



Bayer: Science For A Better Life



Contact us | Sitemap | Deutsch

- Home
- About Bayer
- Innovation
- Products
- Sustainability
- Media
- Investors
- Career

Home > Products > Overview

Print | Share

Product areas

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](#)



News

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](#)



[News Overview](#)

Annual Report Magazine

[For a Better Life](#)

Overview

[Product areas](#)

[Service areas](#)

[Products from A to Z](#)

Products



Key Crops

Bayer CropScience is

Service areas



Our service areas

Central service functions are

Products from A to Z



Our product search

All major products of our subgroups in the fields of health care, agriculture

Links

[Overview „Apps at Bayer“](#)

[Procurement Community](#)

Videos



[Video Center](#)

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]



Learn more [about](#) corporations VOTING to rewrite our laws.



This article is part of the Center for Media & Democracy's spotlight on global corporations.

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 [and](#).

Financial Support for ALEC

- In the first quarter of 2008 AstraZeneca gave \$1,000 to ALEC for "Advocacy, Education and Outreach Activities." ^[6]
- 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.



SYNGENTA SHARES PRICED AT CHF 85 FOR GLOBAL SECONDARY OFFERING

Monday, 13 November 2000

Not for distribution or release in whole or in part into or from the United States, Canada, Australia or Japan AstraZeneca 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.

AstraZeneca tweets

“ How can cell death be triggered in #BRCA mutated cancer cells? <http://t.co/1jQGBJkviH> ”

25 Apr

▶ [Retweet](#)

▶ [Reply To](#)

▶ [Favourite](#)

[twitter](#) Follow AstraZeneca

+ [Bookmark & Share](#)



Media

Press releases

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2008

2007

2006

2005

2004

[Home](#)

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."



Discover how innovation underscores Pfizer's commitments and achievements.

[View the Interactive 2013 Pfizer Annual Review](#)

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.

Pharmacia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pharmacia was a [pharmaceutical](#) and [biotechnological](#) company in Sweden.

History [\[edit\]](#)

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 φάρμακεία, 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 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



Reuters / Sarah Conard

