



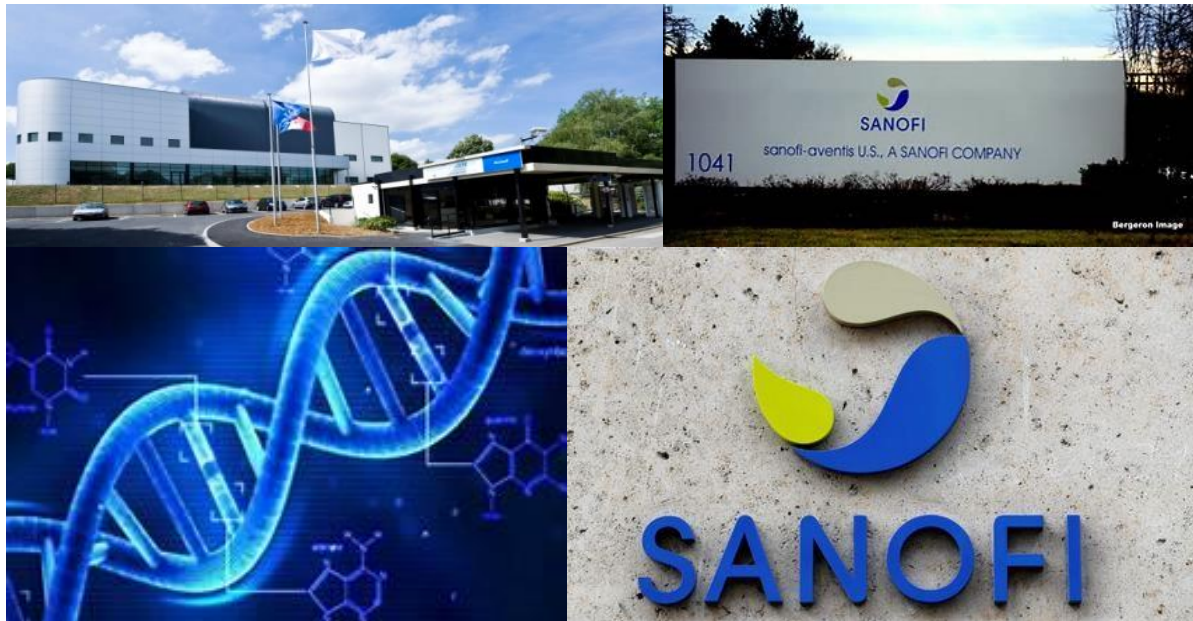
Sanofi S.A. is a French multinational pharmaceutical company headquartered in Paris, France, as of 2013 the world's fifth-largest by prescription sales. Originally, the company was formed in 1973 and the current incarnation was formed as Sanofi-Aventis in 2004, by the merger of Aventis and Sanofi-Synthelabo, which were each the product of several previous mergers. It changed its name to Sanofi in May 2011. The company is a component of the Euro Stoxx 50 stock market index.



Sanofi engages in the research and development, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical drugs principally in the prescription market, but the firm also develops over-the-counter medication. The company covers seven major therapeutic areas: cardiovascular, central nervous system, diabetes, internal medicine, oncology, thrombosis and vaccines (it is the world's largest producer of the latter through its subsidiary Sanofi Pasteur).



Sanofi was founded in 1973 as a subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine (a French oil company subsequently acquired by Total), when Elf Aquitaine took control of the Labaz group, a pharmaceutical company formed in 1947, by Société Belge de l'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly. In 1992 Sanofi's made its first significant venture into the U.S., and strengthened its presence in Eastern Europe, by first partnering with Sterling Winthrop and then acquiring the prescription pharmaceuticals business in 1994. Sanofi was incorporated under the laws of France in 1994, as a société anonyme, a form of limited liability company.



Synthélabo was founded in 1970, through the merger of two French pharmaceutical laboratories, Laboratoires Dausse (founded in 1834) and Laboratoires Robert & Carrière (founded in 1899). In 1973, the French cosmetics group L'Oréal acquired the majority of its share capital. In 1991, Synthelabo acquired Laboratoires Delalande and Laboratoires Delagrangé, and through this deal picked up the product metoclopramide.



Sanofi-Synthélabo was formed in 1999, when Sanofi merged with Synthélabo, at the time of the merger Sanofi was the second largest pharmaceutical group in France in terms of sales and Synthélabo was the third largest. The merged company was based in Paris, France. The merged companies focused on pharmaceuticals, divesting several businesses soon after the merger, including beauty, diagnostics, animal health and nutrition, custom chemicals, and two medical equipment businesses



Sanofi-Aventis was formed in 2004, when Sanofi-Synthélabo acquired Aventis. In early 2004, Sanofi-Synthélabo made a hostile takeover bid worth €47.8 billion for Aventis. Initially, Aventis rejected the bid because it felt that the bid offered inferior value based on the company's share value, and the board of Aventis went so far as to enact poison pill provisions and to invite Novartis to enter merger negotiations. The three-month takeover battle concluded when Sanofi-Synthélabo launched a friendly bid of €54.5 billion in place of the previously rejected hostile bid. The three-month takeover battle concluded when Sanofi-Synthélabo launched a friendly bid of €54.5 billion in place of the previously rejected hostile bid. The French government played a strong role, desiring what it called a "local solution", by putting heavy pressure on Sanofi-Synthélabo to raise its bid for Aventis and for Aventis to accept the offer and by rejecting Aventis' poison pill proposal. One of the largest risks in the deal for both sides, was the fate of the patents protecting Clopidogrel (Plavix) which was one of the top-selling drugs in the world at the time and the major source of Sanofi's revenue

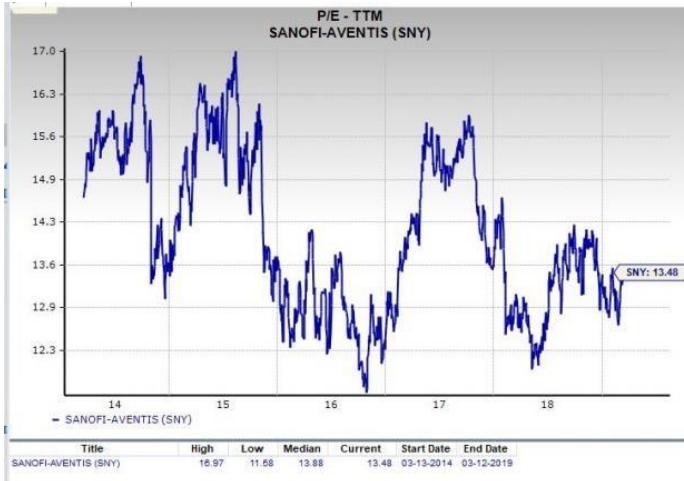


The company dropped the -Aventis suffix of its name on 6 May 2011, after receiving approval at its annual general meeting. The reason given by the company for the change was to make its name easier to pronounce in countries such as China. In January 2012, Sanofi co-invested in the \$125 million Series A financing of Warp Drive Bio. Sanofi sought support for its internal cancer research program and also took on an obligation to acquire Warp Drive if certain milestones were met.



In January 2014, Genzyme and Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, a US biotechnology company developing RNAi therapeutics, announced that Genzyme would invest \$700 million in Alnylam. Under the deal, Genzyme obtained further rights to patisiran, an RNAi treatment for transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis – a condition that can result in familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy and familial amyloidotic cardiomyopathy and obtained rights to other compounds in Alnylam's pipeline. In March 2014, Sanofi joined the bidding for Merck & Co.'s over-the-counter health-products unit, the maker of Coppertone sunblock and Claritin allergy medicine; bids were expected to range between \$10 billion and \$12 billion.





In October 2014, Sanofi's directors fired US-resident chief executive Chris Viehbacher, blaming his alleged lack of communication with the board and poor execution of his strategy. Board chairperson Serge Weinberg took over as interim CEO until 2 April 2015 when Bayer Healthcare board chairperson Olivier Brandicourt (appointed by Sanofi on 19 February 2015) took over. Before Brandicourt even started his new job, French government ministers Stéphane Le Foll and Ségolène Royal attacked the \$4.5 million golden handshake he was getting from Sanofi – and his pay of about \$4.7 million a year. Further, in 2014, the business took a 66% stake in Globalpharma, Dubai-based generics manufacturer.



Chris Viehbacher



Serge Weinberg



Olivier Brandicourt



Bayer HealthCare



Stéphane Le Foll



Ségolène Royal



globalpharma.es

In July 2015, Genzyme announced it would acquire the rare cancer drug Caprelsa (vandetanib) from AstraZeneca for up to \$300 million. In the same month In July 2015, the company announced a new global collaboration with Regeneron Pharmaceuticals to discover, develop, and commercialise new immuno-oncology drugs, which could generate more than \$2 billion for Regeneron, with \$640 million upfront, \$750 million for proof of concept data and \$650 million from the development of REGN2810. In June 2016, the company announced it had struck an asset-swap deal with Boehringer Ingelheim. Sanofi would sell its Merial animal health division (valuing it at €11.4 billion), whilst acquiring Boehringer's consumer health division (valuing it at €6.7 billion) and €4.7 billion in cash. The deal means Sanofi is now one of the global consumer healthcare leaders by market share. In July 2017, the company announced its intention to acquire Protein Sciences, a privately held, Connecticut-based vaccines biotechnology company, for \$650 million and with up to \$100 million in milestone achievements.

REGENERON
science to medicine™

AstraZeneca   **Caprelsa**

In January 2018, Sanofi announced that it would acquire Bioverativ for \$11.6 billion[64] and days later announced it would acquire Ablynx for €3.9 billion (\$4.8 billion). In December 2019, the company announced it would acquire Synthorx for \$2.5 billion (\$68 per share), adding the lead product candidate THOR-707, a form of interleukin-2 (IL-2) being developed for use against multiple solid tumours.

Bioverativ ™
synthorx 

 **Ablynx**

In May 2020 Regeneron announced it would repurchase around \$5 billion of its shares, held directly by Sanofi. Prior to the transaction Sanofi held 23.2 million Regeneron shares. In June, the company announced it had agreed a potential \$2 billion deal with Translate Bio, expanding an already existing collaboration for COVID-19 treatments. The company agreed to produce 60 million doses of a coronavirus vaccine for the United Kingdom government in July 2020. It uses recombinant protein-based technology for Sanofi's flu vaccine along with GSK's pandemic technology and was seeking regulatory approval by the first half of 2021. Sanofi also agreed to a \$2.1 billion deal with the United States for 100 million doses. In August, Sanofi announced it would acquire Principia Biopharma for \$3.7 billion, acquiring its BTK inhibitor programme. The acquisition was completed in September 2020. In November, Sanofi announced it would acquire Kiadis Pharma for €308 million (around \$359 million, or €5.45 per share) expanding its immuno-oncology pipeline with the acquisition of Kiadis' three clinical compounds: K-NK002 in Phase II trials for hematopoietic stem cell transplants in blood cancer, K-NK003 for relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia and K-NK-ID101 for COVID-19.



Company financials

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenue	6.069	7.448	8.048	14.87	27.31	28.37	28.05	27.57	29.31	30.38	33.39	34.95	30.97	31.69	34.54	33.82	35.07	34.46	36.13
Net Income	1.098	1.640	1.865	-3.665	2.202	4.006	5.263	3.851	5.265	5.467	5.646	4.888	3.716	4.390	4.287	4.800	8.42	4.31	2.81
Assets	18.23	17.36	17.42	82.85	86.24	77.76	71.91	71.99	80.25	85.26	100.7	100.4	96.06	97.39	102.3	104.7	99.81	111.41	112.74
Equity	12.75	12.60	12.74	41.63	46.40	45.60	44.54	44.87	48.32	53.10	56.19	57.35	56.9	56.12	58.05	57.72	58.07	58.88	58.93

Note. In 2001—2004 — Sanofi-Synthélabo, in 2004—2011 — Sanofi-Aventis.

Some products by company

Cardiovascular

- Adenoscan (Adenosine), for arrhythmias, marketed by Astellas.
- Altace (Ramipril), for hypertension, marketed by Pfizer.
- Arixtra (Fondaparinux), for thrombosis, marketed by GlaxoSmithKline and now owned by Mylan.
- Avalide (Irbesartan), for hypertension, marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb.
- Avapro (Irbesartan), for hypertension, marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb.
- Cardizem (Diltiazem), for hypertension, Now owned by Bausch Health.
- Cholestagel (Colesevelam), for low-calorie diet and exercise.
- Cordarone (Amiodarone), for heart rhythm problems.
- Iprivask (Desirudin), for atherothrombosis, Now owned by Bausch Health.
- Kynamro (Mipomersen), an antisense drug invented by Isis Pharmaceuticals and acquired by Genzyme in 2008, (pre-Sanofi)^[96] and approved by the FDA in 2013, for the orphan disease homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.^[97]
- Lasix (Furosemide), for edema.
- Lovenox (Enoxaparin), for thrombosis, (its biggest seller in 2008).^[98]
- Multaq (Dronedarone), for cardiac arrhythmias.
- Nitrolingual (Nitroglycerin), for chest pain and angina, marketed by G. Pohl-Boskamp GmbH & Co.
- Plavix (Clopidogrel), for atherothrombosis, marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb.
- Praluent (Alirocumab), for heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia and clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, marketed by Regeneron.
- Ranexa (Ranolazine), for stable angina, marketed by Gilead Sciences.

– Dermatology

- Dupixent (Dupilumab), for eczema, marketed by Regeneron.
- Dynabac (Dirithromycin), for acute bacteria exacerbations.
- Sklice (Ivermectin), for head lice, now owned by Arbor Pharmaceuticals.

– Diabetes

- Adlyxin (Lixisenatide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Admelog (insulin lispro), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Afrezza (Inhalable insulin), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Amaryl (Glimepiride), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Apidra (insulin glulisine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Diabeta (Glyburide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Glucophage (Metformin), for type 2 diabetes mellitus, marketed by EMD Serono.
- Insuman (Human insulin), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Lantus (insulin glargine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Soliqua (insulin glargine/lixisenatide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Toujeo (insulin glargine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

– Endocrinology

- Adlyxin (Lixisenatide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Admelog (insulin lispro), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

- Afrezza (Inhalable insulin), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Amaryl (Glimepiride), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Apidra (insulin glulisine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Cholestagel (Colesevelam), for low-calorie diet and exercise.
- Diabeta (Glyburide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Glucophage (Metformin), for type 2 diabetes mellitus, marketed by EMD Serono.
- Hectorol (Doxercalciferol), for parathyroid hormone.
- Insuman (Human insulin), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Lantus (insulin glargine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Skelid (Tiludronic acid), for Paget's disease of bone.
- Soliqua (insulin glargine/lixisenatide), for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- Toujeo (insulin glargine), for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

– Gastroenterology

- Lanzor (Lansoprazole), for acid reflux disease.
- Septrafilm (Adhesion barrier), for internal adhesions.
- Zaltrap (Aflibercept), recombinant fusion protein, approved in metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with other agents in 2012, marketed by Regeneron.^[27]

– Hematology

- Alprolix (Factor IX), for hemophilia B.
- Arixtra (Fondaparinux), for thrombosis, marketed by GlaxoSmithKline and now owned by Mylan.
- Cablivi (Caplacizumab), for thrombosis.
- Campath (Alemtuzumab), for multiple sclerosis.
- Clolar (Clofarabine), for leukemia.
- Eloctate (Factor VIII), for hemophilia A.
- Ferrlecit (Sodium ferric gluconate complex), for iron deficiency anemia.
- Fludara (Fludarabine), for leukemia.
- Leukine (Sargramostim), for neutropenia.
- Mozobil (Plerixafor), for macrocytosis, approved by the FDA for peripheral blood stem cell mobilizer for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and multiple myeloma in December 2008.^[99]
- Oforta (Fludarabine), for leukemia.
- Thymoglobulin, for hemophilia A.
- Zemaira (Alpha-1 antitrypsin), for chronic augmentation, Now owned by CSL Behring.

– Infectious diseases

- Antibiotics:
 - Amoklavin (Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid)
 - Claforan (Cefotaxime)
 - Priftin (Rifapentine)
 - Suprax (Cefixime)
 - Tavanic (Levofloxacin)
- Vaccines:
 - Bacterial diseases:
 - ActHIB (Hib vaccine)
 - Adacel (DPT vaccine)
 - Daptacel (DPT vaccine)

- Dengvaxia (Dengue vaccine)
- Menactra (Meningococcal infections)
- Mycobax (Tuberculosis vaccine)
- Pentacel (DTaP-IPV/Hib vaccine)
- Pneumo 23 (Pneumococcal infections)
- Quadracel (DTaP-IPV/Hib vaccine)
- Shanchol (Cholera vaccine)
- Synercid (Quinupristin/dalfopristin), marketed by Pfizer.
- Tenivac (Tetanus vaccine)
- Tripedia (DPT vaccine), discontinued in 2012.
- Tubersol (Tuberculosis vaccine)
- Typhim Vi (Typhoid fever)
- Vaccin Tetanique Pasteur (Tetanus vaccine)
 - Viral diseases:
- ACAM 2000 (Smallpox vaccine), eradicated in 1980 (vaccine produced as a measure in response to the threat of bioterrorism).
- Avaxim (Hepatitis A vaccine)
- Flublok (Influenza vaccine)
- Fluzone (Influenza vaccine)
- Hbvaxpro (Hepatitis B vaccine)
- Imovax Polio (Polio vaccine)
- Imovax Rabies (Rabies vaccine)
- Ipol (Polio vaccine)
- Ixiaro (Japanese encephalitis)
- M-M-RVaxPro (MMR vaccine)
- Rouvax (Measles vaccine)
- Rudivax (Rubella vaccine)
- Stamaril (Yellow fever vaccine)
- Vaxigrip (Influenza vaccine)
- YF-VAX (Yellow fever vaccine)

– Metabolic

- Actonel (Risedronic acid), for osteoporosis and Paget's disease, now owned by Allergan.
- Renagel (Sevelamer) hydrochloride, for end stage renal disease.
- Renvela (Sevelamer) hydrochloride, for end stage renal disease.

– Neurology

- Ambien (Zolpidem), for insomnia.
- Ambien CR (Zolpidem), for insomnia.
- Aubagio (Teriflunomide), for multiple sclerosis.
- Depakine (Valproic acid), for epilepsy, now owned by AbbVie.
- Depakote (Valproate semisodium), for epilepsy, now owned by AbbVie.
- Hyalgan (Sodium hyaluronate), for blood tests.
- Lemtrada (Alemtuzumab), for multiple sclerosis.
- Pediapred (Prednisolone), for multiple sclerosis.
- Rilutek (Riluzole), for ALS.
- Sabril (Vigabatrin), for epilepsy, marketed by Lundbeck.

– Oncology

- Anzemet (Dolasetron), for nausea and vomiting.
- Campath (Alemtuzumab), for multiple sclerosis.
- Caprelsa (Vandetanib), for breast, colorectal cancer and female infertility.
- Clolar (Clofarabine), for leukemia.
- Clomid (Clomifene), for female infertility.
- Dupixent (Dupilumab), for eczema, marketed by Regeneron.
- Eligard (Leuprorelin), for prostate cancer, marketed by Astellas.
- Elitek (Rasburicase), for the treatment to help stop uric acid.
- Eloxatin (Oxaliplatin), for colorectal cancer.
- Fludara (Fludarabine), for leukemia.
- Gliadel Wafer (Carmustine), for cancer, now owned by Arbor Pharmaceuticals.
- Jevtana (Cabazitaxel), for prostate cancer.
- Kevzara (Sarilumab), for blood tests, lung and prostate cancer, marketed by Regeneron.
- Leukine (Sargramostim), for neutropenia.
- Libtayo (Cemiplimab), for squamous cell skin cancer, marketed by Regeneron.
- Mozobil (Plerixafor), macrocycle, approved by the FDA for peripheral blood stem cell mobilizer for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and multiple myeloma in December 2008.^[100]
- Oforta (Fludarabine), for leukemia.
- Taxotere (Docetaxel), for breast, lung and prostate cancer.
- Uroxatral (Alfuzosin), for benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- Zaltrap (Aflibercept), recombinant fusion protein, approved in metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with other agents in 2012, marketed by Regeneron.^[27]

– Other

- Aldurazyme (Laronidase), for hurler syndrome.
- Aplenzin (Bupropion), for depression and quit smoking.
- Captique (Dermal filler), for facial wrinkles.
- Carticel (Knee cartilage replacement therapy), for knee pain.
- Cerdelga (Eliglustat), for type 1 gaucher disease.
- Ceredase (Alglucerase), for Gaucher's disease.
- Cerezyme (Imiglucerase), for Gaucher's disease.
- Elaprase (Idursulfase), marketed by Shire.
- Epicel (cultured epidermal autografts), for thickness burns.
- Fabrazyme (Agalsidase), for Fabry disease.
- Flagyl (Metronidazole), for vaginal infections, marketed by Pfizer.
- Hylaform Plus (Injectable filler), for facial wrinkles.
- Lumizyme (Alglucosidase alfa), for Pompe disease.
- Myozyme (Alglucosidase alfa), for Pompe disease.
- Sculptra (Polylactic acid), for facial fat loss.
- Thyrogen (Thyroid-stimulating hormone), for thyroid cancer.

– Over the counter

- Allegra (Fexofenadine), for allergic rhinitis.
- Buscopan (Hyoscine butylbromide), for abdominal pain.
- Maalox (Calcium carbonate), an antacid.

- Nasacort (Triamcinolone), for allergic rhinitis.
- Novaldol (Paracetamol), for pain and fever.
- Unisom (Doxylamine), for night-time allergy and cold relief.
- Xyzal (Levocetirizine), for allergic rhinitis, marketed by UCB.

– Pain

- Bi-profind (Ketoprofen), for pain.
- Solpadol (Codeine), for chronic pain.

– Respiratory and inflammatory diseases

- Atrovent (Ipratropium bromide), for asthma, marketed by Boehringer Ingelheim.
- Azmacort (Triamcinolone), for asthma.
- Dynabac (Dirithromycin), for acute bacterial exacerbations.
- Ketek (Telithromycin), for community acquired pneumonia.
- Priftin (Rifapentine), for tuberculosis.
- Rifadin (Rifampin), for tuberculosis.
- Rifamate (Isoniazid/rifampicin), for tuberculosis.
- Rifater (Rifampicin/isoniazid/pyrazinamide), for tuberculosis.
- Tilade (Nedocromil), for asthma.
- Zagam (Sparfloxacin), for chronic bronchitis.
- Zemaira (Alpha-1 antitrypsin), for chronic augmentation, now owned by CSL Behring.

– Rheumatology

- Arava (Leflunomide), for rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis.
- Kevzara (Sarilumab), for blood tests, lung and prostate cancer, marketed by Regeneron.
- Primaquine (Primaquine), for malaria.
- Synvisc (Hyaluronic acid), for knee pain.

– Urology

- Ditropan XL (Oxybutynin chloride), for bladder relief, marketed by Janssen.
- Eligard (Leuprorelin), for prostate cancer, marketed by Astellas.
- Flomax (Tamsulosin), for bladder relief, marketed

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STUDENT

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