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Healing mental health disorders so that everyone everywhere can live a more fulfilled life.

Company Overview – September 2023

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This presentation contains excerpts of testimonials from individuals who have been treated with compounds or derivatives of the compounds underlying our product candidates in the context of third-party studies or otherwise that are solely intended to be illustrative and not representative of the potential for beneficial results of such compounds. Our product candidates are in preclinical or clinical stages of development and none of our product candidates have been approved by the FDA or any other regulatory agency.

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Note: Unless otherwise stated, this presentation is updated as of September 1st, 2023

atai Life Sciences: Healing mental health disorders so that everyone everywhere can live a more fulfilled life

1. Mental health disorders are one of the largest global health burdens; in 2019, 1 in every 8 people, or 970 million people, around the world were living with a mental disorder[1]

2. atai's objective is to achieve clinically meaningful and sustained behavioral change in mental health patients by developing rapid-acting and durable therapeutics

3. Six clinical-stage drug development programs, each with a robust package of prior clinical evidence

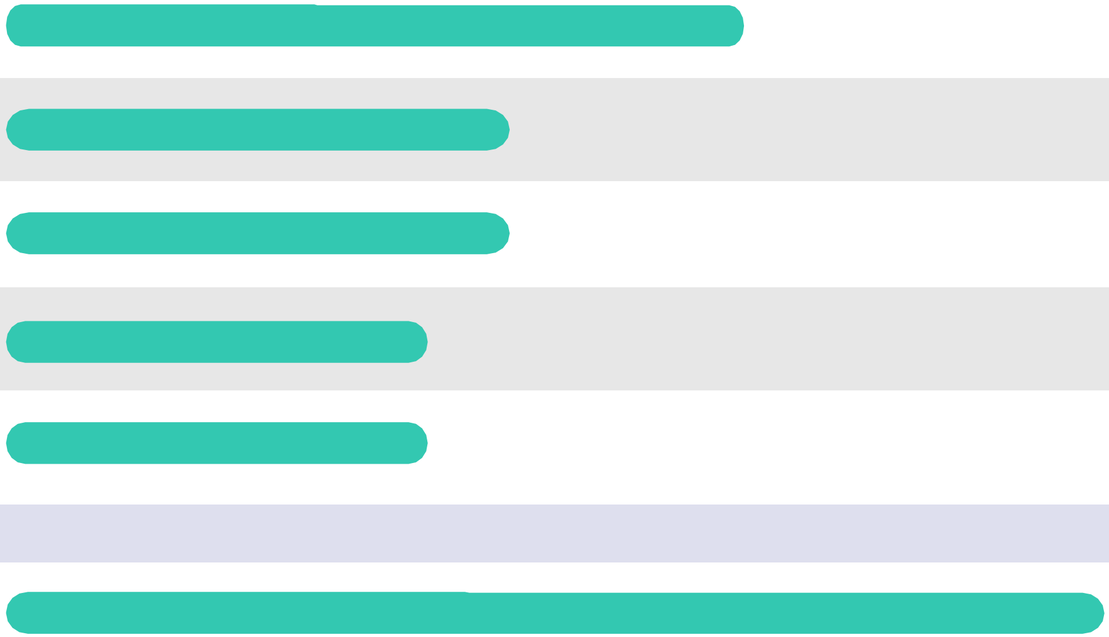
4. Validated operating model and ability to capture value: IPO of COMPASS Pathways in 2020 and licensing deal between Otsuka and atai subsidiary Perception Neuroscience in 2021

5. Strong cash position with anticipated cash runway into H1'26, including access to Hercules facility[2]

1. World Health Organization
2. Total facility size is up to $175M, with $15M drawn to-date (as of 30 Jun 2023)

Our strategy will be delivered through a robust pipeline of drug development programs across several mental health indications with large unmet need

Program	Primary Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
CORE CLINICAL PROGRAMS					
RL-007 / Pro-cognitive neuromodulator [1]	Cognitive Impairment Associated With Schizophrenia				
GRX-917 / Deuterated etifoxine	Generalized Anxiety Disorder				
DMX-1002 / Ibogaine	Opioid Use Disorder				
VLS-01 / DMT	Treatment-Resistant Depression				
EMP-01 / MDMA derivative	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder				
LIMITED TO EQUITY INTEREST					
COMP360 / Psilocybin (Compass Pathways; $CMPS)	TRD (PTSD and AN in Phase 2)				



Note: Information as of August 10th, 2023, unless otherwise stated. DMT = N,N-dimethyltryptamine; MDMA = 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine

1. RL-007 compound is (2R, 3S)-2-amino-3-hydroxy-3-pyridin-4-yl-1-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propan-1-one(L)-(+) tartrate salts

atai Life Sciences: Operational Focus & Program Guidance

We expect to deliver several meaningful R&D milestones anticipated across our key programs through 2024

RL-007 (Pro-Cognitive Neuromodulator)	GRX-917 (Deuterated etifoxine)	VLS-01 (DMT)	DMX-1002 (Ibogaine)	EMP-01 (MDMA Derivative)	COMP360 (Psilocybin)
✓ Successful outcome of Phase 2a trial in CIAS	✓ Phase 1 topline results in 1Q '23	✓ Initial Phase 1 results in 2Q '23	✓ Initial Phase 1 results in 3Q '23	✓ Phase 1 trial initiated in 3Q '22	❑ Phase 2 (PTSD) – data expected late '23
✓ Phase 2b first patient dosed in 1Q '23	✓ Late breaking presentation at 2023 SOBP annual meeting	❑ Additional Phase 1 data in 3Q '23		❑ Initial Phase 1 results expected in 4Q '23	❑ Phase 3 (TRD) – Pivotal Trial 1 topline data expected summer '24
❑ Topline Phase 2b data expected in 2H '24	❑ Phase 2 trial initiation				❑ Phase 3 (TRD) - Pivotal Trial 2 topline data expected mid-'25

$227M in cash as of 6/30/23
provides expected runway into **1H 2026**

RL-007 for Cognitive Impairment

Product Overview: RL-007 for Cognitive Impairment

Demonstrated consistent pro-cognitive effects in prior clinical trials, with a favorable safety profile in >500 subjects

PRODUCT	Oral, pro-cognitive neuromodulator
INDICATIONS	*Lead:* Cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia *Potential expansions:* Cognitive disorders including Alzheimer's dementia and/or Autism
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	Issued composition of matter, formulation and method of use IP
CURRENT STATUS	Phase 2a CIAS trial completed in H2'21 Phase 2b first patient dosed in 1Q'23 Phase 2b data expected H2'24

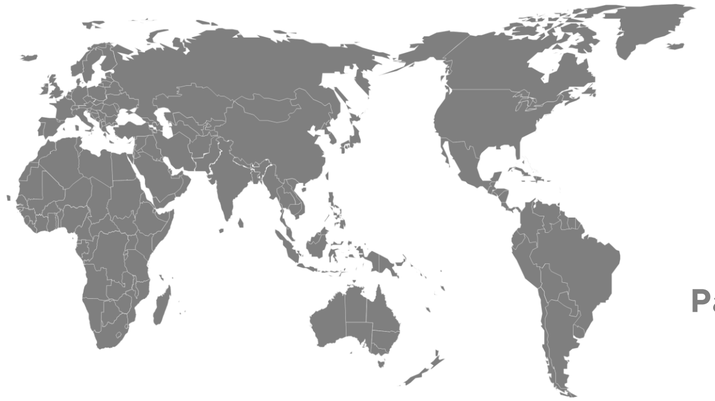
RL-007 Key Potential Product Features

- Pro-cognitive effects demonstrated across four prior clinical studies, including two Phase 1 and two Phase 2 trials
- Consistent "inverted-U" dose response across clinical & preclinical studies
- Demonstrated safety & tolerability with no evidence of sedative side effects across the 10 clinical studies in >500 subjects

Lead indication overview

- Cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia (CIAS) is characterized by attention, learning, memory, and exec function deficits
- Such deficits result in cognitive function around 2.5 standard deviations below the mean of the general population[4]
- CIAS is a common and major cause of disability in schizophrenia, with more than 80% of patients showing significant impairment[2]
- **No FDA approved treatments[3]**

Global disease burden



~24m

Global sufferers of Schizophrenia[1]

>80%

Patients with Schizophrenia experiencing significant cognitive impairment[2]

1. World Health Organization
2. Bora et al, Cognitive Impairment in Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses: Implications for DSM-V Criteria and Beyond
3. GlobalData (as of 6/1/2023)
4. Schaffer et al., 2013

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Clinical Evidence: Efficacy in Canine Model & Phase 1 Study of Cognitive Impairment

RL-007 demonstrated efficacy and produced a consistent, inverted-U response curve

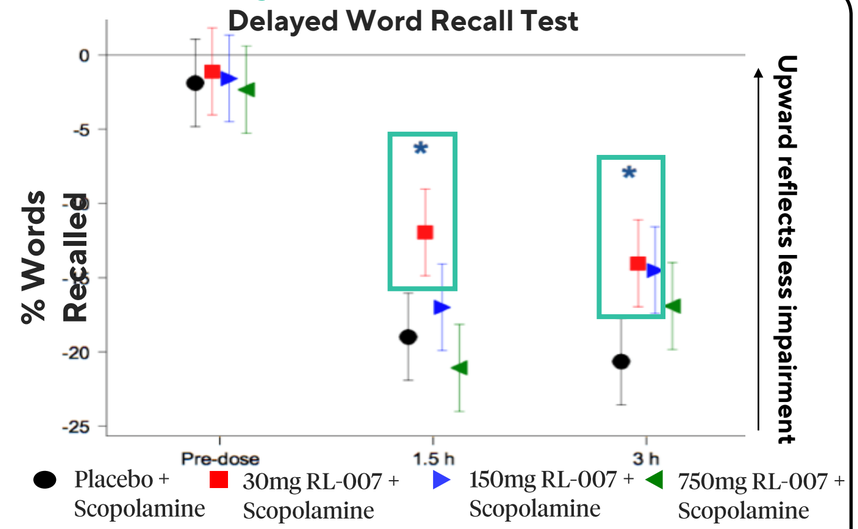
Background

- Scopolamine challenge is a validated preclinical and clinical model for the induction of cholinergic dependent cognitive deficits.
- Pro-cognitive drugs are delivered in combination with scopolamine and assessed on cognitive endpoints relative to scopolamine alone.

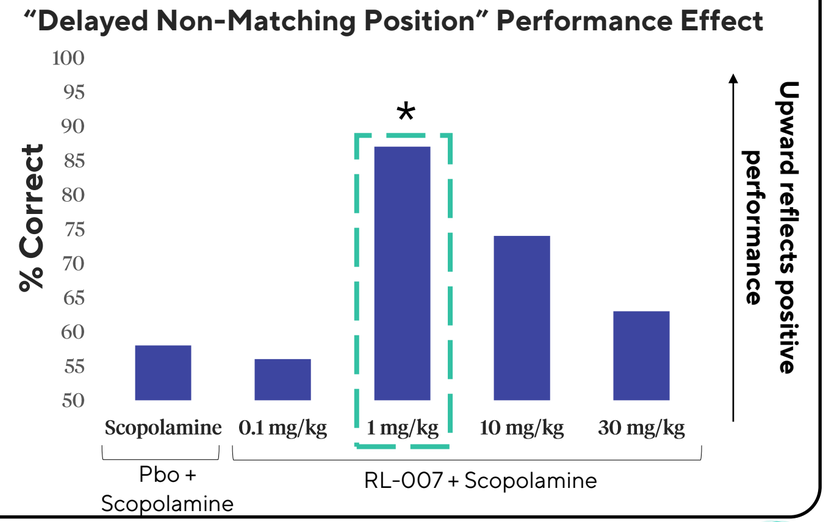
Key Takeaways

1. In both the Phase 1 study and the Canine Model study, intermediate doses of RL-007 resulted in statistically significant effects on cognitive endpoints.
2. Across both studies, an inverted U-shape dose response curve was demonstrated, with intermediate doses performing better on cognitive endpoints relative to both high and low doses.
3. In the Phase 1 scopolamine challenge study: "The effects on delayed word recall were more marked than seen with the target clinical dose of Aricept (donepezil), the most widely prescribed anti-Alzheimer's drug."[1]

Phase 1 Study



Canine Model



*CSR 209323-502; P<0.05, n=18

1. Keith Wesnes in CDR study report

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Clinical Evidence: Efficacy on Cognitive Endpoints in a Phase 2 Study

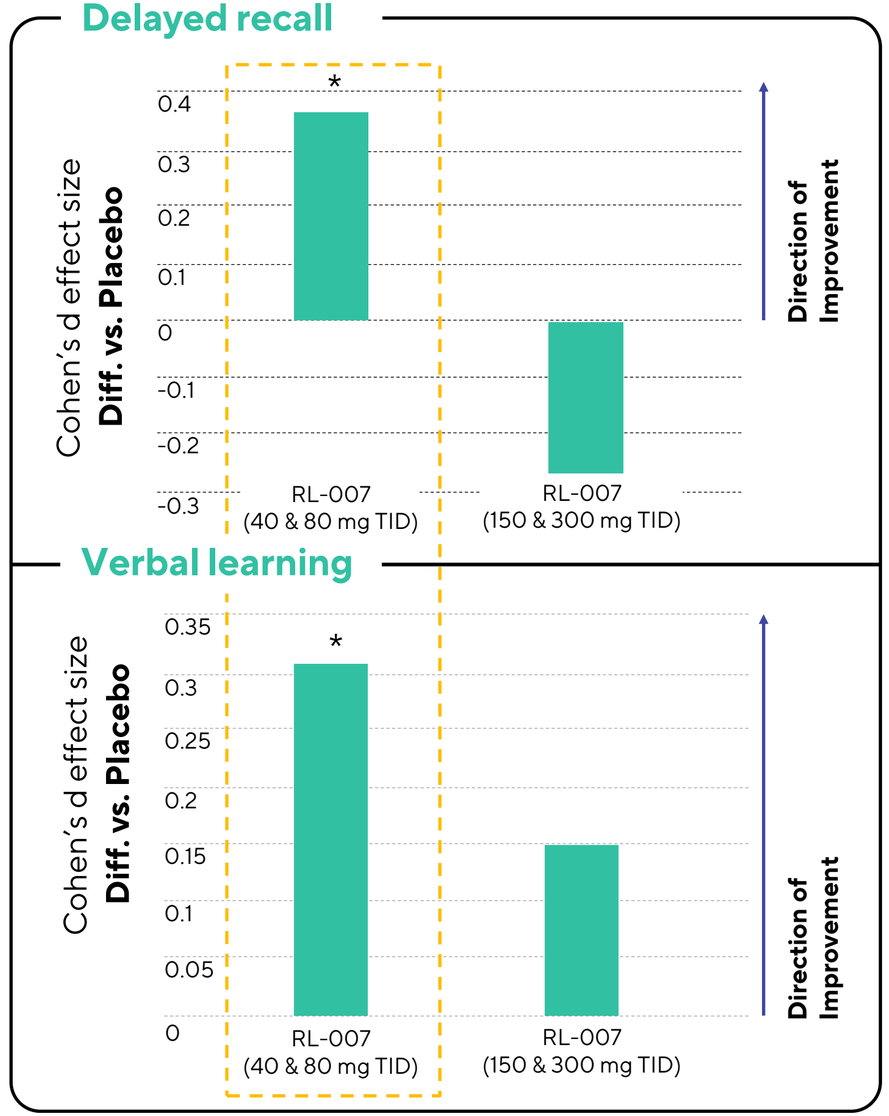
Third-Party Phase 2 study in DPNP showed statistically significant positive cognitive signals (exploratory endpoints)

Background

- Phase II, randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover clinical study in subjects with diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain (DPNP) that assessed improvements in verbal learning and memory as an exploratory endpoint
- 4-week placebo periods were compared to 4-week RL-007 periods
  - "Intermediate-dose escalation" RL-007 40mg (first week) to 80mg (n=60)
  - "High-dose escalation" RL-007 150mg (first week) to 300mg (n=60)

Key Takeaways

1. RL-007 showed statistically significant pro-cognitive effects on learning and memory within the "Intermediate-Dose escalation" 40mg to 80mg arm.
2. The 40 to 80mg arm patients also reported a statistically significant improvement on the Cognitive and Physical Function Questionnaire (p = 0.021)
3. Inverted U-shaped dose response whereby intermediate doses yield greater clinical activity is replicated and consistent with from prior clinical and preclinical studies



Note: * = P< 0.05 vs Placebo;
N=60 patients/treatment group; dosed TID = 3x/day dosing; randomized, cross-over design

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Clinical Evidence: Efficacy Signals Reproduced in Phase 2a Study in CIAS

atai's Phase 2a study in CIAS demonstrated positive cognitive signals on a subset of MCCB neurocognitive endpoints

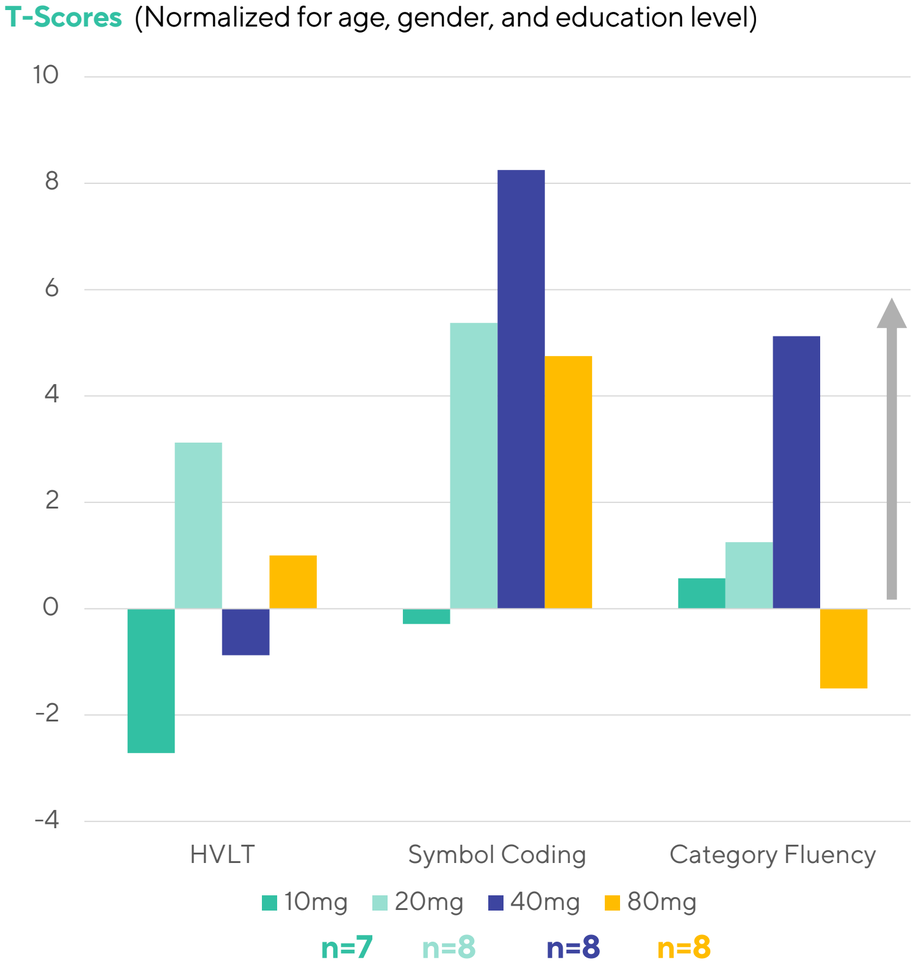
Background

- Cognitive function was assessed in 31 patients with CIAS across four RL-007 cohorts (10, 20, 40 & 80mg). Patients received four doses of placebo followed by six doses of RL-007 over 4-days. Day 2 "pre-RL-007" was compared to Day 4 "post-RL-007".
- The primary objectives of the single-blinded study was to confirm safety on-top of SOC and to identify signals of cognitive benefit in patients with CIAS, including on three MCCB sub-component neurocognitive tests, HVLT[1], BACS Symbol Coding & Category Fluency

Key Takeaways

1. Study demonstrated dose-related trends for improvements on each MCCB neurocognitive endpoints, including a Cohen's d effect size of 0.79, 0.56 and 0.38 at the 20mg, 40mg, and 80mg, respectively, on the BACS Symbol Coding test.
2. Importantly, Symbol Coding is the most sensitive subcomponent and correlates with overall performance on the MCCB neurocognitive composite, the latter being a registrational endpoint and the primary endpoint for the on-going Phase 2b study of RL-007.
3. In addition, qEEG data was consistent with the prior clinical evidence and demonstrated increases in amplitude in the alpha band and in the alpha-slow wave index, markers of alertness believed to correlate with aspects of cognition.

PHASE 2a TRIAL - EFFICACY DATA ON COMPONENTS MCCB COMPOSITE



1. Hopkins Verbal Learning Test

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Clinical Evidence: RL-007 Safety Profile

Demonstrated safety & tolerability, including no evidence of sedation across 10 clinical studies in >500 subjects

1. RL-007 is **well-tolerated** with a **favorable safety profile** demonstrated across 10 clinical studies in **>500 patients dosed**, including up to the highest single dose of 3000mg and daily multi-dose of 900mg TID

2. In two-placebo controlled Phase 2 studies in over 250 patients RL-007 was dosed up to 300mg TID for six months, rates of headache and gastrointestinal issues were comparable to placebo, representing a differentiated profile from certain competitor programs in development for CIAS

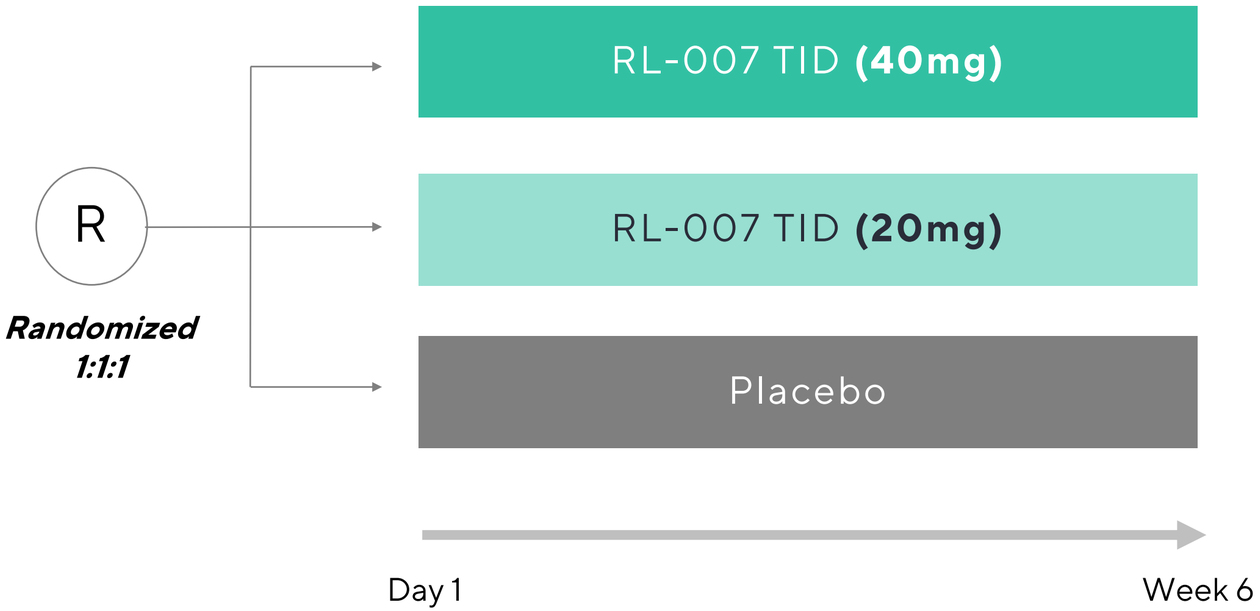
3. RL-007 does not induce sedation, which is distinct from GABA agonists

4. Initial Phase 2a CIAS study confirmed safety and tolerability profile in schizophrenia patients, including on-top of standard of care, with no evidence of safety concerns on any of the safety measures (ECG, labs, physical exam, C-SSRS[1], vitals, AEs)

1. Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale

Clinical Trial Design: RL-007 Phase 2b Study

Randomized, placebo-controlled study of RL-007 in ~234 patients with CIAS



Primary Endpoint:
- MCCB neurocognitive composite score at Week 6

Key Secondary Endpoints:
- Select Individual Components of MCCB, including BACS Symbol Coding
- Clinical Global Impression Score

Trial status: First patient dosed in 1Q'23, Topline data anticipated H2'24

Note: MCCB = MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery; BACS = Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia; CIAS = Cognitive Impairment Associated with Schizophrenia; TID = 3x/day dosing

VLS-01 for Depression

Product Overview: VLS-01 for Depression

Designed for a potential rapid, sustained reduction in depressive symptoms from a single dose

PRODUCT	DMT (N,N-Dimethyltryptamine) in an oral transmucosal film (OTF)
INDICATIONS	*Lead:* Treatment Resistant Depression *Potential expansions:* Eating Disorders, Substance Use Disorders
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	Granted U.S. patent covering OTF administration of DMT, supported by several pending U.S. and PCT patent applications
CURRENT STATUS	Initial Phase 1 results in 2Q '23 Additional Phase 1 data expected 3Q'23

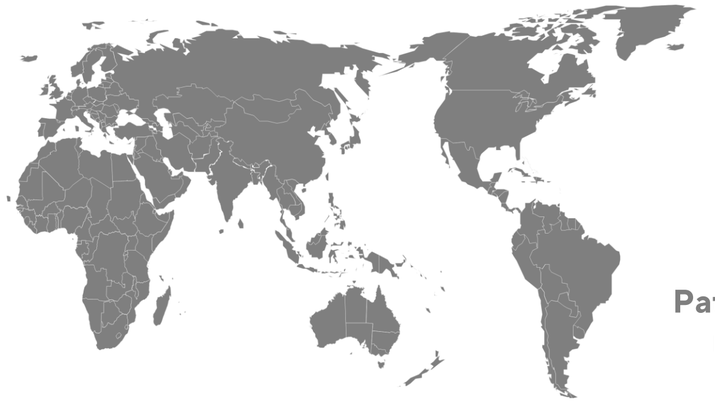
VLS-01 Key Product Features

- Designed for rapid onset and sustained efficacy after single dose
- Short duration of psychedelic effect (~30 to 45 minutes) with improved tolerability and convenience from OTF delivery relative to other psychedelics in development for depression

Lead indication overview

- Depression is a mood disorder that affects the thoughts and behavior of an individual, leading to psychological, physical, and social problems
- Treatment resistant depression (TRD) is diagnosed after two failed courses of antidepressants
- FDA approved depression treatments can be characterized by a slow onset, long-term side effects and inadequate response rate

Global disease burden



~300m

Global sufferers of depression in 2019[1]

33%

Patients who have inadequate response or relapse after current treatments[2]

1. World Health Organization
2. Salzer, "National Estimates of Recovery-Remission From Serious Mental Illness", Psychiatry Online (2018)

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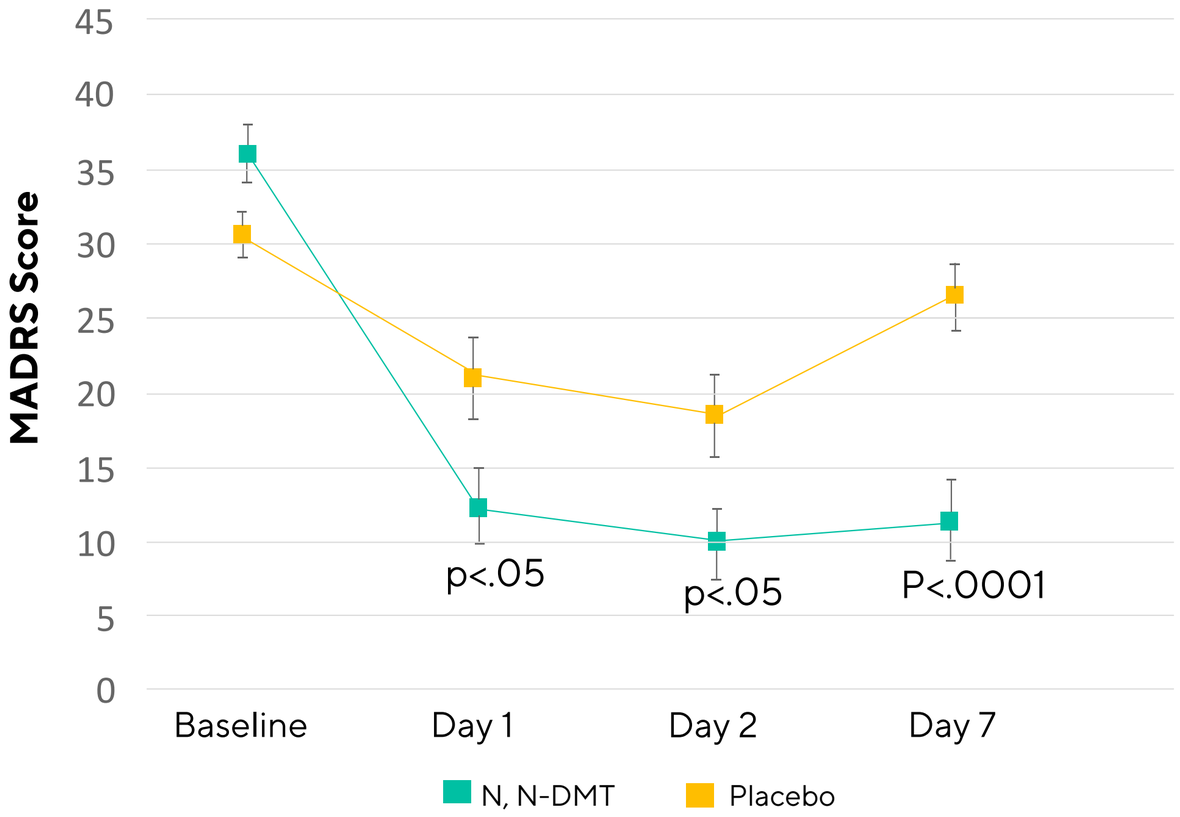
Clinical Evidence: Efficacy in Randomized Control Trial of DMT in TRD

Double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled trial with DMT in 29 patients with treatment-resistant-depression

PRIOR CLINICAL EVIDENCE (THIRD PARTY STUDY[1])

Double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled trial of Ayahuasca (DMT is major active ingredient) in 29 patients with TRD



Key Takeaways

1. **Summary:** A single administration of .36 mg/kg met both primary and key secondary efficacy endpoints by demonstrating rapid and statistically significant changes on depression severity measures of HAM-D & MADRS
2. **Primary endpoint (HAM-D - not shown):** N,N-DMT arm achieved the primary endpoint of a statistically significant difference in depression severity relative to placebo (p<.05).
3. **Key secondary endpoint (MADRS – see left):** rapid and statistically significant differences were observed at all timepoints assessed, including as early as Day 1 and through Day 7. MADRS is a potential registrational endpoint.
4. There were **no serious adverse events reported**.

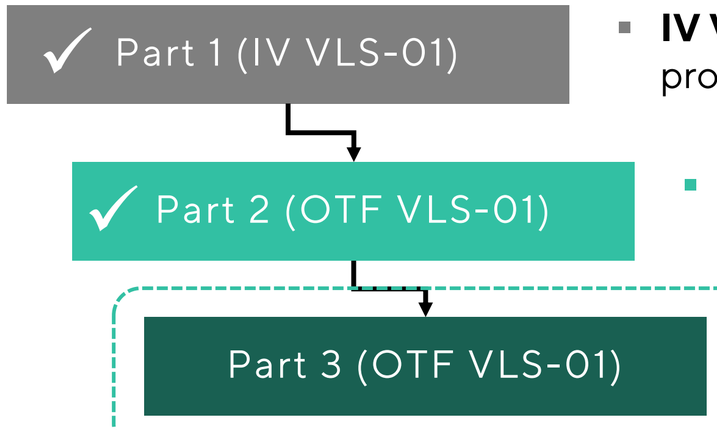
Note: TRD = Treatment Resistant Depression; DMT = N,N-Dimethyltryptamine

1. Palhano-Fontes et al. "Rapid antidepressant effects of the psychedelic ayahuasca in treatment-resistant depression", Psychol Med (2019)

VLS-01 Phase 1: Clinical Trial Design & Interim Results

Part 1 (IV) and Part 2 (OTF): well-tolerated with a favorable safety profile; Part 3 added to further optimize PK and PD

STUDY DESIGN:



INTERIM PK / PD RESULTS:

- **IV VLS-01:** PK / PD results were consistent with the known pharmacological profile of DMT, producing robust exposure-dependent increases in the subject intensity of psychedelic experience
- **OTF VLS-01:** produced generally dose-dependent increases in exposure, approaching that seen with IV administration, alongside subjective psychedelic experiences in the majority of patients
- **OTF VLS-01:** Added Part 3 which will explore additional dose ranging and is expected to further optimize the PK and PD of our proprietary OTF formulation

INTERIM SAFETY RESULTS:

In Part 1 (IV) and Part 2 (OTF), VLS-01 was well-tolerated and had a favorable safety profile, with no serious or severe AEs reported

Trial status: Part 3 on-going - updated data anticipated 3Q'23

Note: IV = Intravenous; OTF = Oral Transmucosal Film; PK / PD = Pharmacokinetic / Pharmacodynamic; DMT = N,N-Dimethyltryptamine

DMX-1002 for Substance Use Disorder

Product Overview: DMX-1002 for Opioid Use Disorder

Designed to have a rapid, sustained reduction in depressive symptoms through psychedelic effects

PRODUCT	DMX-1002 is an oral formulation of ibogaine, which is an indole alkaloid with potential for clinical benefit through oneirophrenic effects
INDICATIONS	*Lead:* Opioid Use Disorder ("OUD") *Potential expansions:* Add'l Substance Use Disorders, PTSD, TBI[4]
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	Issued and pending method of treatment claims for OUD
CURRENT STATUS	Phase 1 results reported in Q3'23 Engage regulatory authorities to assess efficacy study in OUD

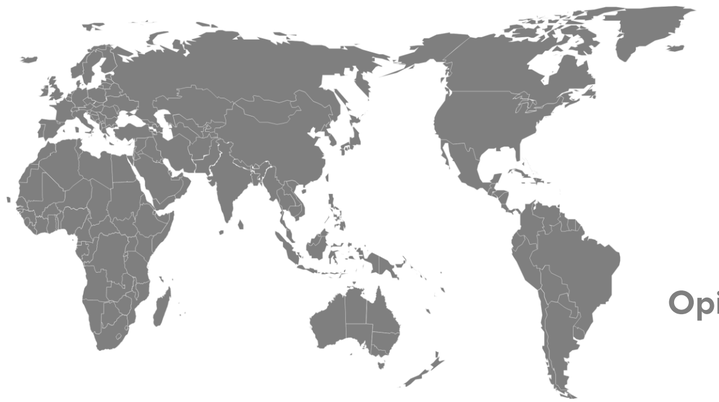
DMX-1002 Key Product Features

- A single dose of ibogaine delivered in a monitored setting may support withdrawal and long-term relapse prevention in Opioid Use Disorder patients
- *Prior clinical evidence:*
  - In third-party open label studies, ibogaine was associated with significantly reduced opioid cravings, both at discharge and at one month post treatment, as well as improved mood in patients with OUD
  - In addition, a doublee-blind, placebo-controlled study in subjects with cocaine use disorder demonstrated a statistically significant benefit on urine confirmed relapse of a single administration of ibogaine compared to placebo

Lead indication overview

- Substance use disorders are highly prevalent and characterized by an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drugs, such as opioids (including prescription opioids) or alcohol.
- Current standard of care for OUD primarily consists of psychosocial support and synthetic full and partial opioid receptor agonists (methadone & buprenorphine), where approximately 30% of patients achieve treatment success (defined as >80% illicit opioid free weeks). In addition, long-acting opioid antagonists (naltrexone) lead to a proportion of patients achieving treatment success.

Global disease burden



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US OUD Incidence in 2020[2]

>100k

Opioid-related deaths in US in 2022

1. Focus of pending U.S. and PCT applications are (i) additional claims around OTF administration of DMT (ii) DMT compositions exhibiting unique PK profiles following administration and (iii) new DMT salts and polymorphic forms, including DMT succinate (VLS-01)
2. World Health Organization
3. Salzer, "National Estimates of Recovery-Remission From Serious Mental Illness", Psychiatry Online (2018)
4. Post traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, respectively

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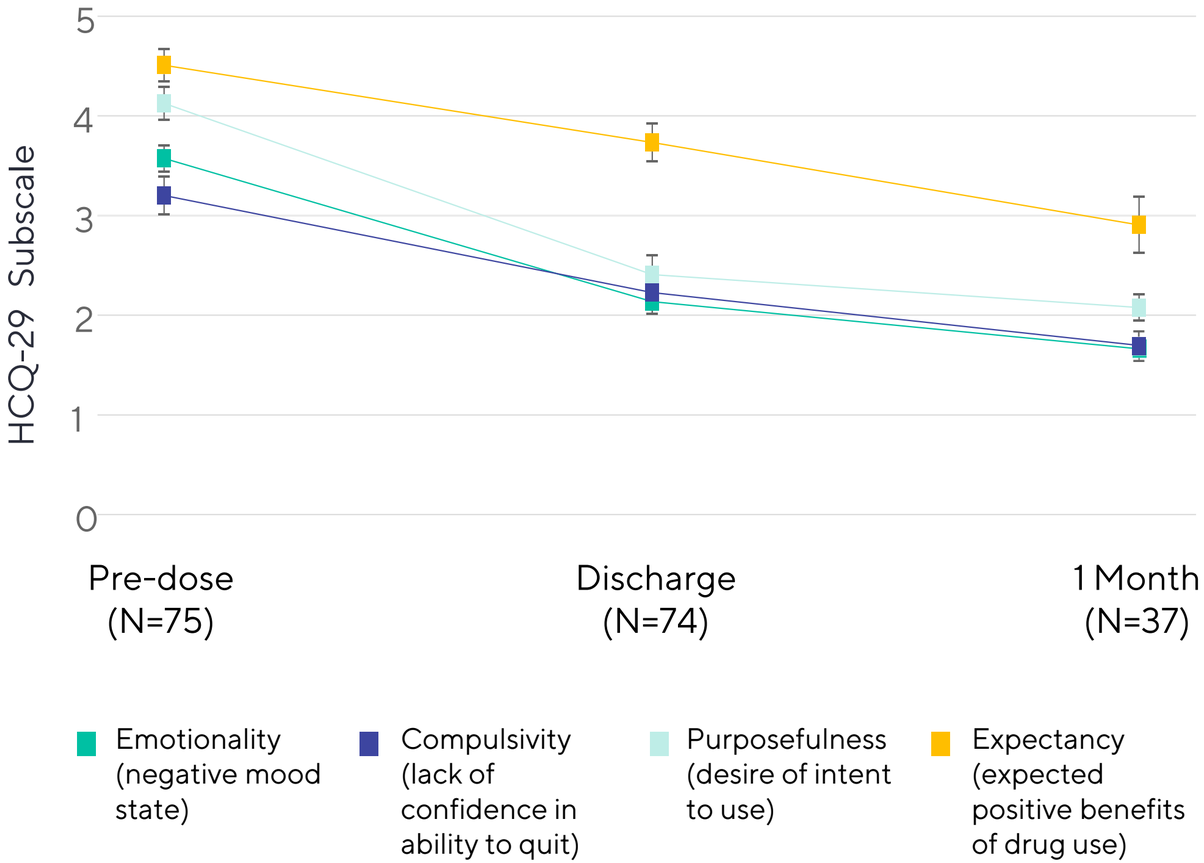
Clinical Evidence: Efficacy of ibogaine in Open-Label Safety and Efficacy Study

Results from an open-label study of 8-12 mg/kg of ibogaine in patients seeking detoxification from opioids and cocaine

PRIOR CLINICAL EVIDENCE (THIRD PARTY STUDY[1])

Self-reported dimensions of craving



Key Takeaways

1. **Summary:** A single-dose of ibogaine showed reductions in self-reported opioid cravings in 74 opioid dependent patients.

2. **Efficacy – Relapse Prevention (shown left):** Opioid dependent patients had significant reductions in the mean scores of four HCQ-29 domains of craving measured at program discharge and out to 1 month for patients continuing through study completion. Cravings are an important mediator of relapse.

3. **Efficacy – Post-Acute Withdrawal Syndrome:** signs and symptoms at post dose assessments were reduced compared to pre-dose baseline withdrawal severity measures. Objective signs of opioid withdrawal were mild and none were exacerbated at later time points.

4. **Safety:** Ibogaine was reported to be well tolerated with no serious adverse events.

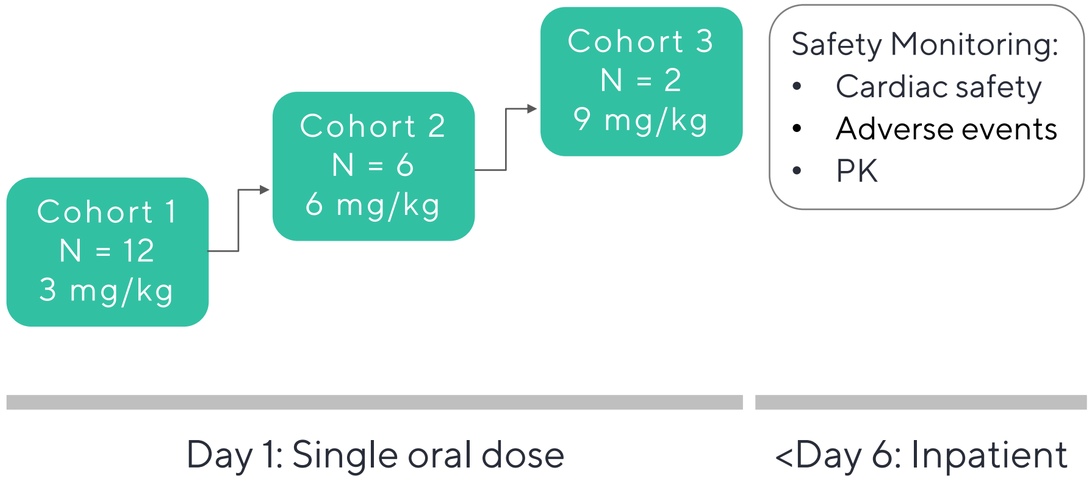
Note: TRD = Treatment Resistant Depression; DMT = N,N-Dimethyltryptamine

1 Mash et al., "Ibogaine Detoxification Transitions Opioid and Cocaine Abusers Between Dependence and Abstinence: Clinical Observations and Treatment Outcomes" (2018)

Phase 1 Study: DMX-1002 Trial Design & Results Summary

Demonstrated safety level and plasma concentrations of DMX-1002 in line with previous trials

COMPLETED PHASE 1 TRIAL: SINGLE ASCENDING DOSE



Population: Healthy male participants

Design: Single-blinded, cross-over study. All participants received placebo first, followed by DMX-1002 at a second visit

SUMMARY OF PHASE 1 RESULTS

Potential therapeutic plasma levels

- DMX-1002's 9 mg/kg achieved plasma concentrations in line with those described in previous studies where therapeutic effects were observed

No serious adverse events reported

- Nearly all adverse events were mild-to-moderate (>94%), consistent with prior trials of ibogaine

Asymptomatic QTc Prolongation

- One of two participants in cohort 3, asymptomatic QTc prolongation was observed, with no cardiac arrythmias. The QTcF change of 90-94ms resolved without intervention or sequelae

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SUMMARY

DMX-1002 could potentially become a paradigm-shifting therapy for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

Current standard of care for OUD is medication therapy, requiring opioid substitutes that carry significant side effects

Current strategies for withdrawal support have high rates of relapse

DMX-1002 has the potential to become the first & best in-class treatment for OUD, minimizing risk of relapse

	Therapy	Mechanism of Action	Single Therapeutic Episode	No Opioid Side Effects	Minimal Abuse Potential	High Adherence / Low Risk of Relapse
Sustained relapse prevention Single dose administered in monitored setting, providing both withdrawal support and oneiric experience driving sustained remission	Ibogaine (DMX-1002) **DemeRx**	Cholinergic, glutamatergic and monoaminergic receptor modulator	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medication Assisted Therapy[1] Daily therapy given in substitution of opioid in outpatient setting in attempt to wean off from opioid	Methadone	Mu-agonist				✓
	Buprenorphine	Partial Mu-agonist				✓
	Naltrexone	Mu-antagonist		✓	✓	
Withdrawal Support[2] Therapies given for symptomatic management during supervised withdrawal (detoxification)	Clonidine	Alpha-2 agonist	✓	✓	✓	
	Lofexidine	Alpha-2 agonist	✓	✓	✓	

Note: OUD = Opioid Use Disorder
Source: Publicly available information, including company websites and clinicaltrials.gov, GlobalData, Evaluate Pharma (both as of 2022)
1. Current Standard of Care
2. Rarely used given high rates of relapse. Used primarily in institutional or penitentiary settings

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GRX-917 for Anxiety Disorders

Product Overview: GRX-917 for Anxiety Disorders

Designed to have rapid onset of anxiolytic activity but without the negative side effects seen with benzodiazepines

PRODUCT	Deuterated etifoxine HCl oral dosage form (GRX-917)
INDICATIONS	Lead: Anxiety Disorders (e.g., GAD, SAD, PTSD, etc.)
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	Issued composition of matter on deuterated etifoxine (GRX-917) and corresponding methods of use
CURRENT STATUS	Phase 1 trial completed in H2'22 Phase 2 in anxiety disorders being planned

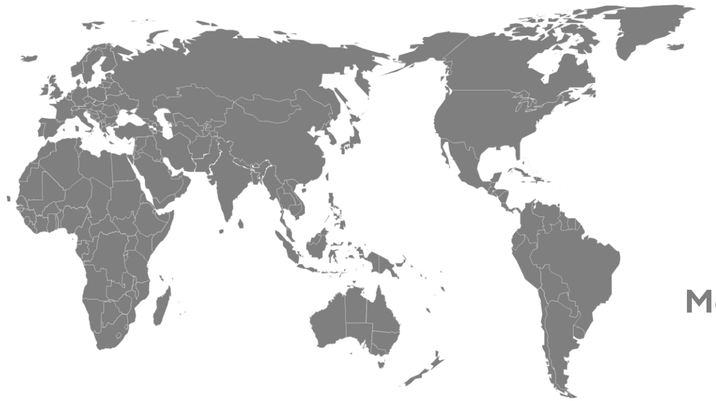
GRX-917 Key Product Features

- Demonstrated rapid onset activity of anxiolytic activity (non-deuterated etifoxine approved in France)
- Review of ~14m prescriptions in France underscores the strong safety track record for etifoxine
- Differentiated tolerability profile, with limited sedative, addictive and/or cognitive impairing properties, unlike benzodiazepines

Lead indication overview

- Anxiety disorders develop when feelings of apprehension and unease persist over an extended period and potentially worsen over time
- 50% of US patients go untreated as a result of sub-optimal treatment options[2]
- **No** FDA approved novel treatments over the past decade[3]

Global disease burden



~300m

Anxiety disorder sufferers in 2019[1]

#1

Most common mental health disorder[1]

1. World Health Organization
2. Anxiety and Depression Association of America (2021)
3. GlobalData (as of 6/1/2023) - All recent approvals by the FDA have been reformulations of long-standing antidepressant and benzodiazepine options

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Phase 1 Study: GRX-917 Trial Design & Results Summary

Demonstrated a rapid and dose-dependent PK/PD effect along with a favourable safety profile

COMPLETED PHASE 1 TRIAL

Part 1: Single Ascending Dose

TREATMENT	SAFETY/PK/PD
42 healthy subjects: 5 cohorts 25mg to 500mg	**PD Endpoint:** qEEG

Part 2: Multiple Ascending Dose

TREATMENT	SAFETY/PK/PD
60 healthy subjects: 5 cohorts 100mg to 300mg BID	**PD Endpoint:** qEEG

SUMMARY OF PHASE 1 RESULTS

Target engagement demonstrated

- Dose-dependent increases in qEEG beta power

Safe & well-tolerated

- Well-tolerated with no dose limiting toxicities, with adverse effects comparable to that of placebo

Sedation comparable to placebo

- Sedation in-line with placebo, which was consistent with EEG results which did not show decreases in qEEG alpha power

Note: PK / PD = Pharmacokinetic / Pharmacodynamic; qEEG = Quantitative electroencephalography; BID = Twice daily

Phase 1 Study: GRX-917 Detailed Safety Data

Safe and well-tolerated, with sedation comparable to placebo and consistent with the EEG results on alpha power

1. Given every 12 hours for 7 days, GRX-917 was **well-tolerated** with no dose-limiting toxicities identified **up to the highest dose of 300mg**
2. There were **no serious adverse events reported** nor dose-related discontinuations due to adverse events
3. Adverse events in both single- and multiple-ascending dose (SAD and MAD) regimens were **comparable to placebo-treated subjects**
4. **No significant evidence of sedation or other benzodiazepine-like side effects[4]** at any doses tested

GRX-917 Phase 1 MAD study safety data[1]

	Placebo N = 15	GRX-917 100 mg N=9	GRX-917 150 mg N=9	GRX-917 200 mg N=16	GRX-917 300 mg N=9	GRX-917 All doses N=43	Total N=58
Any TEAE[2]	9 (60%)	7 (78%)	4 (44%)	11 (69%)	4 (44%)	26 (61%)	35 (60%)
Mild	9 (60%)	7 (78%)	4 (44%)	11 (69%)	4 (44%)	26 (60%)	35 (60%)
Moderate	2 (13%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	1 (6%)	0	3 (7%)	5 (9%)
Severe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious TEAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEAEs leading to discontinuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Most common TEAEs[3]							
Headache	2 (13%)	4 (44%)	1 (11%)	3 (19%)	1 (11%)	9 (21%)	11 (19%)
Ventricular tachycardia	1 (7%)	0	1 (11%)	2 (13%)	0	3 (7%)	4 (7%)
Nausea	1 (7%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	0	0	2 (5%)	3 (5%)
Dizziness	0	0	0	2 (13%)	0	2 (5%)	2 (3%)
Lethargy	0	0	1 (11%)	0	1 (11%)	2 (5%)	2 (3%)

Note: TEAE = Treatment-emergent Adverse Event, SAD = Single Ascending Dose, MAD = Multiple Ascending Dose

1. n = number of subjects reporting at least one TEAE in that category, % - proportion of cohort total
2. Defined as an adverse event that began after the start of trial medication treatment
3. Non-exhaustive. Other recorded TEAEs included Upper respiratory tract infection (3%), Rash erythematous (3%), Dysmenorrhoea (3%), Catheter site pain (3%)
4. Of the 565 patients given XANAX in Ph.3 placebo-controlled trials for anxiety disorders, 41% reported drowsiness versus 22% of those administered placebo (as reported in XANAX FDA label)

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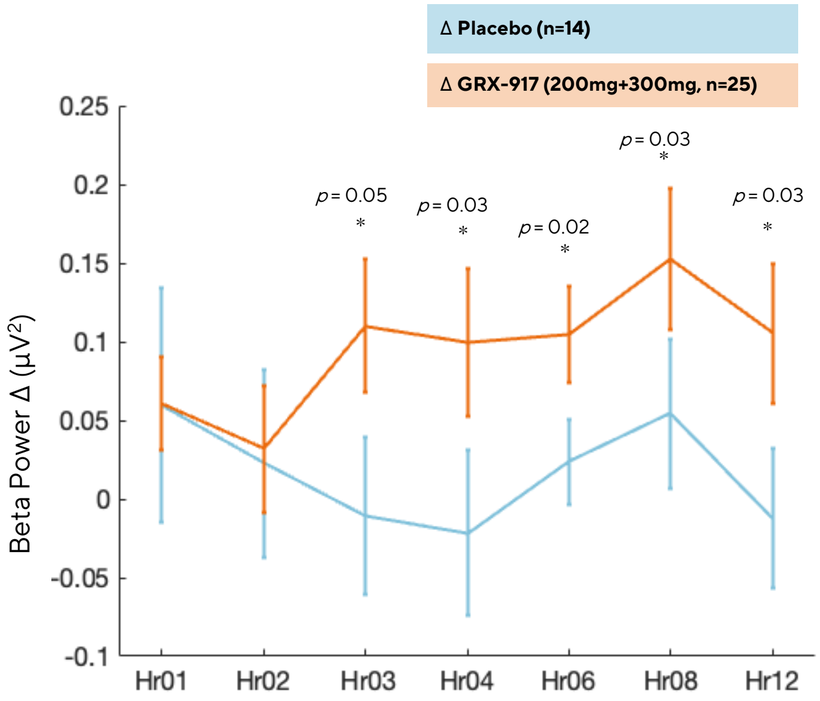
Phase 1 Study: GRX-917 Pharmacodynamic Evidence of Target Engagement

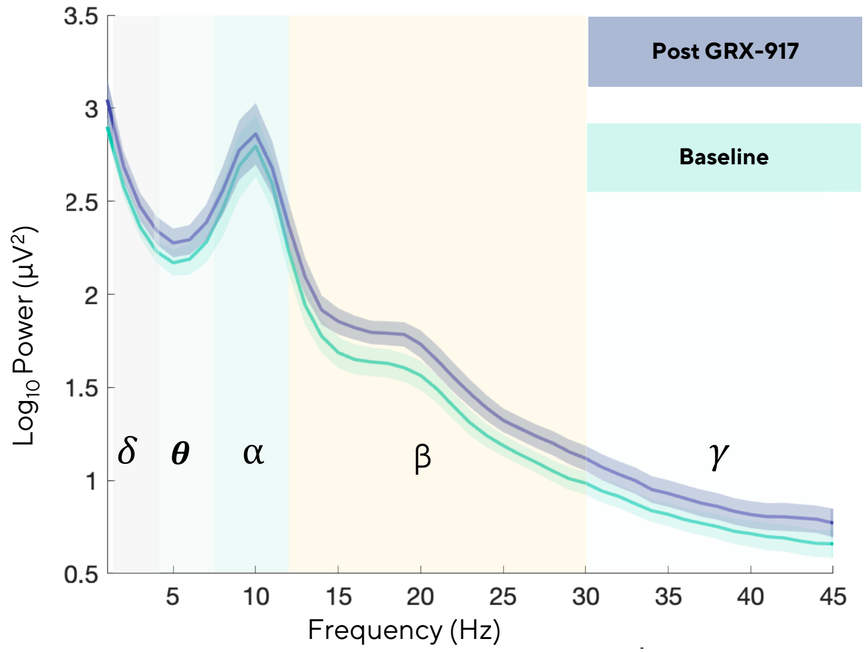
Beta power increase is in line with pharmacodynamic efficacy of exogenous neurosteroids and benzodiazepines

Beta Power Increase



Sensitivity Analysis: Line plot showing Beta power Δ (mean±SEM) at each hour for placebo and GRX-917 (combined 200mg and 300mg cohorts).

Beta Power Increase + No Alpha Decrease



Calculation of Difference Wave: Difference Waves (Δ = post minus pre) were compared between GRX-917 and Placebo at each hour and frequency of interest.

Beta power increase indicates potential for anxiolytic activity, while absence of Alpha power reduction suggests basis for less sedation than with benzodiazepines

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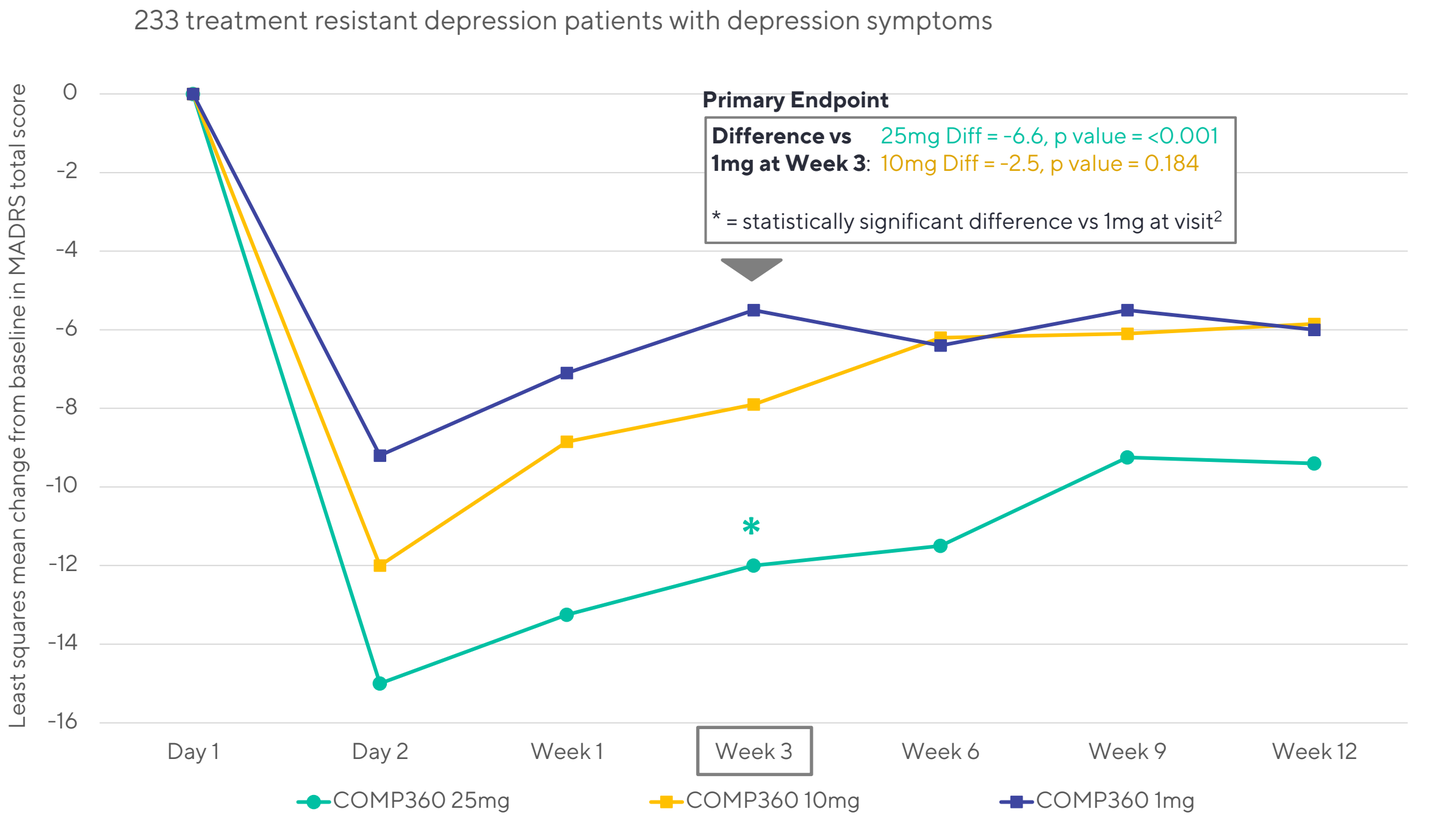
COMP 360
(PSILOCYBIN - COMPASS PATHWAYS)

SUMMARY: COMP360

OWNERSHIP	20.9%[1]
PRODUCT	Oral Psilocybin (COMP360)
PHARMA-COLOGY	5-HT2A-R agonist
PRODUCT FEATURES	Rapid onset, potential for sustained efficacy after single dose
INDICATIONS	Primary: Treatment Resistant Depression, Anorexia Nervosa, PTSD Potential: Major Depressive Disorder, Autism, Bipolar Disorder, Chronic Cluster Headache
CURRENT STATUS	Phase 3 pivotal trial 1 data expected summer-24 Phase 3 pivotal trial 2 data expected mid-25
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	Proprietary formulation of synthetic psilocybin, COMP360
HIGHLIGHT	COMP360 demonstrated efficacy in reducing depressive symptom severity with rapid and durable response in Phase 2b study

COMP360 Phase 2b trial showed a rapid, sustained reduction in depressive symptoms

PRIOR EVIDENCE IN HUMANS (COMP360 PHASE 2b)

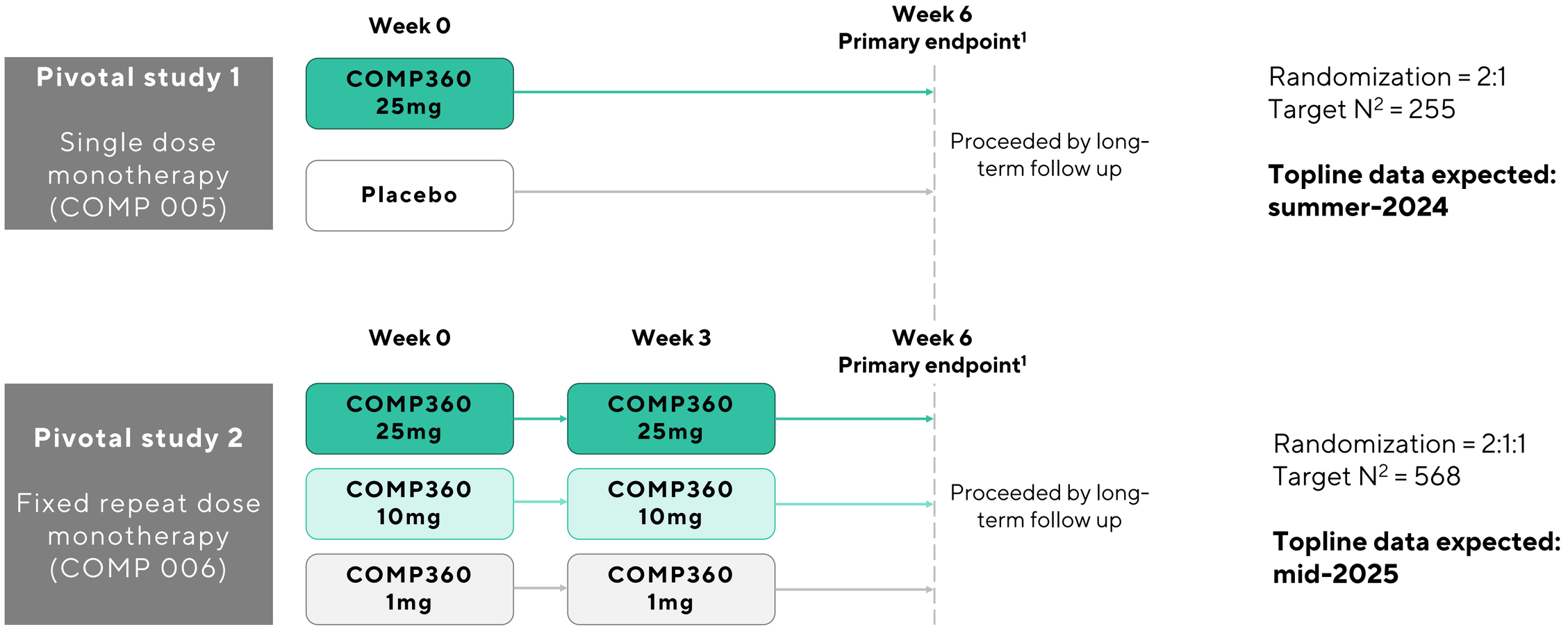


Source: Schedule 13D filed with the SEC as of November 29th, 2021, as amended
Note: MADRS = Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale; COMP360 = a proprietary high-purity, polymorphic crystalline formulation of psilocybin; In COMPASS's model of psilocybin therapy, COMP360 is administered in conjunction with psychological support from specially trained therapists.

1. Ownership percentage as of June 30th, 2023
2. Post-hoc analysis showed results were also positive at the other time points listed for 25mg dose, however, the nonsignificant finding for the comparison between the 10mg group and the 1mg group terminated significance testing based on the prespecified hierarchical test procedure for all subsequent key secondary efficacy end points.

COMPASS Pathways is currently conducting a Phase 3 pivotal program, with topline data expected in summer-2024 and mid-2025

Pivotal Phase 3 Trial Designs



Source: Compass Pathways Capital Markets Day presentation as of May 11th, 2023

1. Primary endpoint = Change from baseline in MADRS total score at week 6
2. The participant population (TRD definition and core inclusion / exclusion criteria) remains unchanged compared to Phase 2b

atai Life Sciences: Operational Focus & Program Guidance

We expect to deliver several meaningful R&D milestones anticipated across our key programs through 2024

RL-007 (Pro-Cognitive Neuromodulator)	GRX-917 (Deuterated etifoxine)	VLS-01 (DMT)	DMX-1002 (Ibogaine)	EMP-01 (MDMA Derivative)	COMP360 (Psilocybin)
✓ Successful outcome of Phase 2a trial in CIAS	✓ Phase 1 topline results in 1Q '23	✓ Initial Phase 1 results in 2Q '23	✓ Initial Phase 1 results in 3Q '23	✓ Phase 1 trial initiated in 3Q '22	❑ Phase 2 (PTSD) – data expected late '23
✓ Phase 2b first patient dosed in 1Q '23	✓ Late breaking presentation at 2023 SOBP annual meeting	❑ Additional Phase 1 data in 3Q '23		❑ Initial Phase 1 results expected in 4Q '23	❑ Phase 3 (TRD) – Pivotal Trial 1 topline data expected summer '24
❑ Topline Phase 2b data expected in 2H '24	❑ Phase 2 trial initiation				❑ Phase 3 (TRD) - Pivotal Trial 2 topline data expected mid-'25

$227M in cash as of 6/30/23
provides expected runway into **1H 2026**

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