Excellence in science and medicine for public health

INSTITUT PASTEUR

CONTENTS

A foundation serving research and public health

Since it was created in 1887, Institut Pasteur has become famous throughout the world as a symbol of science and French culture. For 120 years, our foundation has been contributing to the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases through research, teaching and public health initiatives.

Across the globe, thousands of researchers who have been trained or are working at Institut Pasteur share the values which form the very core of the Pasteurian community: an original scientific approach, an ongoing preoccupation with applying research to public health needs, professional ethics, a desire to care for people regardless of their background or nationality, and an outward-looking attitude, sharing knowledge and expertise with the international community. These guiding principles make Institut Pasteur a unique institution which values exchanges and partnerships.

Institut Pasteur enjoys independent status and has numerous other assets, with its research laboratories, technological platforms, teaching centre and medical centre all located on one site in the heart of Paris. It also has an international network which currently boasts 30 members spread over all five continents.

With its unique setup and prestigious history, Institut Pasteur has always stood at the forefront of innovation, adapting to the rapidly developing world of biological research and its applications, in particular in the field of biotechnology.

Today, Institut Pasteur has four priorities to enable it to carry out its activities successfully:
– to target its scientific strategy towards infectious diseases, microbiology, virology and immunology;
– to adopt an outward-looking attitude, both within France, through agreements and collaborations with its partners (CNRS (French National Scientific Research Centre), Inserm (French National Institute for Health and Medical Research), universities, hospitals, industrial partners, etc.), and at international level with the development of the *Réseau International des Instituts Pasteur* (International Network of the Institut Pasteur or RIIP), which boasts 30 institutes;
– to implement transversal research programmes with ambitious themes led by young researchers;
– to preserve the foundation's independence, in particular through increased resources from sponsorship and donations.

These priorities, upholding the traditional tasks and values of Institut Pasteur, place it at the cutting edge of the 21st century's scientific and human challenges.

KEY FIGURES AND DATES

215 million
Institut Pasteur's annual budget for 2005, in euros. It was funded by legacies and donations (34.7%), revenue from own activities (34.6%) and government contributions (30.7%).

30
The number of Institut Pasteur centres across the five continents. The latest institutes to be integrated into the RIIP are those in Seoul (2004), Shanghai (2004), Laval (Canada, 2005) and Montevideo (2006).

2,600
The number of researchers, engineers, technicians and administrative staff working at Institut Pasteur in Paris, where more than 60 nationalities are represented. A total of 9,500 people work at the various Instituts Pasteur around the world.

132
The number of research units at Institut Pasteur in Paris, spread over 10 departments. Among these units, Institut Pasteur has 20 National Reference Centres and 8 World Health Organization Collaborating Centres (WHOCCs).

454
The number of patents currently in Institut Pasteur's portfolio (including 35 registered in 2005).

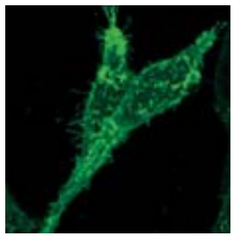
8
The number of Nobel Prizes awarded to Pasteurian researchers since the creation of Institut Pasteur.

86,867
The number of vaccinations performed by Institut Pasteur during 2005. 26,089 patients also consulted the Institut Pasteur medical centre during the same year.

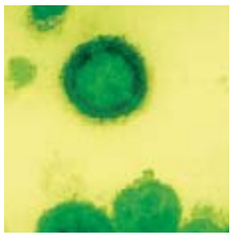
14
The number of new companies, mostly specialising in biotechnology, that Institut Pasteur has created since 1997.

353
The number of students, of 45 different nationalities, who benefited from Institut Pasteur's teaching in 2005. 700 trainees were also welcomed during the year.








The key dates of a science success story

1855 | 1857 Louis Pasteur begins his research on lactic and alcohol fermentation.

1859 Louis Pasteur receives the experimental physiology prize at the French Académie des Sciences for his work on fermentation.

1865 Louis Pasteur studies silkworm diseases and begins his work on pasteurisation.

1885 Louis Pasteur discovers the first human rabies vaccine.

1887 Opening of Institut Pasteur (officially inaugurated on 14 November 1888).

1891 Albert Calmette founds the first Institut Pasteur outside France, in Saigon, Vietnam. Aim: to provide rabies and smallpox vaccinations.

1907 First Nobel Prize awarded to a member of Institut Pasteur, Alphonse Laveran, for his work on the role of protozoa as disease agents. Seven other Nobel Prizes followed during the 20th century (Elie Metchnikoff in 1908; Jules Bordet in 1919; Charles Nicolle in 1928; Daniel Bovet in 1957; André Lwoff, François Jacob and Jacques Monod in 1965).

1921 Development of the BCG vaccine by Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin.

1954 Discovery, by Pierre Lépine, of a poliomyelitis vaccine.

1960 Molecular biology begins at Institut Pasteur thanks to André Lwoff, Jacques Monod and François Jacob. Microbes are no longer studied simply as disease agents, but also to give an insight into the living being itself.

1983 Discovery of HIV (the AIDS virus) and development of diagnosis tests (HIV-1 and HIV-2).

1985 First human vaccine obtained from animal cells by genetic engineering (hepatitis B).

2000 Creation of the Pasteur BioTop business incubator. The aim of Pasteur BioTop is to welcome a dozen new biotechnology businesses in their first two years of existence.

2001 Fight against leprosy: sequencing of the disease's bacillus.

2002 Identification of the role of nicotine in sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

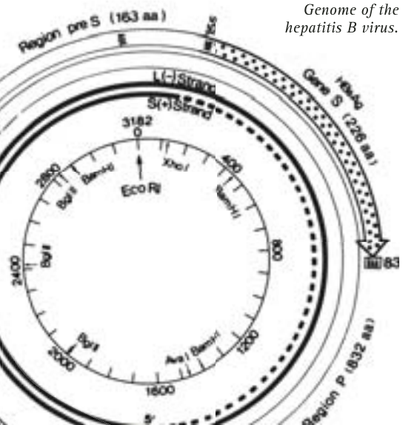
2004 A new step towards the use of stem cells for brain repair.

2006 The evolutionary history of the chikungunya virus in the Indian Ocean is traced using genomics.

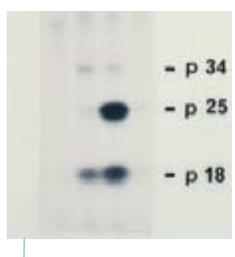
RESEARCH AT INSTITUT PASTEUR

Microbiology, immunology, molecular biology, genomics…

A global pole of excellence for scientific and medical research



Genome of the hepatitis B virus.



AIDS diagnosis test

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, CAUSED BY VIRUSES, BACTERIA, PARASITES OR FUNGI, KILL CLOSE TO 50,000 PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD EVERY DAY. SINCE IT WAS FOUNDED, INSTITUT PASTEUR AND ITS RESEARCHERS HAVE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN FIGHTING AGAINST THESE DISEASES AND THE AGENTS WHICH CAUSE THEM.
THE INSTITUTE IS ONE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN THIS FIELD, ITS SCIENTIFIC STRATEGY FOCUSING ON THE FIGHT AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND, IN PARTICULAR, EMERGING VIRAL DISEASES.
SINCE 1887, THE RESULTS OF THIS PASTEURIAN RESEARCH HAVE LED TO REGULAR NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION THROUGH VACCINES AND TREATMENTS.

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY AND TRANSVERSAL APPROACH

In order to develop fundamental multidisciplinary research while ensuring that the results of this research find given applications for public health, Institut Pasteur has developed a flexible strategy to encourage synergy between its various laboratories and increase the number of partnerships. The institute boasts 10 scientific departments housing 132 units and laboratories according to their research theme.
Transversal research programmes enable departments to be linked for specific projects with short- or medium-term objectives. These lightweight structures link teams from different units as well as external laboratories. This approach provides a melting pot of ideas, teams and disciplines, and leads to the pooling of tools and expertise to foster innovation. **Partnerships with various public organisations** (CNRS, Inserm, Necker teaching hospital, Cochin Port-Royal teaching hospital, Cochin Institute, etc.) **and private organisations,** both in France and abroad, complement and contribute to the institute's multidisciplinarity. ■

10 scientific research departments

- Cell Biology and Infection
- Developmental Biology
- Genomes and Genetics
- Immunology
- Infection and Epidemiology
- Microbiology
- Neuroscience
- Parasitology and Mycology
- Structural Biology and Chemistry
- Virology

HIGH-TECH EQUIPMENT

In order to carry out its high-level research, Institut Pasteur boasts the high-tech platforms necessary for research into microorganisms and the development of projects at international level.
– Since 1999, Institut Pasteur has therefore been a member of France's Genopole network, launched by the French Ministry of Research. Pasteur Genopole® Île-de-France houses nine technological platforms: Genomics, DNA Microarrays, Proteomics, Genome Analysis and Integration, Production of Monoclonal Antibodies and Recombinant Proteins, Macromolecular Crystallisation and X-Ray Diffraction, High Throughput Synthesis of Long Oligonucleotides, Genotyping of Pathogens and Public Health, and Protein Microsequencing and Analysis.
– The Imagopole (Molecular and Functional Dynamics Centre) was set up to promote scientific discoveries, in particular for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. It has five platforms: Biophysics of Macromolecules and their Interactions, Cytometry, Molecular Cryomicroscopy, Dynamic Imaging and Electron Microscopy. ■

The main fields of Research

- **VIRAL DISEASES:** AIDS, rabies, influenza, SARS, hepatitis, chikungunya, dengue, etc.
- **BACTERIAL DISEASES:** tuberculosis, meningitis, listeriosis, anthrax disease, dysentery, plague, etc.
- **PARASITIC DISEASES:** malaria, amoebiasis, Chagas disease, etc.
- **RESISTANCE OF BACTERIA TO ANTIBIOTICS**
- **RESEARCH INTO STEM CELLS**
- **CANCER**
- **NEUROSCIENCE**
- **GENOMES AND GENETICS**
- **DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY**

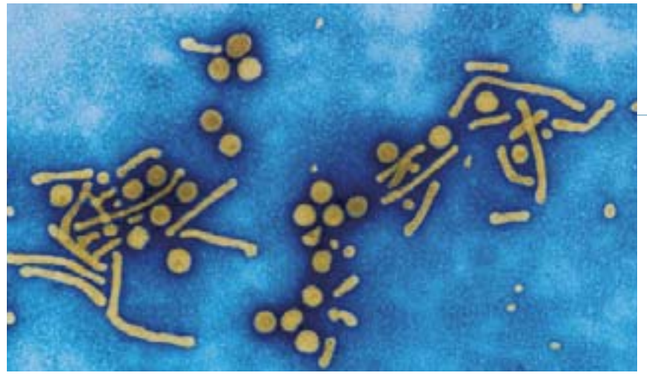
Applications at the service of public health

INSTITUT PASTEUR'S RESEARCH RESULTS ARE ITS INTELLECTUAL HERITAGE. THEY SHOULD THEREFORE BE PROTECTED BY PATENTS AND USED IN INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF BENEFIT TO HUMAN HEALTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOUIS PASTEUR'S WISHES.

FROM FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH TO INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

At Institut Pasteur, the most fundamental research into infectious diseases, seeking to reveal the intricate workings of microorganisms and the infections they cause, is carried out alongside applied research targeting the development of new diagnoses, treatments and vaccines. Institut Pasteur also leads research programmes in partnership with other scientific organisations and institutions, whether public or private, French or international (such as CNRS and Inserm).

Institut Pasteur has an active policy of technology transfer through industrial licence agreements. Two thirds of its research units have thus already contributed to the creation of a patent portfolio available to the worldwide industrial community.



Hepatitis B virus.

These licence agreements have enabled numerous businesses to make use of the major discoveries of Pasteurian research. Some discoveries have therefore led to the marketing of important products for the improvement of public health, such as the AIDS diagnosis test and the hepatitis B vaccine.

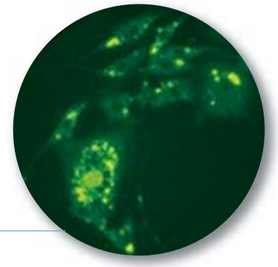
Institut Pasteur also supports all the major bioindustry sectors, including human and animal health, hygiene, the food industry and the environment, by offering its expertise in product analysis and testing, in particular for antibacterial and antiallergic agents. ■

« Business startups »

New biotechnology businesses supported by Institut Pasteur.

- Hybrigenics
- Diatos
- Eco-solution
- Cellectis
- Theraptosis
- BT Pharma
- Biocortech
- Anaconda
- Genomic Vision
- Ariana Pharma
- Cognium

"There is no category of science that can be named applied science. There is science and the applications of science, bound to each other like fruit to the tree that bears it." Louis Pasteur, 1871.



Neurones infected by the rabies virus. Visualisation by indirect immunofluorescence using anti-nucleocapside antibodies combined with fluorescein.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS

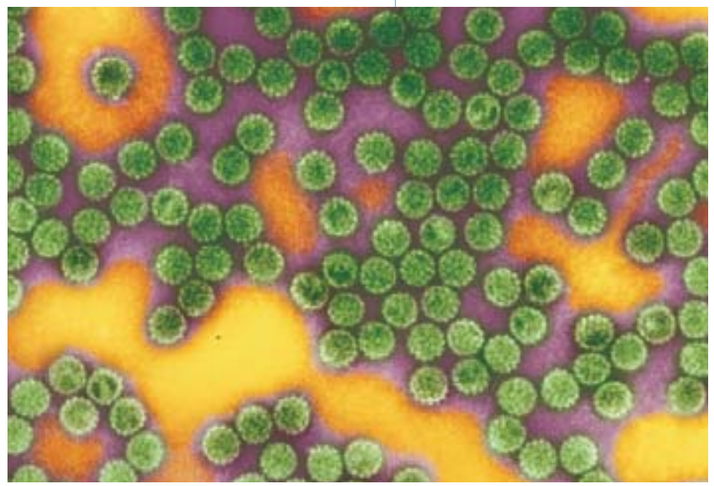
More than half of the technology transfers from fundamental research to industrial applications currently take place through small, innovative, enterprising structures. This is why Institut Pasteur created a business incubator in 2000 to accommodate a dozen new biotechnology businesses in their first two years of existence. Designed to contribute to the research effort in areas of particular interest to Institut Pasteur, these business startups benefit from legal, technical, administrative and financial assistance. As well as helping in the industrial application of Institut Pasteur's patents, these structures create dozens of jobs every year. ■

Two real-life examples: The fight against cancer and AIDS

EVERY YEAR ACROSS THE GLOBE, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE DIE FROM CANCER OR AIDS. INSTITUT PASTEUR IS COMMITTED TO USING EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS IN ITS DAILY FIGHT AGAINST THESE TWO MODERN-DAY PLAGUES.

Helicobacter pylori. Bacteria responsible for stomach ulcers and cancers whose pathogenic role was identified in 1995.

Papillomavirus. Virus which causes benign lesions (warts) and sometimes malignant lesions (cervical cancer). Inaccurate colour reproduction.



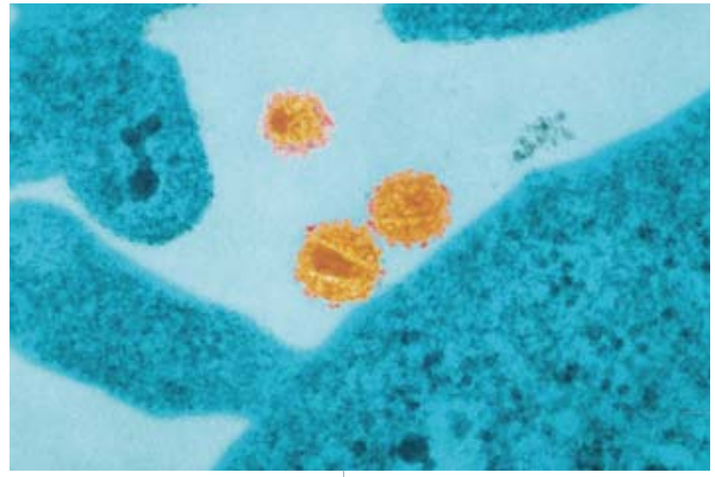
CANCER: THE SEARCH FOR THERAPEUTIC VACCINES

It is estimated that at least 15% of cancers are caused by infectious agents. Every year, 1.5 million cancer-related deaths could be avoided if certain infections were prevented, diagnosed and treated. Institut Pasteur, a member of Cancéropôle Île-de-France, has around 20 teams on its campus that are devoted to cancer research, mainly focusing on infectious cancers.

In 2005, in collaboration with CNRS, Inserm and BT Pharma, the institute's researchers demonstrated the effectiveness in animals of a candidate vaccine for the treatment of cervical cancer (the second most common cancer in women). Administered to mice with tumours, models of human cancer, this protein vaccine led to complete tumour regression in 100% of animals, with one single injection and without an adjuvant. These results mean that clinical trials can now be implemented. ■

AIDS: MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH AT INSTITUT PASTEUR

HIV, the virus responsible for AIDS, was identified at Institut Pasteur in 1983, thanks to the work of Professors Montagnier, Chermann and Barré-Sinoussi, in collaboration with clinicians.
More than 20 years after it was discovered, AIDS, which particularly affects the poorest countries and people, is growing at an exponential rate. More than 40 million people around the world are currently infected with the virus. Research into HIV is one of Institut Pasteur's key objectives. ■



HIV-2 virus. Second AIDS virus isolated at Institut Pasteur in 1985 on a sufferer from West Africa. Inaccurate colour reproduction.

COMMITTED AND ACTIVE TEAMS

Some fifteen teams are currently carrying out AIDS research, using different approaches to address the highest priority research areas.
Numerous programmes focusing on various areas have been set up in collaboration with the French National Agency for AIDS Research (ANRS) and the RIIP.
Researchers from Institut Pasteur are concentrating on the variability of the virus, the entry and multiplication mechanisms of HIV in human cells, transmission of the virus and natural protection in humans. Others are working on monkey viruses in order to understand how certain viruses have been able to mutate and spread to humans. In June 2006, researchers from Institut Pasteur and CNRS discovered a new mechanism by which the AIDS virus impairs sufferers' immune response. ■

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

These discoveries and research fields are currently enabling Institut Pasteur to work towards the development of a first vaccine.
At the end of 2005, Institut Pasteur and GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals formed a European-wide collaboration with the aim of developing a vaccine based on a technology which introduces HIV genes into a measles vaccine. This project, funded by the European Union, will be carried out with four research centres located in France, the United Kingdom and Belgium.
It hopes to develop a process for producing experimental vaccines and carry out two clinical trials. The project is scheduled to last four to five years and clinical trials will begin in the third year. ■

TEACHING AT INSTITUT PASTEUR

A Unique Network of knowledge transmission

In 2005, Institut Pasteur welcomed 353 students of 45 nationalities, together with 700 trainees of 56 nationalities.

SINCE IT WAS FIRST FOUNDED, INSTITUT PASTEUR HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING. THE VERY FIRST LECTURE ON "MICROBIAL RESEARCH" WAS GIVEN BY ÉMILE ROUX IN 1889. TODAY, TEACHING AND TRAINING ARE PROVIDED THROUGH COURSES AT INSTITUT PASTEUR'S TEACHING CENTRE, NUMEROUS TRAINEESHIPS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COURSES IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE NETWORK'S INSTITUTES ARE BASED.

A RECOGNIZED TRAINING CENTRE

Institut Pasteur currently offers some 20 courses (lasting from two weeks to three months), the majority of which are organised around themes chosen for their importance to public health. These postgraduate-level courses are aimed at graduates from French universities, teaching hospitals and *Grandes Écoles*, and also foreign students with equivalent qualifications.
They are organised in partnership with Pierre & Marie Curie (Paris VI), Denis Diderot (Paris VII), Paris Sud-11 and Versailles Saint-Quentin universities. The lecturers are all recognised specialists in their discipline and the courses are mainly based on practical work and, in keeping with Institut Pasteur tradition, advanced-level lectures. Institut Pasteur graduates are able to apply acquired knowledge immediately, either by continuing their training with a PhD, or in their work, if they are already employed. ■

AN INFECTIOLOGY SCHOOL AT INSTITUT PASTEUR

Improvements in hygiene and health conditions, the use of antibiotics and the widespread use of vaccination led to a significant decline in infectious diseases in the 20th century. Severe infections such as tuberculosis and pneumococcal pneumonia became treatable, smallpox was eradicated and death linked to infectious diseases fell significantly. However, the last 30 years have witnessed a reversal of this trend. Ecological and sociological changes have led to the emergence of new viruses (Ebola, HIV), other viruses have spread to new continents (West Nile) and new agents have revealed their infectious potential (bird flu, chikungunya, etc.).
The scientific community and Institut Pasteur are responding to this situation and, in 2003, the Pasteurian School of Infectiology was created. Its aim is to train leading epidemiologists and public health specialists in the field of infectious diseases. ■

TEACHING WITH AN INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION

The institutes of the RIIP help to train scientists, technicians and public health managers in the countries where they are based. They also take part in regional initiatives involving several countries. This teaching looks at local health problems and is based to a large extent on field placements. Several of Institut Pasteur's scientists also teach at universities abroad. ■

Range of courses available

- Advanced Immunology
- Arthropods and Human Health
- Basic Virology
- Bioinformatics
- Cellular and Molecular Genetics
- Circulation of Pathogens and Risk Control
- Clinical Trials for Infectious and Tropical Diseases
- Development and Plasticity of the Nervous System
- Epidemiology and Biostatistics
- Food Safety and Risk Analysis
- General Microbiology
- Genome Analysis
- Human Genetics and Infectious Diseases
- Medical Bacteriology
- Medical Mycology
- Molecular Biology of the Cell
- Molecular Tools and Epidemiology of Tuberculosis
- Mouse Genetics
- Protein Biochemistry
- Systematic Virology

HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Health monitoring and vaccination

Ongoing action to improve health on a daily basis

In 2005, the medical centre received 26,089 people and performed 86,867 vaccinations.

AS WELL AS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INSTITUT PASTEUR HOUSES A MEDICAL CENTRE, 20 NATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES, EIGHT WHO COLLABORATING CENTRES AND ONE CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTRE. THESE ALL CONTRIBUTE TO INSTITUT PASTEUR'S PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

DISEASE OBSERVATORIES: 20 CENTRES AT THE READY

Institut Pasteur's National Reference Centres (CNR) are genuine observatories for communicable diseases. They are Institut Pasteur research laboratories, appointed for three years by the French Ministry of Health to monitor infectious diseases in France according to Ministry of Health requirements. Of the 47 National Reference Centres in France, 20 are Institut Pasteur laboratories. ■

A SPECIALISED MEDICAL CENTRE

Institut Pasteur's medical centre is involved in vaccination, specialist medical consultation and biomedical tests. It deals with diseases contracted while travelling, and one of its major tasks is also disease prevention for people travelling to distant countries.
Its International Vaccination Centre therefore performs common vaccinations including influenza, tetanus and poliomyelitis, as well as vaccinations such as yellow fever and Japanese encephalitis, which are required for travel to some countries.
The medical centre also houses an antirabies centre, thus continuing Louis Pasteur's work. Every year, hundreds of people bitten by a suspect animal are vaccinated at the centre.
Moreover, the centre has an infectious and tropical diseases service to treat patients with severe or chronic infectious problems, particularly in the field of tropical diseases (such as malaria) or STDs (HIV, hepatitis, herpes, etc.).
Finally, the test and medical biology laboratory carries out both common tests and screening for infectious agents which are rarer in France. ■

Developing vaccines of the future

Institut Pasteur has a clinical research centre which acts as a genuine interface between fundamental research and industry. It performs biomedical research for the development of future vaccines and drugs.

Priceless collections

Institut Pasteur is one of the major international centres for biological resources, with numerous collections of microorganism strains – a global scientific heritage for research.

INSTITUT PASTEUR PARTNER OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Several Institut Pasteur laboratories have been chosen by the WHO to contribute their expertise as part of an international laboratory network which acts as a reference and advisor to other laboratories. These WHO Collaborating Centres, or WHOCCs, mainly work in the field of communicable diseases and are involved in a range of activities, from epidemiological monitoring to collecting bacterial and viral strains. These activities sometimes lead to their involvement in field missions all over the world. Institut Pasteur currently houses eight WHOCCs. ■

ORGANISATION AND OPERATION

Management, Board of Directors, General Meeting

The governance of Institut Pasteur

Main building of Institut Pasteur in Tunis.

Historic Institut Pasteur building.

WITH AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT POLICY AND SUCCESSFUL RESPONSE STRATEGY, THE MANAGEMENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND GENERAL MEETING PROVIDE THE IMPETUS FOR INSTITUT PASTEUR'S RESEARCH.

MANAGEMENT

Comprising the President, Alice Dautry, two Senior Vice-Presidents (scientific and resources) and various "Departmental" Vice-Presidents, the Management proposes strategies to the Board of Directors and then implements them. It is responsible for the operation of Institut Pasteur. ■

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The proceedings of the Board of Directors settle Institut Pasteur matters.
The Board's main tasks are to vote on the budget and to appoint the President and other members of the Management (on the recommendation of the President).
Every year, the Board of Directors also appoints one or more auditors, commissioned to submit an annual report on the accounts, financial situation and resources of Institut Pasteur.
The Board of Directors meets at least four times a year. Board members attend the proceedings of the General Meeting but do not take part in voting.
The Board of Directors has 20 members.
It chooses a bureau from among its members, composed of a chairman, François Ailleret, one or two vice-chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer, elected for a three-year renewable term. The Board of Directors can delegate some or all of its powers to its chairman and its bureau, which is convened on a monthly basis. ■

GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting, which has between 93 and 109 members, has three main tasks: to study the Board of Directors' Annual Report on Institut Pasteur activity with a view to approving it, to elect 16 members to the Board of Directors and to vote on changes to the articles of association upon proposal by the Board of Directors.
The General Meeting is convened at least once a year by the chairman of the Board of Directors. ■

The Réseau International des Instituts Pasteur (RIIP)

RIIP institutes are independent bodies, each of which comes under the authority of its own country. They are linked through partnerships and collaborations for scientific research, training and public health services. United in the fight against mainly infectious diseases, these 30 institutes are united by the same "Pasteurian" culture and values. These values are set out in a Charter signed by RIIP institutes, in which they commit to respecting the basic principles (particularly in terms of scientific ethics) that are essential to their task.
Membership of the RIIP is voluntary and follows recommendation by Institut Pasteur's President to the Council of the Directors of the RIIP. The Council of the Directors, comprising the Director of each member institute, is chaired by Institut Pasteur's President. It meets twice a year. During Council meetings, the Directors discuss the progress or problems of the RIIP joint programmes in which they are involved and decide on the implementation of new exchanges or regional partnerships. An executive bureau is responsible for the application and monitoring of programmes funded by the joint budget.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Essential donations for the development of Institut Pasteur

Donations and legacies reached a total of € 95.4 million in 2005.

Apprenticeship tax raised € 1 million in the same year.

The total amount raised from donations by individuals and companies was € 11.4 million, compared with € 5.2 million in 2004.

€ 84 million was collected in legacies in 2005.

INSTITUT PASTEUR IS A PRIVATE, STATE-APPROVED, NON-PROFIT FOUNDATION. IT RECEIVES 30% OF ITS ANNUAL BUDGET FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. FOR THE REST OF ITS INCOME, INSTITUT PASTEUR RELIES ON REVENUE FROM ITS RESEARCH BUT ALSO, FOR AROUND A THIRD OF ITS BUDGET, ON THE GENEROSITY OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES. DONORS HAVE BEEN SHOWING THEIR CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUT PASTEUR FOR 120 YEARS.

A BRIEF HISTORY

6 July 1885: the young Joseph Meister was the first person to be injected with the rabies vaccine. This medical breakthrough was made possible by Louis Pasteur and had such repercussions that, two years later, the first major international fundraising campaign was held in France and was a resounding success. In 1887, a fund was therefore launched with the aim of creating a vaccine centre. Eminent figures from all over the world understood what was at stake, as did the general public. Two million gold francs (around €8 million) were collected.

From the Tsar of Russia to the Emperor of Brazil, this amazing outpouring of generosity and hope transcended national boundaries. Since then, illustrious donors including Mrs Boucicaut, Mrs Lebaudy, the banker Osiris and, more recently, the Duchess of Windsor, have contributed to the Pasteurian story. Together with millions of faithful supporters, they are the representatives of the public's support for the institute's biomedical research. It is thanks to their commitment that Institut Pasteur has been able to develop, construct new research buildings and laboratories and acquire cutting-edge technology. Today, more than ever, Institut Pasteur relies on them to carry out its tasks for the benefit of human health. ■

HOW CAN I HELP INSTITUT PASTEUR?

Every gift counts, regardless of its value. To make an immediate difference, donations can be made simply **by post**. Another less well-known way to donate is to **transfer funds or assets** (valuables, property, etc.) to the institute, either temporarily or permanently. Those who wish to make a regular contribution can do so via **direct debit.** Finally, for funding on a longer-term basis, it is also possible to make a **legacy** or to appoint Institut Pasteur as the beneficiary of all or part of a life insurance policy. ■

BUSINESS SPONSORSHIP ESSENTIAL SUPPORT

Businesses, both large and small, have long played an important role in supporting Institut Pasteur, whether through financial gifts or special programmes.
The scheme offered by BNP Paribas to its clients is just one of several such programmes. The bank, a partner of Institut Pasteur for over 20 years, launched an original initiative in 2005, inviting its clients to donate the euro cents of their bank balance to the institute or another of the bank's partner associations every month. Every cent counts, and no gift is too small.
Other businesses, including the Dassault Group, organise special events, such as the outstanding concert given by pianist Anne Queffelec in November 2004, where all the money raised was donated to Institut Pasteur. Under the new French sponsorship law of 1 August 2003 for the development of French research foundations, the French Government and Sanofi-Aventis each donated €16 million to fund research and teaching activities on parasite diseases over four years. Three families of so-called "neglected" diseases, mainly affecting the southern hemisphere, are targeted: malaria, leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness).
This is in line with Sanofi-Aventis' commitment to humanitarian efforts – the company is particularly involved in the fight against malaria, with its own programme called "Impact Malaria". Some partnerships are on an even longer-term basis. In 2005, Total signed a five-year agreement, pledging 2.5 million to fund research programmes and also supporting field training programmes which aim to strengthen the capacity for diagnosing and treating infectious diseases in non-OECD countries, with the support of institutes in the Network. Total has pledged to contribute €10 million to all of these activities by 2010.
Finally, businesses can choose to support Institut Pasteur's educational activities and the 350 students that it welcomes every year by allocating their annual **apprenticeship tax** to this cause. ■

How are donations spent?

- € 10.000 average price of a microbiological safety cabinet (for handling samples)
- € 40.000 average price of a quantitative PCR machine (gene amplification)
- € 300.000 average price of a sequencer
- € 500.000 average annual budget for a 7-8 person research team (personnel, operation, equipment, fixed costs)
- € 1.5 M average budget for upgrading an imaging platform (bringing it in line with technological developments)

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