Paris Brain Institute

ICM

Synapse

The newsletter designed to connect with you

No. 32 - March 2023

Special Report

We're all concerned with brain research!

Following in the footsteps of 2022, where tremendous breakthroughs were made, as you were able to discover in recent issues of this newsletter 2023 is shaping up to be full of new promises and hope.

We all know that the challenges to take up are major ones as nervous system pathologies are incredibly complex.

With this in mind, Paris Brain Institute must pursue its efforts, go even further, by hiring first-class researchers through an international invitation to tender.

Research excellence goes hand-in-hand with latest-generation technologies; so, to this end, the Institute will be equipped with a new 3T MRI in 2023 and a 7T MRI in 2024 which, given the very high resolution that was unachievable until now, will enable us to discover new brain regions and their functions.

Last, but not least, we will continue to grow and strengthen our partnerships with experts across the globe to pool and share our skills to deliver evermore groundbreaking research for the benefit of patients and their families.

And, as you are aware, we need you more than ever. I know we can count on your commitment, which is absolutely vital to us and, on behalf of all the staff in the Institute, I would like to thank you wholeheartedly.

Prof. Gérard Saillant
President of Paris Brain Institute

The brain in the spotlight!

The 25th edition of the Brain Week will be held from March 13 to 19 this year. On this occasion, a series of scientific events focusing on building awareness of the importance of brain research will take place across France. The Institute supports this event and will open its doors to the public on Saturday March 18. On the agenda: entertaining educational workshops, lab visits and a conference. We can't wait to meet you!
Find out more on our site: institutducerveau-icm.org/en

Paris Brain Institute and Arte Education renew their partnership

ARTE Education and Paris Brain Institute have renewed their partnership for the 2022-2023 academic year. This project consists in comprehensive support for ten classes throughout the year and focuses on using a learning datasheet from the 2021-2022 partnership that enhances Educ'ARTE's educational resources.

Apologie de la discrétion

In his new work, available in French, Prof. Lionel Naccache (Sorbonne University – AP-HP), co-leader of the "PICNIC - Physiological investigation of clinically normal and impaired cognition" team at Paris Brain Institute, invites us to discover a passionate odyssey that takes us on a journey through the psychology of subjectivity to brain and consciousness sciences, the origins and developments of mathematical concepts and political philosophy. Highly-valuable keys for looking at our relationship with the world, which is constantly questioned today.

Apologie de la discrétion.Comment faire partie du monde ? by Lionel Naccache, publisher: Odile Jacob, 336 pages, 18.99 euro.

SYNAPSE, Paris Brain Institute's newsletter addressed to its donors. No. 32 – 2023. Editorial board: Jean-Louis Da Costa, Marion Doucet, Astrid Crabouillet, Isabelle Rebeix, Claire Pennelle, Lauriane Gallier, Carole Clément and Aurélie Grosse. Design: Adfinitas. Printer: Imprimerie Jean Bernard. Print run: 115,000 copies.

The Brain Fund: 1 brain diseases: 0 !

Launch of the first private equity fund committed to tackling nervous system diseases

Ongoing, long-term investment is required to find effective therapies to tackle neurological and psychiatric diseases. To this end, it is vital for Paris Brain Institute to be equipped with a sustainable financing base and for resources, three-quarters of which come from public generosity and competitive grants, to be diversified.

In light of this, Eddie Misrahi, President of Apax Partners and member of Paris Brain Institute Campaign Committee, initiated the creation of a private equity sharing fund, hand-in-hand with Maurice Lévy, Serge Weinberg and Jean-Charles Decaux, where 80% of capital gains will be used to support the Institute's missions. Under their leadership, the Brain Fund, a private equity sharing fund, was launched in Spring 2022.

"The Covid crisis somewhat delayed rolling out the fund and the date of its 1st investment. But today, we've already reached 65% of our target of 20 million euro from institutions, corporate and family offices and we've invested in 3 European firms and have the twofold goal to preserve the capital and make a 3-6% ROI. Investors, who keep 20% of the capital gains, are ensured a reasonable financial performance as well as great public-interest impact," Eddie Misrahi.

The Brain Fund is a private equity sharing fund managed by Impact Partners management firm. For more details about this initiative, you can contact Eddie Misrahi (eddie.misrahi@apax.fr) or Anne-Gaël Vercken (annegael@impact.fr)

Exclusive invitation to the premiere of Invincible été with Olivier Goy

You discovered the story and inspirational journey of Olivier Goy, founder of fintech October, in the August 2022 issue of Synapse. Olivier Goy, suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease, diagnosed when he was 46, and an incredible Paris Brain Institute donor and ambassador, pursues his outstanding commitment by offering the Circle of Friends invitations to the premiere of his documentary in French *Invincible été*, which will be held on May 31, 2023 at the Grand Rex in Paris.

Limited places: booking required on cercle@icm-institute.org
To find out more:

Key figures

CURRENTLY AT PARIS BRAIN INSTITUTE,
225 CLINICAL TRIALS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY.

Follow us

seen on the web

Find out more in the "News" section of our website.

- A subtitled world: Uncovering tickertape synesthesia
- Towards better management of disinhibition in frontotemporal dementia
- New drug candidate slows the progression of adrenoleukodystrophy

videos

- Replay of the donors' conference on brain damage from 12/07/22 (in French).
- Braincast #12: "How do we make decisions?" with Mathias Pessiglione (in French)
- Science, Art and Culture conference from 11/17/22: "Respirare Intelligere - Another perspective on breathing" with Thomas Similowski, Medical Coordinator, Breathing, Resuscitation, Pulmonary Rehabilitation and Sleep Department at Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital (in French)

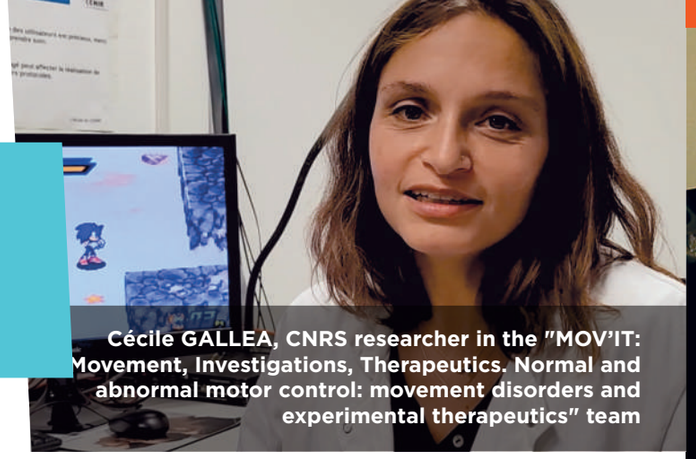
agenda

Saturday March 18
During Brain Week from March 13 to 19, open day at Paris Brain Institute on Saturday March 18. Discover the program on institutducerveau-icm.org/en

Tuesday April 11
World Parkinson's Day

Tuesday April 11
Conference focusing on the work carried out on World Parkinson's disease Registration required via Shannon Bragg by phone on +33 (0)1 57 27 40 32 or by mail to cercle@icm-institute.org.

Motor learning: research for and with everyone



Cécile GALLEA, CNRS researcher in the "MOV'IT: Movement, Investigations, Therapeutics. Normal and abnormal motor control: movement disorders and experimental therapeutics" team

Cécile GALLEA, you're a CNRS researcher at Paris Brain Institute, can you tell us about the project you're working on with Dr Antoni VALERO CABRE?

C. G. The aim of the FORT[É] project, led by a multidisciplinary team, is to enable everyone, no matter their age, to learn better and to optimize their motor skills. Thanks to the unprecedented use of two technologies (TMS - Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation and EEG - Electroencephalography), it will enable us to better understand how the cerebellum works and to modulate its activity and its interactions with the cortex to increase motor learning abilities.

One of the innovative factors in our project is that we take motivation into account in motor learning and rehabilitation.

Recording brain activity during specific movements, whether they're related to a reward or not, may help us better understand the cerebellum's role and its interactions in the motivational process.

What benefits do you expect from this research and for whom?

We hope we'll be able to increase everyone's learning and motivation abilities and, in particular, for brain-injured patients who have to relearn everyday actions like walking and the hands' precise motor skills.

You included professional gamers in this study, why?

Gamers are motor skills' experts just like professional athletes and musicians are. Comparing their brain activity with that of non-experts may enable us to identify the structures vital for consolidating and for recovering motor performance.

*gamers: people who play video games

> “One of the innovative factors in our project is that we take motivation into account in motor learning and rehabilitation. ”

Interview with: **Quentin, gamer.**

Quentin, you're a professional gamer and World Speedrunning* Champion, can you tell us more about your motor performance?

I've been playing Sonic Battle for 20 years. When I was training to win the world record, I'd play for around 4 hours a day. I do Kung Fu, a Chinese martial art, and whether it's when you're holding a gamepad or participating in a round of Kung Fu, you feel your body moving without you having to think about the sequences to make that you've rehearsed loads of times during training.

Why did you accept to take part in this study?

Well, the very idea that my years of gaming experience could help further brain research was a good enough incentive for me.

*speedrunning: video-gaming competition where the goal is to complete the game as fast as possible.

We're all concerned with brain research!

Brain research aims at improving our knowledge of how this organ works in healthy subjects so we can better understand altered biological mechanisms in patients suffering from neurological and psychiatric diseases and in victims of head and medullary injuries so we can develop effective, targeted therapies.

What is research and what's it based on?

Research is based on a rigorous, organized scientific approach and is used for studying and understanding. It generally begins with observation that leads to a hypothesis. Research teams then carry out experiments to validate the hypotheses based on knowledge of the subject area at the time the experiment is carried out and using technologies available to them.

The data collected during this validation is analyzed and then interpreted, which results in making conclusions as to the validity of the hypotheses. Research then requires the results obtained to be communicated and disseminated to the whole scientific community, which has expertise in the theme addressed, via scientific publications in specialized journals, reviews and during congresses. The publication of the results generally gives rise to debates and critical opinions that often trigger other ideas and other hypotheses that need to be checked in turn.

THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Modifying the observation given the results obtained

1 **Observing** a specific biological phenomenon

2 Formulating an **issue** related to the finding

3 Formulating **hypotheses** that could address the issue at hand

Hypothesis reformulated if it's invalidated by step 5.

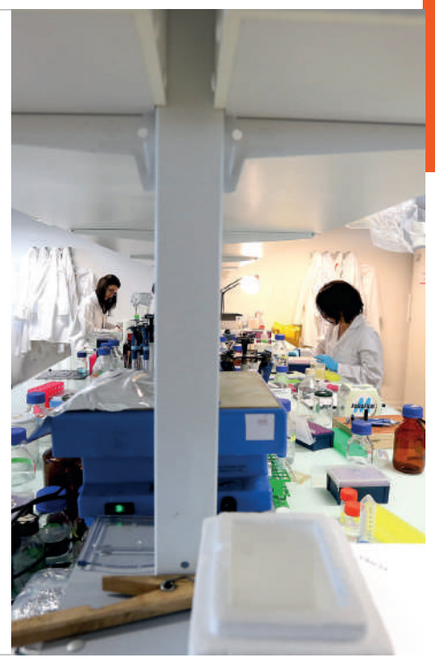
4 **Validating** the hypothesis by experimenting, **collecting data from healthy volunteers and/or patients**

5 Analyzing the **data**

6 **Interpreting** the results to understand the phenomenon observed

7 **CONCLUDING**

8 **Sharing the results with other scientists**



Mechanisms for understanding the brain

At Paris Brain Institute, observations and hypotheses focus on the central nervous system (CNS, brain and spinal cord), its development, how it works, its natural aging, as well as any injuries and chronic diseases that affect it.

Basically, we can talk about fundamental research when we study the healthy CNS and applied or clinical research when we make observations and hypotheses on an ill brain.

There are many examples of the close link between fundamental research and applied research. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which is now frequently used to diagnose diseases but also to better understand anatomy and how the brain works, was developed as a result of fundamental and theoretical research work on nuclear magnetic resonance.

A one-of-a-kind place for making headway

Today, we've identified most CNS components. Nonetheless, there are still many more questions than answers when it comes to their interactions, how they work and their action mechanisms.

There are many study stages and all are interconnected branches of the same tree: molecular, cellular, tissue-based, anatomical, functional, etc.

At Paris Brain Institute, research is conducted in all these branches through 10 state-of-the-art technological platforms where we can study how a neuron works or can assess complex behavioral patterns in individuals such as apathy.

"Paris Brain Institute was founded with the scientific desire to bring together fundamental research on the brain and clinical experiments on the main pathologies of the central nervous system. We all strive to create the most favorable conditions possible for the development of science, where researchers can express themselves creatively, where they have the resources required to pursue innovative research that's off the beaten track, and where the environment, the tools available and cross-disciplinary programs are of premium quality."

Prof. Alexis BRICE,
Director General of Paris Brain Institute

25 research teams including 12 led or co-led by researcher-clinicians

5 fields of research

Molecular & cellular neurobiology: determining the influence of genetics, analyzing molecular mechanisms, establishing the roles of the various types of cells and understanding complex cellular interactions in normal and pathological conditions.

Integrative neurophysiology: determining how neural activity is inherent to behavior in healthy individuals and analyzing the mechanisms that lead it to malfunction in neurological disorders like epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Cognitive neuroscience: better understanding, by combining anatomical, electrophysiological and functional studies, how whole-brain neural networks are inherent to cognitive, affective, contextual and motivational processes and are expressed as behavior through this.

Clinical and translational neuroscience: for developing predictive and progression markers and treatments for neurological and psychiatric diseases, from identifying using simple laboratory models through to clinical trials.

Computational modeling in neuroscience: for jointly analyzing clinical and biological data by developing new mathematical and statistical approaches. Developing mathematical modeling of the brain mechanisms of the behavior molecule for diagnosing and predicting neurological and psychiatric diseases.

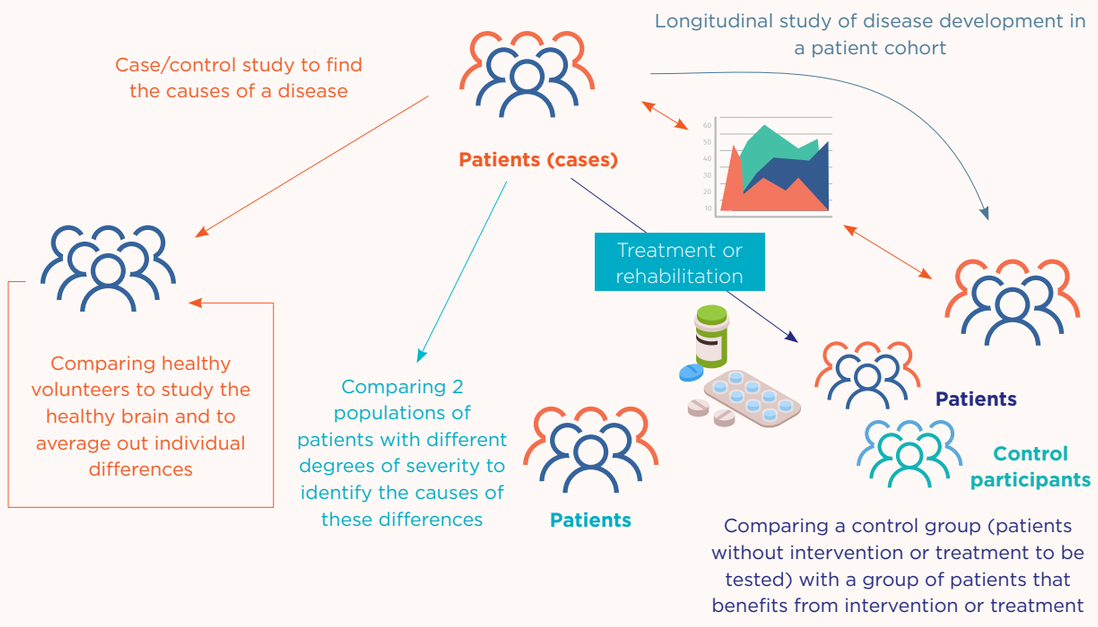
Scan the different QR codes to access the projects relative to each field of research.

Sufferers, healthy volunteers, researchers, doctors and donors, at the center of scientific breakthrough

How does the brain develop, how does it age? What happens when we learn or take a decision? What makes us unique? Which brain mechanisms are used in motivation and in creativity? How can we discover new more effective treatments, new tools for earlier diagnosis, more suitable and tailored rehabilitation approaches to tackle chronic brain diseases and to alleviate the consequences of injury or stroke? These are just a few of the questions Paris Brain Institute research teams ponder over on a daily basis.

To address them, researchers and clinicians initiate projects based on studies conducted with sufferers and healthy volunteers, on biological samples such as blood and tissue, on analyzing brain imaging, on analyzing electrical signals in the brain and neurons, on interpreting motor and cognitive tests and on assessing clinical symptoms.

There are several types of study on patients and on healthy volunteers that help us better understand the brain and the diseases that affect it.



At Paris Brain Institute, research focuses on all the types of study described in the diagram so we can better understand normal brain functioning and so we can identify new therapeutic avenues.

A study on healthy volunteers to identify mental fatigue mechanisms

Mental fatigue can be described as the condition we sometimes find ourselves in where we're incapable of thinking harder or of taking decisions. Through magnetic resonance spectroscopy, researchers observed an accumulation of glutamate in the lateral prefrontal cortex of the 51 healthy volunteers participating in the study, who were asked to carry out attention-intensive tasks. The conclusions of this study show that the accumulation of glutamate in this region of the brain increases over the day whenever work is carried out that requires a lot of attention. These results may open up new avenues for better understanding burnout and depression.

A study on patients to predict the development of Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

This study focuses on observing patients suffering from Multiple Sclerosis (MS) where the amount of damage was comparable at equivalent stages of the disease yet who suffered from highly-different levels of disability. Through positron emission tomography (PET) coupled with MRI, researchers identified patients who were able to "self-repair" their brain damage whereas others showed chronic inflammation of the brain that prevented this spontaneous recovery. Current studies on this disease are now focusing on "good repairers" to identify the biological mechanisms that help limit disability.

A comparative genome study in patients and healthy volunteers has identified a new syndrome

In this study, researchers sequenced the genome of 10 patients with more or less severe intellectual disability, some of whom also showed autism spectrum disorders, psychotic episodes, tremors, cerebellar ataxia symptoms or abnormal movements.

Comparing the genome of these patients with genomes of healthy volunteers led to identifying a mutation responsible for this new syndrome that will help make an earlier diagnosis in the future and, as such, provide these patients with better care.

Share your experience

How can you take part in a clinical trial at Paris Brain Institute?

Anyone, whether they're ill or in good health can take part in research. Volunteering doesn't mean that you'll be automatically included in a trial. Every study has its inclusion criteria, based on age, gender, type and stage of the disease, medical history and related illnesses or diseases.

A doctor is the only person able to determine whether your participation is relevant and/or feasible.

Our advice: ask your primary care physician or the specialist who treats you to check the likelihood of you taking part via the site Santé.fr

Which subjects or conditions would you like to read about in future issues of Synapse?

Email us your suggestions for subjects for our next issue's special report. Your subject may be covered in upcoming issues.

contact@icm-institute.org

Inside procrastinators' brains

A research team co-led by Mathias PESSIGLIONE, INSERM researcher at Paris Brain Institute, has just deciphered how our brain behaves when we procrastinate.

The study, carried out with 51 healthy volunteer participants, using a combination of functional imaging and behavioral tests, enabled the scientists to identify a region in the brain where the decision to procrastinate is taken: the anterior cingulate cortex.

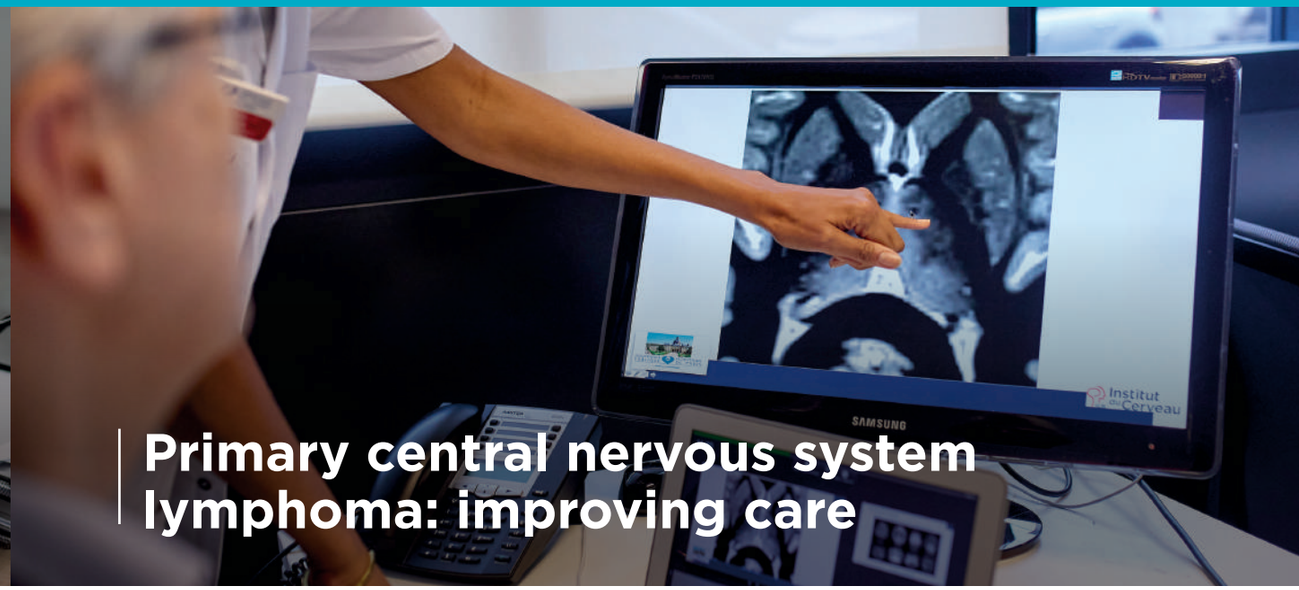
Procrastination, or the tendency to put off tasks that we have to do, is an experience - often unpleasant and even guilt-ridden - that many of us have already been through. So, why, and under what conditions, does our brain push us to procrastinate?
To decipher procrastination behavior, participants carried out a certain number of tests during which their brain activity was recorded by MRI. Each participant had to, first of all, subjectively give a score to rewards (cakes, flowers, etc.) and to efforts (memorizing a number, doing push-ups, etc.).

They were then asked to state which they preferred between getting a little reward quickly or a large reward later, as well as between making a little effort immediately or a larger effort later on.

> **“ This research will, as such, make it possible to avoid the detrimental effects of procrastinating. „**

The tendency to procrastinate was then assessed using two types of test. In the first, participant had to decide between making an effort the very same day to get the related reward or making an effort the next day and waiting for the reward. In the second, when participants returned home, they had to fill out several rather time-consuming forms and send them back within a month at the most to be paid for their participation in the study.

This research could help develop individual strategies to stop constantly putting off tedious chores that we are, of course, able to do. These strategies would, as such, lead to avoiding the detrimental effects of procrastinating in areas as varied as teaching, economics and health.



Primary central nervous system lymphoma: improving care

Researchers and clinicians from the research team co-led by Prof. Marc SANSON (AP-HP) at Paris Brain Institute recently identified the molecular profiles of primary central nervous system lymphoma that are predictive for prognosis and risk of recurrence.

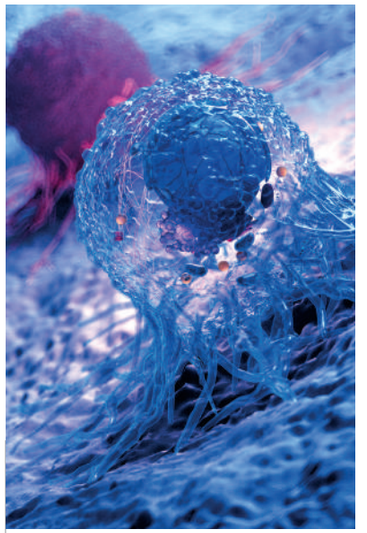
Primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) is characterized by the proliferation of B lymphocytes, immune cells whose role is to defend the body from viruses and bacteria. PCNSL develops in the brain, meninges (membranes surrounding the brain), spinal cord and in the eye and corresponds to 5% of malignant brain tumors.
400 new people suffer from these tumors every year and an increase in the number of new cases in seniors has been observed, with 70% of cases in people over the age of 60.

The diagnosis of these tumors is based on brain imaging and on measuring interleukin, an immune molecule in the cerebrospinal fluid, as well as on clinical symptoms such as cognitive and behavioral impairment and signs of intracranial hypertension. Patients suffering from PCNSL may present highly-heterogeneous clinical and radiological patterns making diagnosis more difficult.

> **“ These results will lead to better assessment of patients suffering from PCNSL. „**

Work carried out by Agusti ALENTORN, neurologist and researcher in the "Genetics and Development of Brain Tumors" team at Paris Brain Institute, is designed to define molecular profiles to help diagnosis and to establish tailored therapeutic care earlier.

This research focused in particular on the study of brain tissue in 250 patients suffering from PCNSL combined with clinical and radiological criteria. The joint analysis of this data led to identifying four specific patient profiles associated with a prognosis of more or less severe and rapid progression. These results will enable better assessment of patients suffering from PCNSL, as such reducing the time required for diagnosis and ensuring targeted therapies can be rolled out faster.



Paris Brain Institute steps up its innovation development

The drive for innovation is at the heart of Paris Brain Institute's activities. Thanks to ongoing investment in research and accompaniment methods and tools, in particular through the creation of a startup incubator in 2012, the Institute now boasts a comprehensive ecosystem supporting innovation.

Emobot

SMART CARE FOR SENIORS

Among the most recent startups to join the iPEPS incubator - Paris Brain Institute's Healthtech Hub, Emobot has been working on developing a care solution for seniors in the shape of a behavioral and emotional monitoring device powered by artificial intelligence. Emobot, invited by the Île de France region, presented its work during the CES (Consumer Electronics Show) 2023 in January in Las Vegas, the world's leading new tech trade show.

This decade of expertise in linking cutting-edge research and entrepreneurship now enables Paris Brain Institute to deliver new major tools for structuring neuroscience entrepreneurship nationwide:

TIDU (Technology Innovation Development Units): these new structures focus on applied research and on launching innovative solutions on the market. The teams in these units, comprising industry engineers and mentors, will produce tools and methods to support breakthroughs in prevention, in diagnosis and in treating nervous system disorders. The first TIDU was initiated in 2022 on the theme of gene and cell therapy and 2 others are planned for 2025.

NeurAL (Neuroscience Acceleration Launchpad): this new 12-month accompaniment program is like a springboard for innovative neuroscience entrepreneurship projects. This new service validates promising scientific projects and develops their business models to generate sound business strategies. Two winning projects will be chosen as of 2023.

Interglitches: Great support for Paris Brain Institute research

The 2nd edition of Interglitches, the fun-filled video game marathon organized by Le French Restream association in aid of Paris Brain Institute, was held from November 11 to 13, 2022. Over €21,000 was collected after 3 intense days' gaming in a really friendly atmosphere.

Amazing support

This new edition, entitled Cogito Ergo Run, was held in the Institute and brought together scientific and gamer communities.

In total, more than 69 runners*, 51 commentators, 13 managers, 30 volunteers, 22 scientific workshop leaders, 13 mood-setters, 12 facilitators, 3 video editors and 2 community managers who worked really hard to make sure this event was a great success.

Interglitches, broadcast on Le French Restream's Twitch channel brought thousands of people together online to watch these crazy speedruns! It was also an opportunity to discover Paris Brain Institute's various research work and many different professions through interviews conducted by the association's coordinators.

Over a hundred visitors came along to the Institute to enjoy this charity event live & direct.

Workshops for young and old alike

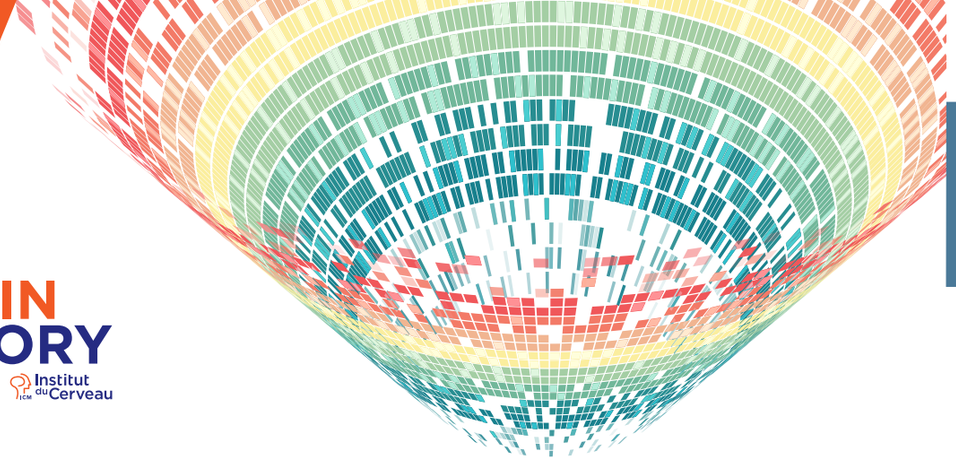
During the competition, workshops were also proposed to the public. On the agenda... initiation sessions in speedrunning, roleplaying and in creating fundraising lots (drawings, pearls, etc.) that delighted visitors.

Paris Brain Institute also set up discovery booths: visitors could take part in cognitive testing carried out in the Clinical Investigation Center (CIC), discover the pipetting technique, how to extract and sequence DNA, they were also able to use therapeutic video games created by MindMaze that boasts a joint research laboratory with Paris Brain Institute, BRAIN e-NOVATION.

Everyone at Paris Brain Institute from staff through to research teams would like to thank Le French Restream and donors warmly for their loyal support.

More information about the association: https://lefrenchrestream.fr/

*Runner: a speedrun participant



PROGRAM BIG BRAIN THEORY
Institut du Cerveau

Big Brain Theory (BBT) Campaign

Fundraising target reached thanks to your generosity!

Since end 2021, Paris Brain Institute has been appealing to its donors and patrons to help seed the 10 winning Big Brain Theory Program projects.
Over 900 donors answered the call to support researchers' audacity and to offer them the 1.7 million euro required. Thank you for your commitment.

Audacity and cross-disciplinarity are central to Paris Brain Institute's research strategy where Big Brain Theory Program (BBT) projects referred to as "high-risk" revolutionize nervous system disease approaches and treatments. Through financing received for this seed phase, researchers can now deliver preliminary proof of concept (PoC) results and, based on these, can determine which international competitive grants to focus on. For every €1 invested with this leverage, there's an extra €2.3 return on average. To date, the BBT has led to 3 permanent appointments of young talents, the recruitment of a high-level mathematician, has boosted our partnership with University College London and has enabled us to file two patents.

Why don't you get involved with us too and take advantage of favorable tax provisions!

Do you pay tax on personal real estate assets (IFI) in France?

75% of your donations to Paris Brain Institute are deductible from this tax, up to a limit of €50,000.

For example:

With your donation of:	**€10,000**	You benefit from a tax deduction of: **€7,500**
		And your donation costs you: €2,500

Are you a tax-resident in another country?

Paris Brain Institute may offer you tax-deductible options in Hong Kong, the United States and in 20 countries in Europe, including the United Kingdom and Switzerland. For more information, please contact Marielle Lethrosne.

For example:

With your donation of:	**€10,000**	You benefit from a tax deduction of: **€6,600**
		And your donation costs you: €3,400

Is your company liable for corporate tax or income tax?

60% of the amount of your donation to Paris Brain Institute is deductible from your corporate tax or income tax depending on the tax regime you're subject to, within the limit of €20,000 or 0.5% of company revenue. For more than 2 million euros in cumulative annual donations, the deduction is 40%.

YOUR CONTACT
at the Circle of Friends Office

Ms Marielle Lethrosne
+33 (0)57 27 45 72
cercle@icm-institute.org

Thank you for your support!

F.A.Q.

Your question

> **“What exactly is an estate gift?”**
>
> Maryline

Our answer

When you inherit, you can choose to donate all or part of your inheritance to Paris Brain Institute. Through this estate gift, you honor the deceased who was affected by a neurological disease and you also benefit from a tax reduction. Basically, the assets gifted in France (an amount of money, movable or immovable property) are deducted from the inheritance tax calculation base, which could be interesting for heirs who are heavily taxed (for example, if ever you inherit from a friend and have 60% inheritance tax to pay).

To be eligible for this deduction, the estate gift must be made within twelve (12) months of the death. Talk to your notary in charge of your inheritance and feel free to contact Carole Clément if you require further information.

Like with bequests and life insurance, 100% of your estate gift will be used to help tackle brain diseases. As a public utility foundation, Paris Brain Institute is totally tax exempt from inheritance tax.

Ms Carole Clément,
bequests, donations and life insurance manager at Paris Brain Institute
+33 (0)1 57 27 41 41
carole.clement@icm-institute.org

To find out more about the various ways of transmitting inheritance to Paris Brain Institute through bequests, donations and life insurance, please contact Carole Clément or visit **legs.institutducerveau.fr**

I made a donation via Transnational Giving Europe. How will I receive my tax receipt?

Our partner organization in your country of residence will send you your tax receipt. For example, if you made your donation to Paris Brain Institute through the Swiss Philanthropy Foundation, you will receive your receipt by post in February of the year following the donation. All partner organizations in Europe have a dedicated contact for international donors. Do not hesitate to reach out to them.

As a corporation, can I support Paris Brain Institute in a tax-efficient way from abroad ?

Yes. Corporations can support Paris Brain Institute and benefit from their local tax advantages by making a donation through our partners in Europe, Hong Kong and the United States. For more information, please contact Marielle Lethrosne, + 33 (0)1 57 27 45 72 cercle@icm-institute.org.

Institut du Cerveau ICM

Because 1 in 8 people is affected by a brain disease,

give us the means to research, find, cure.

Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's, stroke, brain tumors, Lou Gehrig's disease, as well as Multiple Sclerosis (MS), depression, epilepsy... Brain diseases, the medical challenge of our century, can affect us all, directly or indirectly, today or tomorrow. Paris Brain Institute's 700 researchers are deeply committed to making new discoveries, to developing groundbreaking treatments and to beating these diseases. By supporting them with a donation, give them the means to protect what is most precious to all of us: our brain.

DONATE ON institutducerveau-icm.org/en

75% of the amount of your donation is deductible from the French tax on personal real estate assets (known as IFI in France).
66% of your donation is deductible from French income tax.

DONATION FORM

Please make your check payable to Institut du Cerveau and send it to us along with this form to the Institut du Cerveau
Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière – CS 21414 75646 Paris Cedex 13 – France

Paris Brain Institute ICM

☑ **Yes, I would like to help Paris Brain Institute researchers go forward in their research into brain and spinal cord diseases.**

I'd like to donate: ..... **€**
(amount at my discretion)

☐ **Mrs** ☐ **Mr** ☐ **Mr and Mrs**

Last name: ..... **First name:** .....

Address: .....

Postcode: ..... **City:** .....

Email: ..... @ .....

☐ **I would like to receive free information on bequests and donations.**

Would you like to donate on behalf of your company?

Please specify company name and company registration number (SIREN in France): .....

DON en CONFIANCE comitecharte.org

Paris Brain Institute Foundation complies with the rules of ethics of the "Comité de la Charte du don en Confiance" (Donating with Trust Charter Committee).

GDO61