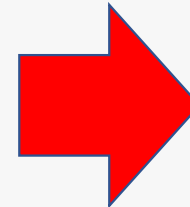


Mendel Therapeutics

LONGEVITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Over the last two decades, Global life expectancy increased by 5.5 years, the fastest rate since the 1960s
- Scientist are making progress in tackling diseases associated with aging leading to meaningful discoveries and better understanding of mechanisms connected with long life
- It is estimated that about 1/3 of 85+ years old people is going to suffer from Alzheimer's disease
- Spending on AD care are estimated to grow from \$250m to \$ 1 trillion by 2050
- The immune surveillance weakens with age resulting that in US ca. 11 years is spent in non-healthy life



Shift from a disease-management system to a **preventive medicine system**

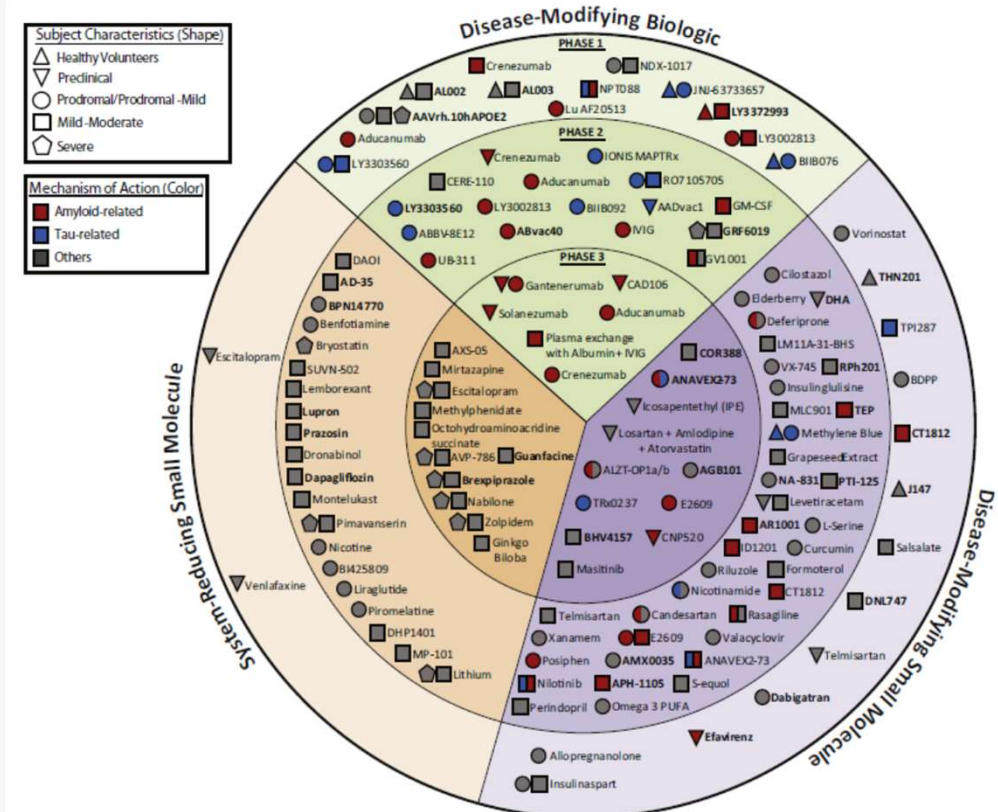
Focus on **increasing the health span**, not only the life span

Alzheimer's treatment is a **huge, urgent, unmet need**

ALZHEIMER'S DRUG DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

121 unique therapies in 136 clinical trials

- Alzheimer's disease has **a few available treatments**, and there is a high rate of failure in AD drug development
- There are **no approved disease-modifying treatments since 2003**
- The lack of success in AD drug development has given rise suggestions to abandon amyloid hypothesis and **focus exclusively on combination therapies with emphasis on lifestyle interventions and prevention**
- Aducanumab recently underwent two large phase III clinical trials. One trial was trending positive while the other showed no benefits from aducanumab.
- On Nov 6. 2020, an independent advisory panel concluded that **even the strongest available clinical trial data aducanumab (Biogen) don't support its effectiveness.**



Source: J. Cummings et al., Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational & Clinical Interventions (2019)

Gregor Mendel - the founder of the modern science of genetics.

- **Multidisciplinary** - scientist, meteorologist,^[4] mathematician, biologist, Augustinian friar and abbot of St. Thomas' Abbey in Brno, Margraviate of Moravia.
- Mendel's pea plant **experiments** conducted between 1856 and 1863 established many of the rules of heredity, now referred to as the laws of Mendelian inheritance.
- He published his work in 1866, demonstrating the actions of invisible "factors"—now called **genes**—in predictably determining the traits of an organism.
- Mendel's scientific biography thus provides an example of the failure of obscure, highly original innovators to **receive the attention they deserve**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregor_Mendel



OTHER COMPANIES WITH SIMILAR NAMES



 MendelArtGallery



Mendel
University
in Brno



MENDEL



Mendel.ai



MENDEL
OWENS



COLÉGIO
Gregor Mendel
A gente é o que a gente aprende



Top 25 Alzheimer's Disease startups

DENALI
THERAPEUTICS

Voyager
THERAPEUTICS

ALECTOR

VERGE
genomics

D&D
pharmatech

bioxcel
therapeutics

Yumanity
THERAPEUTICS

CORTEXYME

Optina
DIAGNOSTICS

CODIAK

wren
therapeutics

T3D
THERAPEUTICS

neurotrack

ALZHEON
preserving future memories

AVALON
Ai

AMYLYX

AGENE BIOTM

Libella
Gene Therapeutics

LEUCADIA
Therapeutics

ALTOIDA

PRI/VOID

araclon biotech

ybrain

neurovision

PHARMACEUTICALS VS THERAPEUTICS

- In context | medicine | lang=en terms the difference between pharmacology and therapeutics
- is that **pharmacology** is (medicine) the science that studies the effects of chemical compounds on living animals, especially the science of the manufacture, use and effects of medicinal drugs while **therapeutics** is (medicine) the treatment of disease; the science of healing.

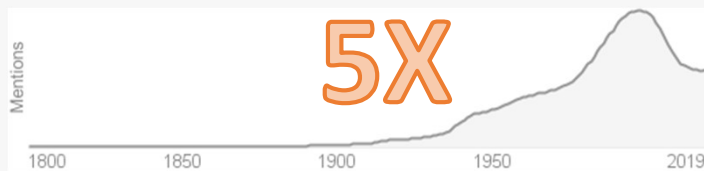
As nouns the difference between **pharmacology** and **therapeutics**

- is that **pharmacology** is (medicine) the science that studies the effects of chemical compounds on living animals, especially the science of the manufacture, use and effects of medicinal drugs while **therapeutics** is (medicine) the treatment of disease; the science of healing.

MENDEL SUFFIX

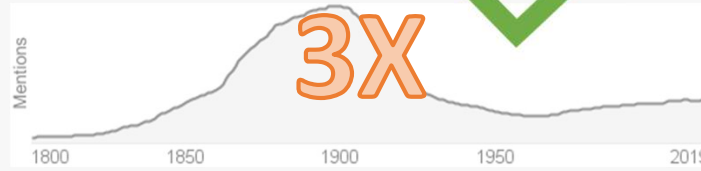
PHARMACEUTICALS

a compound manufactured for use as a medicinal drug.



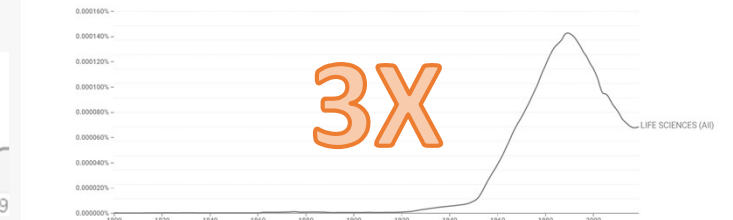
THERAPEUTICS

the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of disease and the action of remedial agents. a treatment, therapy, or drug.



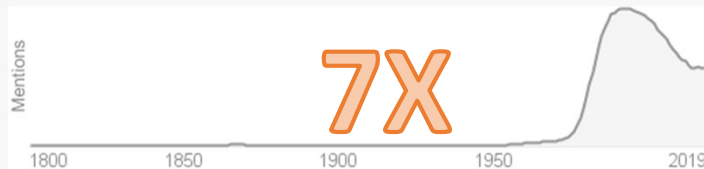
LIFE SCIENCES

the sciences concerned with the study of living organisms, including biology, botany, zoology, microbiology, physiology, biochemistry, and related subjects



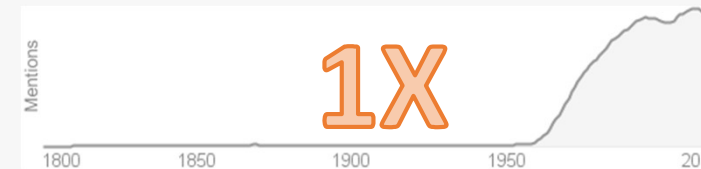
BIOTECHNOLOGY

the exploitation of biological processes for industrial and other purposes, especially the genetic manipulation of microorganisms for the production of antibiotics, hormones, etc.



NEUROSCIENCES

any or all of the sciences, such as neurochemistry and experimental psychology, which deal with the structure or function of the nervous system and brain.



BIOCIENCES

any of the life sciences

