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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report: February 23, 2009
(Date of earliest event reported)

Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DE	**000-50679**	**77-0487658**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)

149 Commonwealth Drive, Menlo Park, CA	**94025**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

650-327-3270
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former Name or Former Address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

o Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
o Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure

On February 23, 2009, Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated (the "Company") issued a press release announcing additional positive results from a clinical study that tested whether CORLUX mitigates the weight gain and other metabolic effects associated with Risperdal, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated herein by reference.

The information in this Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K, including the exhibit attached hereto, is being "furnished" pursuant to Item 7.01 and shall not be deemed "filed" for any purpose, including for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that Section. The information in this Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K, including the exhibit attached hereto, shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Exchange Act regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Item 8.01. Other Events

On February 23, 2009, the Company announced additional positive results from a clinical study that tested whether CORLUX mitigates the weight gain and other metabolic effects associated with Risperdal. The Company previously announced top-line data demonstrating that adding CORLUX to Risperdal treatment in healthy subjects resulted in a statistically significant reduction in weight gain compared to that seen in subjects receiving Risperdal alone. Analysis of key secondary endpoints demonstrates that the addition of CORLUX to Risperdal also results in less abdominal fat, lower fasting insulin levels and lower triglyceride levels - all of which were statistically significant compared to treatment with Risperdal alone.

The data announced on February 23, 2009, demonstrated benefits of adding CORLUX to treatment with Risperdal, beyond the mitigation of weight gain. The results from this study confirmed results previously reported from a similar clinical study of

CORLUX when added to treatment with Zyprexa, which demonstrated statistically significant mitigation of Zyprexa-associated weight gain, as well as a favorable impact on metabolic markers

-- Study Design: The study was a four-week randomized double-blind controlled study in 75 lean, healthy men (body mass index of 23 or less). Subjects were randomized to receive either Risperdal plus placebo (n=30), Risperdal plus CORLUX (n=30) or CORLUX plus placebo (n=15). Daily weights were recorded, as well as abdominal fat (as measured by waist circumference), fasting insulin, and triglycerides.

-- Results: As previously reported, subjects in the Risperdal alone group gained an average of 9.2 pounds, compared to a gain of 5.1 pounds in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group. This difference was highly statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). In the press release on February 23, 2009, we announced that the increase in abdominal fat (as measured by waist circumference) was 3.57 cm in the Risperdal alone group, compared to 2.03 cm in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.05$). Fasting insulin increased by 10.97 mU/L in the Risperdal alone group, compared to 1.80 mU/L in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.05$). In addition, triglycerides increased by 30.57 mg/dL in the Risperdal alone group, compared to an increase of only 3.13 mg/dL in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.01$)

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(a) Financial statements:
None
(b) Pro forma financial information:
None
(c) Shell company transactions:
None
(d) Exhibits
99.1 Press Release of Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated dated February 23, 2009

SIGNATURE

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 hereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 27, 2009

CORCEPT THERAPEUTICS INCORPORATED

By: /s/ Caroline M. Loewy
Caroline M. Loewy
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Press Release of Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated dated February 23, 2009

Data Demonstrates Metabolic Benefits of Adding CORLUX(R) to Treatment With Risperdal(R)

MENLO PARK, CA -- (Marketwire - February 23, 2009) - Corcept Therapeutics (NASDAQ: CORT) today announced additional positive results from a clinical study that tested whether CORLUX mitigates the weight gain and other metabolic effects associated with Risperdal. The company previously announced top-line data demonstrating that adding CORLUX to Risperdal treatment in healthy subjects resulted in a statistically significant reduction in weight gain compared to that seen in subjects receiving Risperdal alone. Analysis of key secondary endpoints demonstrates that the addition of CORLUX to Risperdal also results in less abdominal fat, lower fasting insulin levels and lower triglyceride levels -- all of which were statistically significant compared to treatment with Risperdal alone.

Risperdal, a leading antipsychotic for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, is marketed by Johnson & Johnson. CORLUX is Corcept's late-stage GR-II receptor antagonist, which the company is also evaluating in ongoing Phase 3 trials for psychotic depression and Cushing's Syndrome.

The data announced today demonstrated benefits of adding CORLUX to treatment with Risperdal, beyond the mitigation of weight gain. The results from this study confirmed results previously reported from a similar clinical study of CORLUX when added to treatment with Zyprexa, which demonstrated statistically significant mitigation of Zyprexa-associated weight gain, as well as a favorable impact on metabolic markers.

"We are pleased to have demonstrated that not only does CORLUX appear to mitigate the weight gain associated with Risperdal, it also has a positive impact on metabolic markers that are commonly associated with increased morbidity and mortality," said Dr. Robert L. Roe, M.D., President of Corcept. "The use of GR-II antagonists to prevent the broad range of adverse effects commonly associated with the use of many antipsychotic drugs could provide a significant health and quality of life benefit to the millions of people currently taking these medications."

"Data from proof of concept studies of CORLUX like those announced today provide valuable support for development of our next-generation GR-II receptor antagonists. The company plans to advance its lead selective GR-II receptor antagonist, CORT 108297, into clinical trials in the next 12 months," said Joseph K. Belanoff, M.D., Chief Executive Officer of Corcept Therapeutics.

Study Design: The study was a four-week randomized double-blind controlled study in 75 lean, healthy men (body mass index of 23 or less). Subjects were randomized to receive either Risperdal plus placebo (n=30), Risperdal plus CORLUX (n=30) or CORLUX plus placebo (n=15). Daily weights were recorded, as well as abdominal fat (as measured by waist circumference), fasting insulin, and triglycerides.

Results: As previously reported, subjects in the Risperdal alone group gained an average of 9.2 pounds, compared to a gain of 5.1 pounds in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group. This difference was highly statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). Today we announced that the increase in abdominal fat (as measured by waist circumference) was 3.57 cm in the Risperdal alone group, compared to 2.03 cm in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.05$). Fasting insulin increased by 10.97 mU/L in the Risperdal alone group, compared to 1.80 mU/L in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.05$). In addition, triglycerides increased by 30.57 mg/dL in the Risperdal alone group, compared to an increase of only 3.13 mg/dL in the Risperdal plus CORLUX group ($p < 0.01$).

Atypical Antipsychotics Are All Known to Cause Weight Gain

The labels of the class of medications known as atypical antipsychotics contain a warning for hyperglycemia and diabetes mellitus, both associated with the weight gain and related metabolic effects seen in many patients. These medications are:

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Abilify® (aripiprazole, Bristol Myers Squibb and Otsuka American
 Pharmaceutical)
Clozaril® (clozapine, Novartis)
Geodon® (ziprasidone, Pfizer)
Risperdal® (risperidone, Janssen, a unit of Johnson & Johnson)
Seroquel® (quetiapine, AstraZeneca)
Zyprexa® (olanzapine, Eli Lilly).
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Despite their side effect profile, atypical antipsychotic medications are widely prescribed throughout the world because of their efficacy.

Next-Generation GRII Antagonists Demonstrated Weight Gain Mitigation in Preclinical Studies

Corcept has also discovered and filed patents for three additional series of compounds which, similar to CORLUX, block cortisol's activity at the GRII receptor, but unlike CORLUX, do not block the progesterone receptor. The company recently announced that CORT 108297, a potential lead compound from these series, demonstrated prevention and reversal of Zyprexa® (olanzapine) associated weight gain in two preclinical studies. In a human microdosing study the compound was extremely well absorbed, demonstrated good bioavailability and had a half-life that appears compatible with once-a-day oral dosing. Corcept retains worldwide commercial rights to CORT 108297 as well as all additional compounds within the three series.

About Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated

Corcept is a pharmaceutical company engaged in the development of drugs for the treatment of severe psychiatric and metabolic disorders. The company has two Phase 3 programs ongoing; CORLUX for the treatment of the psychotic depression and for Cushing's Syndrome.

Corcept has also developed an extensive intellectual property portfolio that covers the use of GRII antagonists in the treatment of a wide variety of psychiatric and metabolic disorders, including the prevention of weight gain caused by the use of antipsychotic medication.

Statements made in this news release, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements, including, for example, statements relating to Corcept's clinical development and research programs. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that might cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. For example, there can be no assurances with respect to the cost, rate of spending, completion or success of clinical trials; financial projections may not be accurate; there can be no assurances that Corcept will pursue further activities with respect to the development of CORLUX, CORT 108297, or any of its other selective GR-II antagonists. These and other risk factors are set forth in the Company's SEC filings, all of which are available from our website (www.corcept.com) or from the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). We disclaim any intention or duty to update any forward-looking statement made in this news release.

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