Addressing the Mental Health Crisis with Transformational Innovation



We use rigorous science to develop our industry-leading evidence-based pipeline of product candidates that have the potential to transform the treatment landscape for physicians and patients.

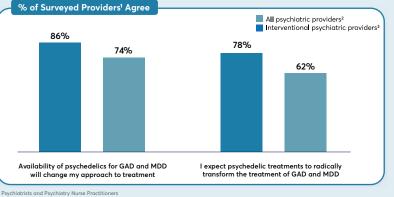
- Public, late-stage clinical biopharmaceutical company and leader in the development of psychedelic medicines for brain health (NASDAQ: MNMD)
- Focused on generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and major depressive disorder (MDD), the two largest psychiatric disorders, as well as autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
- · Remote-first company with offices in Research Triangle Park, NC and New York, NY

Opportunity on the Horizon

Traditional therapeutic approaches have strugaled to make a significant impact on the mental health crisis

> Psychedelics offer a potentially transformative opportunity to revolutionize how we treat mental health disorders

Vast majority of psychiatrists surveyed believe psychedelics will transform the treatment landscape for GAD and MDD



Novel therapeutic paradigm that must be held to same rigor, safety, efficacy, and chemistry, manufacturing and control standards as other medicines

Integration into the existing healthcare infrastructure will require coordination among stakeholders and industry while ensuring existing regulatory standards and medical practices are adapted to safely and effectively accommodate these therapies

MindMed Clinical Development Programs

Three Phase 3 studies of MM120 ODT, a pharmaceutically optimized orally disintegrating tablet of LSD. Two in GAD and one in MDD



Data from Phase 3 studies expected in 2026



MM120 acts as a partial agonist at specific serotonin receptors and is believed to increase connections between areas of the brain that aren't normally connected, enabling changes that could treat depression, anxiety, and other brain health disorders

Food and Drug Administration

Granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation for the MM120 program in GAD

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency

Granted an Innovation Passport for the potential treatment of GAD

Under development to treat the core symptoms of ASD

Results from preliminary clinical studies suggest MM402 is well-tolerated and is pharmacologically active with a mechanism that could enhance social and communication skills in individuals with ASD.

LSD: Overcoming Stigma and Embracing Opportunity

LSD is a historically well-studied psychopharmaceutical, with more than 1,000 published reports! Psychedelic treatments have also been well-tolerated without major side effects in the studies that have been conducted to date.



1940 - 1950

LSD, discovered by Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann, revolutionized psychiatric research.



1950 - 1960

Research into innovative approaches using LSD in psychotherapy continues.



1960 - 1970

Despite its therapeutic promise, recreational use of LSD led to it being classified as a Schedule 1 drug in the US.



1990 - 2018

The renaissance years reignited interest in LSD's therapeutic benefits.



2019 - Present

MindMed leads the psychedelic research revolution, dedicated to bringing muchneeded treatment options to patients.



Epidemic of Mental Health Disorders with Significant Need for New Treatment Options

- → Nearly 1 in 4 adults are living with a mental illness in the U.S.²
- → Substantial economic burden due to direct and indirect costs 3,4

CURRENT STATE Chronic Symptom Suppression

- · Cycles of medication failure
- Delayed onset
- Poor tolerability
- · Low remission rate
- Loss of efficacy
- Symptom masking

DESIRED FUTURE STATE Rapid & Durable Improvement

- Fast onset
- Single administration
- Favorable tolerability
- · High remission rates
- Durable response
- Restores neural pathways

Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)



Anxiety disorders are the most common mental health disorders in the U.S.: approximately 26M adults live with GAD 5,6,7



GAD is a chronic, debilitating disease characterized by excessive anxiety and worry lasting for 6 months or more. Patients with GAD find it difficult to control the worry, often resulting in impairment in social, occupational, or other areas of functioning 7



High rates of co-morbidity between patients with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and GAD. 80% of individuals with PTSD meet the criteria for at least one other psychiatric diagnosis 8



In 2022, approximately 18% of U.S. adults reported living with anxiety symptoms⁹



No new treatments in >18 years



Underdiagnosed, often leading to undertreatment 10

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)



Approximately 41M U.S. adults live with MDD 7.11



MDD is characterized by the presentation of five or more depressive symptoms, occurring for at least 2 weeks and can result in feelings of worthlessness, fatigue, impaired social functioning, and recurrent thoughts of death 12



Associated with significant morbidity and mortality,13 serious functional impairment, reduced quality of life 14-16



MDD also carries an estimated \$326 billion annual economic burden in the U.S., driven by healthcare costs and lost productivity¹⁷



For patients who experience a MDE, fewer than 1/2 will receive adequate or any pharmacotherapy. Among those treated, only approximately 1/3 will achieve remission from first-line therapy 1/3

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)



Approximately 5.4M patients in the U.S.19



No approved drugs to treat core symptoms of impaired communication and social interaction

References

- Nichols DE. Psychedelics. Pharmacol Rev. 2016 Apr;68(2):264-355.

 National Institute of Mental Health: Mental Health Information > Statistics > Mental Illness. Accessed April 2025.

 Revicki DA, et al. J Affect Disord. 2012;140(2):103-112.

- Kavelaars R. The burden of anxiety among a nationally representative U.S. adult population, Journal of Affective Disorders. 2023; 336: 81-91.

 Brady. K.T. (1997). Posttraumatic stress disorder and comorbidity: Recognizing the many faces of PTSD. The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 58(Suppl 9), 12-15.

 National Institute of Mental Health: Mental Health Information: https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/any-anxiety-disorder.

 Ringeisen, H., et al. (2023). Mental and Substance Use Disorders Prevalence Study (MDPS): Findings Report. RTI International and current U.S. Census data and internal company estimates.
- American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013:222. National Health Statistics Report. 2024; 213:1-12.
- 10. Kasper S. Anxiety disorders: under-diagnosed and insufficiently treated. Int J PsychiatryClin Pract. 2006;10(supp1):3-9.
- 11. Current U.S. Census data and internal company estimates.
 12. APA. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5-TR. Fifth edition, text revision. ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association Publishing; 2022.
 13. McLaughlin KA. The public health impact of major depression: a call for interdisciplinary prevention efforts. Prev Sci 2011;12:361–71.
 14. Otte C., et al. Major depressive disorder. Nat Rev Dis Prim. 2016 Dec 22;2(1):16065.

- 13. Hofmann SG, Curtiss J, Carpenter JK, Kind S. Effect of treatments for depression on quality of life: a meta-analysis. Cogn Behav Ther. 2017;46(4):265–86.

 15. Hofmann SG, Curtiss J, Carpenter JK, Kind S. Effect of treatments for depression on quality of life: a meta-analysis. Cogn Behav Ther. 2017;46(4):265–86.

 16. Bromet E, Andrade LH, Hwang I, Sampson NA, Alonso J, de Girolamo G, et al. Cross-national epidemiology of DSM-IV major depressive episode. BMC Med. 2011;9:90.

 17. Greenberg P, et al. Impact of living with an adult with depressive symptoms among households in the United States. Journal of Affective Disorders. 2024;349:107-115

 18. Rush AJ, et al. Acute and longer-term outcomes in depressed outpatients requiring one or several treatment steps: A STAR*D Report. Am J Psychiatry.

 19. Dietz PM, Rose CE, McArthur D, Maenner M. National and State Estimates of Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder. J Autism Dev Disord. 2020;50(12):4258-4266.