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Bayer: Science For A Better Life



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Health care

Bayer HealthCare is one of the leading companies in the area of prescription medicines and consumer products. This subgroup researches, develops, manufactures and markets products to improve the health of people and animals, more >



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April 25, 2014 Not intended for U.S. and UK Media Sorafenib Recommended for Approval in the European Union for the Treatment of Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

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AstraZeneca

AstraZeneca is a global pharmaceutical and biotechnology corporation with headquarters in the United Kingdom. The company specializes in drugs for gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, neurology, respiratory, infection and oncology. The company's biggest seller Nexium, for acid reflux. AstraZeneca also sells the heart and hypertension drug, Atacand and the cholesterol drug Crestor. Other top selling drugs include include Seroquel for schizophrenia and bipolar, Symbicort and Pulmicort for asthma and Arimidex for breast cancer therapy. The company's drugs are marketed in over 100 countries.

In the fiscal year ending in December of 2009, AstraZeneca reported sales of 32.8 billion dollars and had 63,000 employees. [1]

Pharmaceutical giants AstraZeneca and Novartis are the parent companies of Syngenta, a Swiss global agribusiness company formed in 2000 from the agrochemical and seed divisions of Novartis, and the agrochemicals and biotechnology research divisions of AstraZeneca. Syngenta is the world's second biggest player in agrochemicals and the third biggest seed producer. [2] Syngenta was the first global group focusing exclusively on agribusiness. [3]



Support for the American Legislative Exchange Council

AstraZeneca is a corporate member of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC). Mark DiMaio, Associate Director of State Government Affairs at AstraZeneca, is the ALEC State corporate co-chair of Delaware. [4] His legislative counterpart in Delaware is Rep. Daniel Short (R-39). [5]

About ALEC

ALEC is a corporate bill mill. It is not just a lobby or a front group; it is much more powerful than that. Through ALEC, corporations hand state legislators their wishlists to benefit their bottom line. Corporations fund almost all of ALEC's operations. They pay for a seat on ALEC task forces where corporate lobbyists and special interest reps vote with elected officials to approve "model" bills. Learn more at the Center for Media and Democracy's ALECexposed.org &, and check out breaking news on our PRWatch.org site &.

Financial Support for ALEC

- In the first quarter of 2008 AstraZeneca gave \$1,000 to ALEC for "Advocacy, Education and Outreach Activities."
- In the third quarter of 2008 AstraZeneca gave \$5,000 to ALEC for their annual meeting, \$500 for OK. Scholarships, \$1,000 for KS. Scholarships, and \$1,000 MO. Night Informational Exchange.

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SYNGENTA SHARES PRICED AT CHF 85 FOR GLOBAL SECONDARY OFFERING

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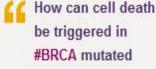
2004

Monday, 13 November 2000

Not for distribution or release in whole or in part into or from the United States, Canada, Australia or JapanAstraZeneca announces that AstraZeneca, Novartis, Syngenta and the Joint Global Co-ordinators have set a price of CHF 85 per share (equivalent to approximately £33.65 and 479.88 SEK per share) and USD 9.63 per ADS for the Global Secondary Offering of Syngenta shares. The price per ADS is based upon the noon buying rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank on 10 November 2000 of CHF 1,7657 to USD 1, Trading in Syngenta shares is expected to commence on the Swiss, London and Stockholm Stock Exchanges, and Syngenta ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange on 13 November 2000.

The syndicate banks are led by the Joint Global Coordinators, Credit Suisse First Boston and UBS Warburg. They will allocate 4,500,000 Syngenta shares (in the form of shares or ADSs) to institutional investors worldwide in the Global Secondary Offering. Following the commencement of trading, the Joint Global Co-ordinators will procure the shares in the Global Secondary Offering either by purchasing Syngenta shares in the open market, or by exercising all or part of the option granted to them by certain Novartis affiliates and related entities.

Astra7eneca tweets



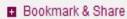
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2003:Pfizer and Pharmacia Merger

Pfizer Inc and Pharmacia Corporation began operating as a unified company on April 16, 2003, forging one of the world's fastest-growing and most valuable companies. With a research and development budget of \$7.1 billion in 2003, the new Pfizer is now the world's leading research-based pharmaceutical company.

"Today we go forward as a single company, providing more products to help more patients than any other pharmaceutical company has ever done before," said Pfizer Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Hank McKinnell. "On any given day, we estimate that nearly 40 million people around the world are treated with a Pfizer medicine. Our new company is the global leader in discovering, developing and delivering innovative medicines and health care solutions essential to improving global public health and addressing unmet medical needs."

Pharmacia Corporation: A History

The roots of Pharmacia Corporation date back over 150 years to 1837 when a leading Italian pharmacist, Carlo Erba, started his own company, which later became Farmitalia Carlo Erba. This company would later unite with Kabi Pharmacia, which began in 1951. These two companies, along with Pharmacia Aktiebolaget, formed the three main points of origin for Pharmacia AB, which was established in Sweden in 1911.



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Pharmacia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pharmacia was a pharmaceutical and biotechnological company in Sweden.

History [edit]

φαρμακεία, transliterated *pharmakeia*, which means 'sorcery'. In the company's early days, much of its profits were derived from the "miracle medicine" Phospho-Energon.

During World War II, Swedish chemist Björn Ingelman (who worked for Arne Tiselius at Uppsala university) researched various uses for the polysaccharide dextran. Together with the medical researcher Anders Grönwall, he discovered that dextran could be used as a replacement for blood plasma in blood transfusions, for which there could be a large need.

Pharmacia company was founded in 1911 in Stockholm, Sweden by pharmacist Gustav Felix Grönfeldt at the Elgen Pharmacy. [1][2] The company is named after the Greek word

the medical researcher Anders Grönwall, he discovered that dextran could be used as a replacement for blood plasma in blood transfusions, for which there could be a large need in wartime. Pharmacia, which then was still a small company, was contacted in 1943 and its CEO Elis Göth was very interested. The product Macrodex, a dextran solution, was launched four years later.^[3]

Dextran-based products were to play a significant role in the further expansion of Pharmacia. In 1951, the company moved to Uppsala, Sweden, to get closer to the scientists with

whom they cooperated, and Ingelman became its head of research. In 1959, Pharmacia pioneered gel filtration with its Sephadex products. These were also based on dextran and discoveries in Tiselius' department, this time by Jerker Porath and Per Flodin. In 1967 Pharmacia Fine Chemicals was established in Uppsala. In 1986 Pharmacia Fine Chemicals acquired LKB-produkter AB and changed name to Pharmacia Biotech. Pharmacia Biotech expanded there role in the 'biotech revolution' through its acquisition of PL Laboratories from Pabst Brewery offering a line of recombinant DNA specialty research chemicals. Sold to private interests in the 1990s, Pharmacia was first merged with "Kabi Vitrum" to form Kabi Pharmacia with headquarters in Uppsala. Kabi was later excluded. Then the company merged with the American pharmaceutical company Upjohn in 1995 and moved its

headquarters to London.

In 1997 the Uppsala based biotechnology division Pharmacia Biotech merged with Amersham Life Science (U.K.) and took the name Amersham Pharmacia Biotech. The Pharmacia name was later dropped when Pharmacia & Upjohn sold its share of the company to Amersham plc. The company changed its name to Amersham Biosciences in 2001.

In 2004 Amersham Biosciences was acquired by GE Healthcare. The Life sciences division of GE Healthcare still has its headquarters in Uppsala.

In 1999, the nutrition division was sold to Fresenius. The merged company "Pharmacia & Upjohn" merged with the American bioindustry and medical company Monsanto Company in December 1999 (Monsanto had acquired the pharma company G. D. Searle & Company in 1985). [4] The resulting conglomerate took the name of "Pharmacia Corp." Monsanto,

via its Searle division, had developed celecoxib which became a blockbuster drug soon after its approval by the FDA at the end of 1998.^[5]

The agricultural chemical division under the name Monsanto was spun off in 2000, but Pharmacia retained the original pharmaceutical division from Searle.^[6]

A True Statement

