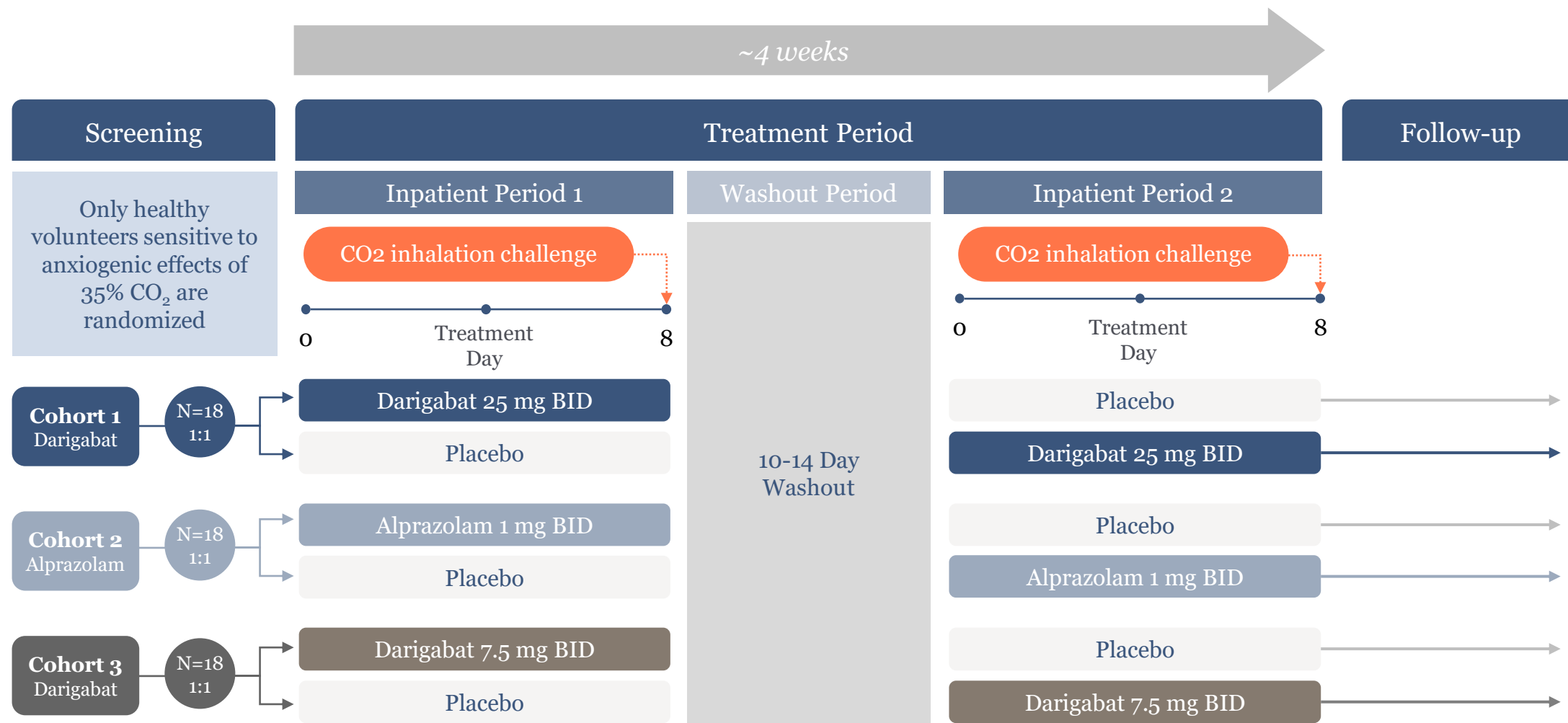
Darigabat not differentiated from placebo, naproxen



> 50% receptor occupancy remains unexplored in pain

Darigabat Phase 1 Healthy Volunteer Trial in Acute Anxiety

Trial Design: Phase 1 Trial Evaluating Darigabat in Acute Anxiety



Phase 1 Trial of Darigabat in Acute Anxiety: Summary of Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAE)

	Number (%) of Subjects*			
	Placebo (Combined) (N=56)	Alprazolam 1 mg BID (N=20)	Darigabat	
			7.5 mg BID (N=18)	25 mg BID (N=18)
Subjects with TEAE	28 (50%)	18 (90%)	13 (72%)	17 (94%)
Mild	26 (46%)	18 (90%)	12 (67%)	16 (89%)
Moderate	1 (2%)	0	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Severe	1 (2%)	0	0	0
Subjects with Serious TEAE	0	0	0	0
Subjects with TEAE Leading to Discontinuation	1 (2%)	0	0	0
Subjects with TEAE Related to IMP	15 (27%)	17 (85%)	13 (72%)	17 (94%)

* Number of subjects with at least 1 AE reported

Phase 1 Trial of Darigabat in Acute Anxiety: Subject Disposition

Number of Subjects	Cohort 1 (Darigabat 25 mg BID / PBO)	Cohort 2 (Alprazolam 1 mg BID/PBO)	Cohort 3 (Darigabat 7.5 mg BID / PBO)	Overall
Screened				241
Randomized	18	20	18	56
Discontinued	0	2	0	2
Adverse Event	0	1 ^a	0	1
Withdrawal by Subject	0	1 ^b	0	1
Completed Period				
Period 1	18	20	18	56
Period 2	18	18	18	54

^a Subject discontinued during placebo treatment period (Period 2) due to adverse event of COVID-19 infection.

^b Subject withdrew during placebo treatment period (Period 2).

Phase 1 Trial of Darigabat in Acute Anxiety: Demographic Characteristics*

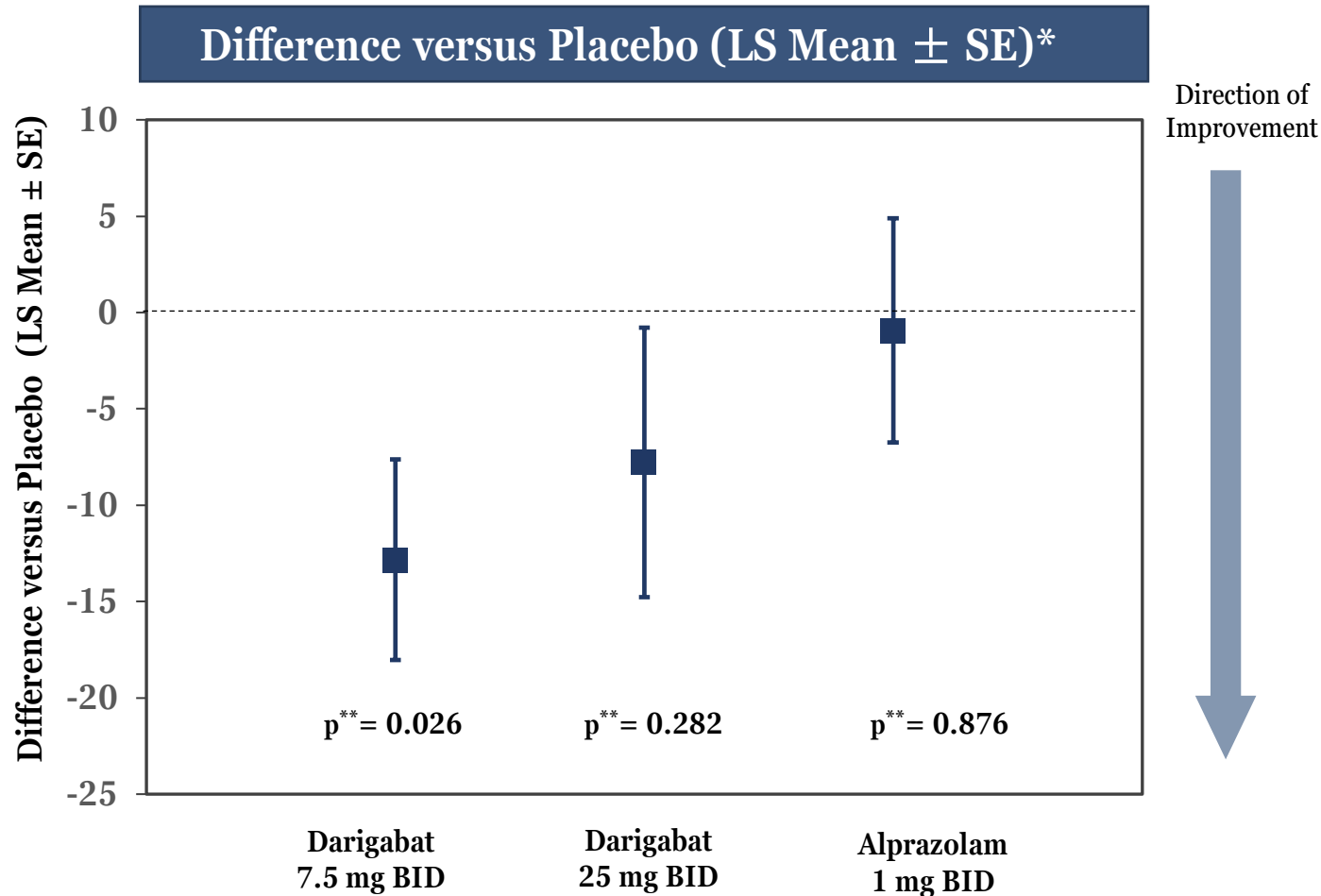
	Cohort 1 N= 18 (Darigabat 25 mg BID / PBO)	Cohort 2 N= 20 (Alprazolam 1 mg BID / PBO)	Cohort 3 N= 18 (Darigabat 7.5 mg BID / PBO)	Overall N= 56
Age (years) at Screening				
Mean ± SD	26.4 ± 9.7	22.9 ± 4.7	27.7 ± 8.0	25.5 ± 7.8
Median	23.0	20.5	25.5	24.0
Sex N (%)				
Male	6 (33%)	6 (30%)	12 (67%)	24 (43%)
Female	12 (67%)	14 (70%)	6 (33%)	32 (57%)
Race N (%)				
Asian	0	0	1 (6%)	1 (2%)
Black	0	1 (5%)	0	1 (2%)
White	17 (94%)	18 (90%)	15 (83%)	50 (89%)
Other or Multiple	1 (6%)	1 (5%)	2 (11%)	4 (7%)
Weight (kg) ^a				
Mean ± SD	69.6 ± 14.3	68.8 ± 12.2	73.1 ± 12.0	70.4 ± 12.8
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²) ^a				
Mean ± SD	23.6 ± 3.1	22.9 ± 2.9	23.0 ± 3.1	23.1 ± 3.0
Median	23.2	22.4	22.4	22.5

*Study population characteristics consistent with that expected of healthy volunteers.

Racial distribution reflects local population of the single site in the Netherlands.

^a At screening visit.

Phase 1 Trial of Darigabat in Acute Anxiety: Secondary Endpoint - Change in Fear Visual Analog Scale (VAS) at Day 8



- **Darigabat 7.5 mg BID:**
12.8-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (23.6 on 7.5 mg BID versus 36.4 on placebo in VAS Fear score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p^{**}=0.026
- **Darigabat 25 mg BID:**
7.8-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (33.2 on 25 mg BID versus 41.0 on placebo in VAS Fear score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p^{**}=0.282
- **Alprazolam 1 mg BID:**
0.9-point improvement versus placebo at the end of 8-day treatment (42.5 on alprazolam 1 mg BID versus 43.4 on placebo in VAS Fear score increase following CO₂ challenge) with p^{**}=0.876

Adverse Events with Incidence $\geq 10\%^*$ and $>$ Placebo with Any Active Treatments (1 of 2)

Preferred Term	Number (%) of Subjects			
	Placebo (Combined) (N=56)	Alprazolam 1 mg BID (N=20)	Darigabat	
			7.5 mg BID (N=18)	25 mg BID (N=18)
Bradyphrenia	1 (2%)	1 (5%)	2 (11%)	9 (50%)
Dizziness	1 (2%)	3 (15%)	6 (33%)	8 (44%)
Somnolence	2 (4%)	10 (50%)	4 (22%)	8 (44%)
Disturbance in attention	0	0	2 (11%)	6 (33%)
Fatigue	6 (11%)	11 (55%)	5 (28%)	5 (28%)
Headache	12 (21%)	0	3 (17%)	5 (28%)
Balance disorder	1 (2%)	2 (10%)	2 (11%)	3 (17%)
Abdominal pain upper	0	0	0	2 (11%)
Dizziness postural	0	1 (5%)	0	2 (11%)
Euphoric mood	0	0	2 (11%)	2 (11%)
Insomnia	0	1 (5%)	0	2 (11%)

* Equivalent to ≥ 2 subjects out of 18 or 20

Adverse Events with Incidence $\geq 10\%^*$ and $>$ Placebo with Any Active Treatments (2 of 2)

Preferred Term	Number (%) of Subjects			
	Placebo (Combined) (N=56)	Alprazolam 1 mg BID (N=20)	Darigabat	
			7.5 mg BID (N=18)	25 mg BID (N=18)
Musculoskeletal pain	0	0	0	2 (11%)
Nausea	3 (5%)	2 (10%)	3 (17%)	1 (6%)
Feeling of relaxation	0	0	3 (17%)	0
Drug withdrawal syndrome	0	3 (15%)	0	0
Nasopharyngitis	1 (2%)	0	2 (11%)	0
Dry mouth	1 (2%)	0	2 (11%)	0
Abnormal dreams	0	2 (10%)	0	0
Listless	0	2 (10%)	0	0
Dysmenorrhoea	2 (4%)	2 (10%)	0	0

* Equivalent to ≥ 2 subjects out of 18 or 20



Tavapadon

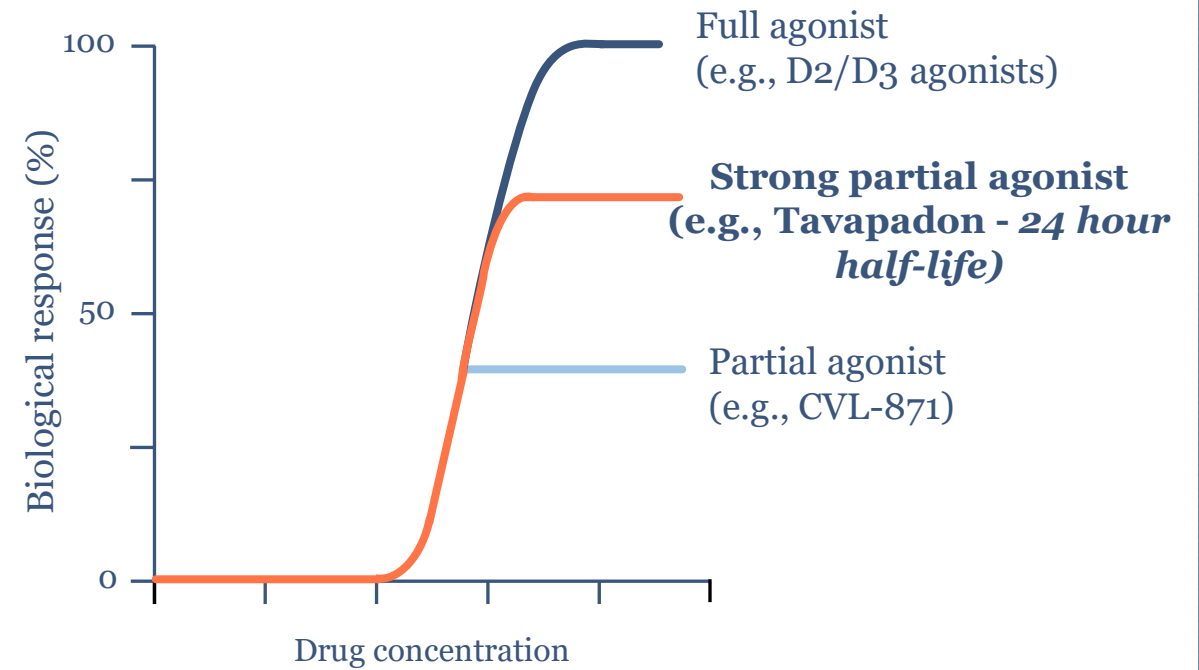
Additional Slides

Selectively Targeting Partial Agonism Designed to Improve Motor Control and Tolerability

D1/D5 Receptor Selectivity

D2/D3 Activation (Indirect Pathway)	Potential Effect	D1/D5 Activation (Direct Pathway)
+	Motor Control	++
	Cognition	++
	Motivation / Drive	++
-	Dose-Limiting Hypotension	
	Impulse Control Disorders	
	Sudden Daytime Sleepiness	

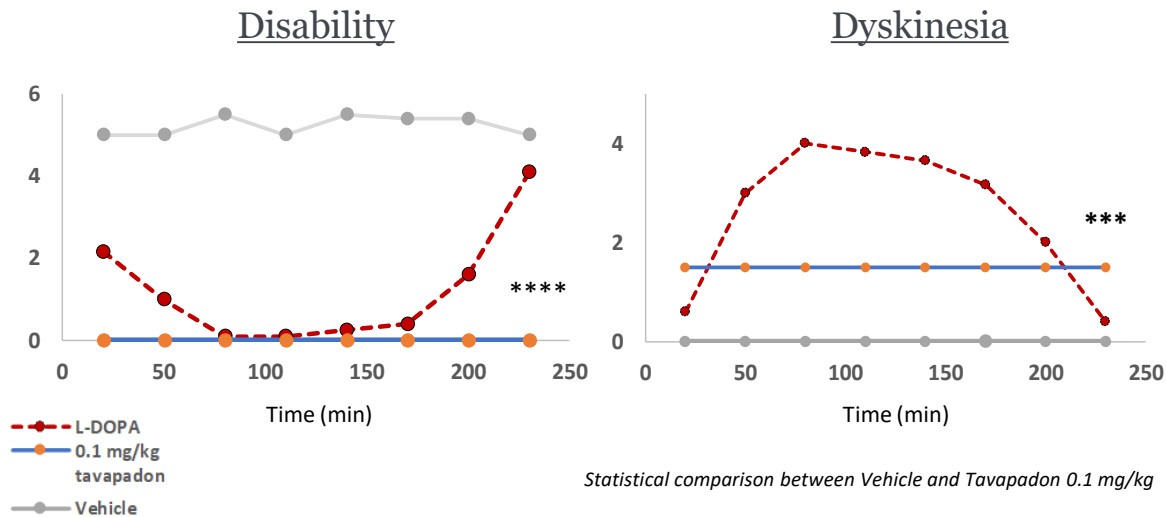
Degrees of Agonism (Illustrative)



First *Partial Agonist* for Parkinson's → Avoids Dyskinesias

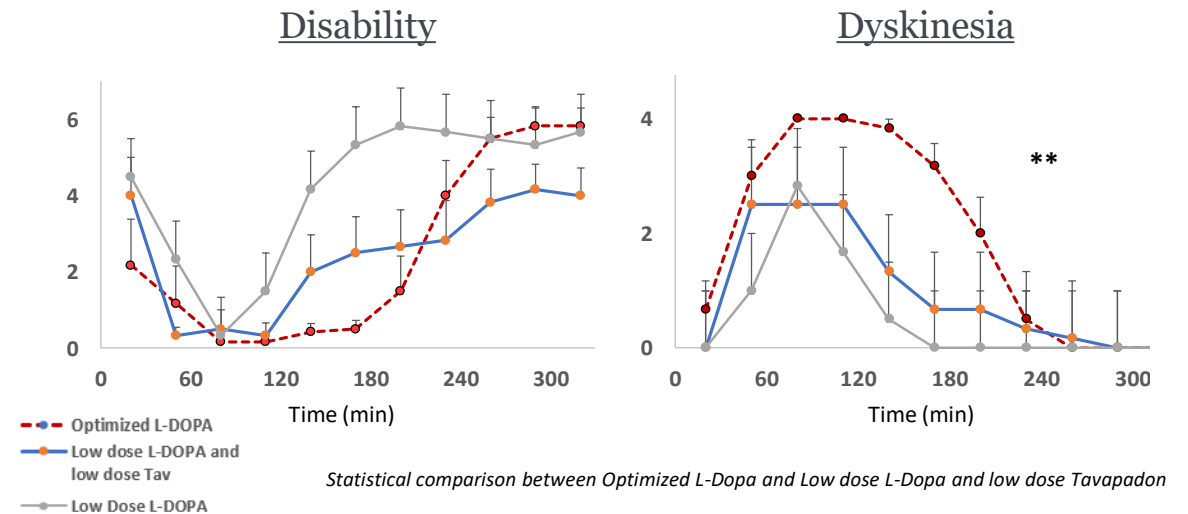
▶ Unique and attractive combination of activity and low dyskinesias in highly translatable model of Parkinson's

Effect of Tavapadon vs. L-dopa on Disability and Dyskinesia



Compared to L-dopa, tavapadon robustly reduced parkinsonian symptoms in the MPTP-lesioned primate model with a more ***durable effect*** and ***lower dyskinesia*** levels

Potential to Reduce L-dopa Dose to Achieve Motor Control with Reduced Dyskinesia

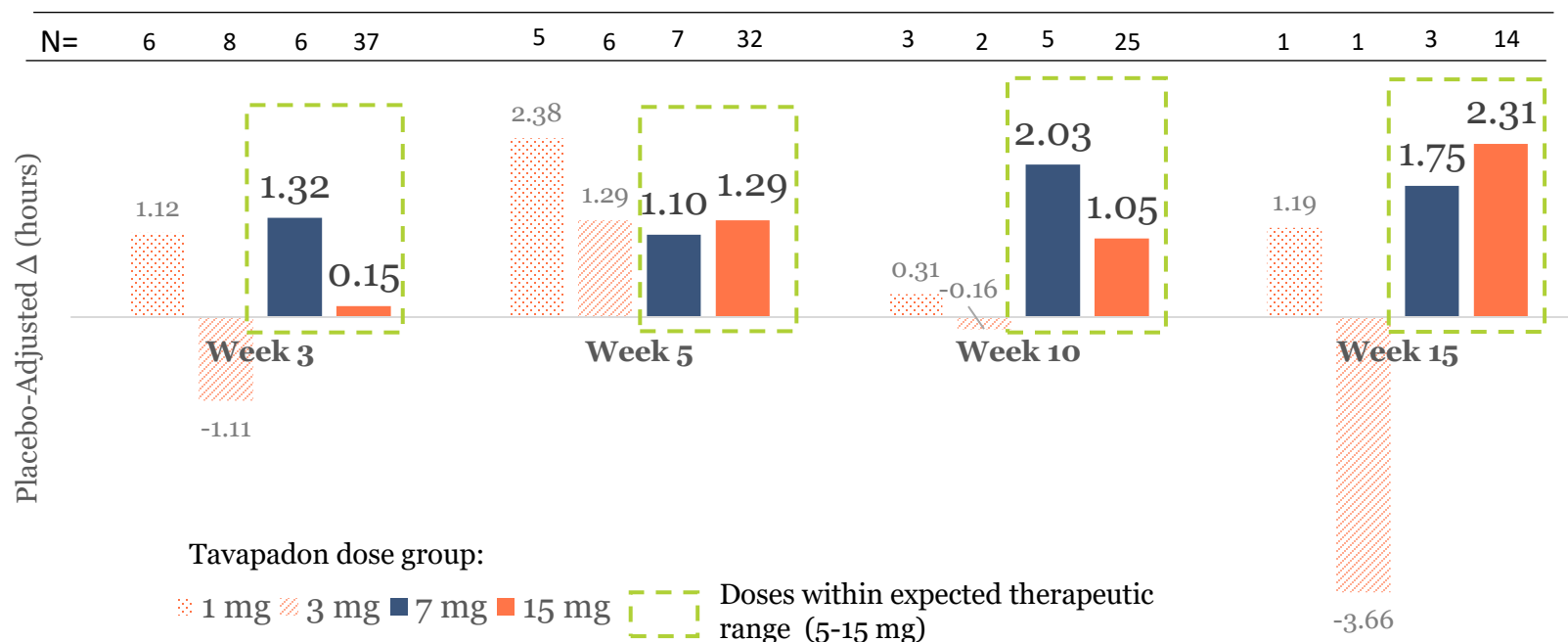


The combination of 33% L-dopa dose with 40% tavapadon dose showed ***similar activity to L-dopa alone with statistically significant reduction in dyskinesia***

Tavapadon Phase 2 Results: Clinically Meaningful ON-Time without Troublesome Dyskinesias

▶ Tavapadon showed clinically meaningful benefit within therapeutic dose range of 5 mg to 15 mg

Tavapadon generally demonstrated at least 1 hour of improvement in ON-time without troublesome dyskinesias in late-stage PD



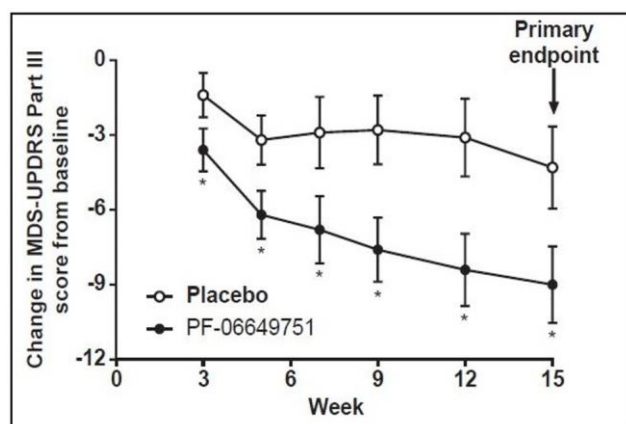
Note: Tavapadon showed -0.6 hour reduction on the primary endpoint, change in OFF-time at week 10

Phase 3 Program Designed to Show Superior Treatment Profile

Phase 2 Results Inform Phase 3 Design

Phase 2 Results

MDS-UPDRS III



MDS-UPDRS II+III

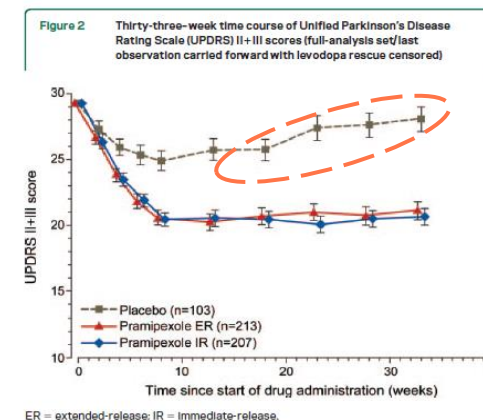
5.8 point improvement vs. placebo at week 15 on MDS-UPDRS II + III

Baseline score of 2 or greater on MDS-UPDRS II

~2 point improvement vs. placebo on Part II, excluding participants with baseline score of 0 or 1 in Phase 2*

Phase 3 Design

Placebo Attenuation at 6 Months



Further upside from forced titration to achieve maximum tolerated dose of tavapadon (less than 40% of patients were on the top dose in Phase 2)



Thank You

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Investor Relations

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