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克(GlaxoSmithKline)计划，在明年底之前，向其在中国的神经科学研究中心投入1亿美元，这个中心将成为该公司全球药物研发的关键一环。 GlaxoSmithKline, the UK-based

pharmaceutical company, plans to channel \$100m by the end of next year into a neuroscience research centre in China which will become pivotal to its global drug development. 葛兰素史克将于今天发表

一次讲演，首次集中介绍该公司即将推出的一系列神经科学药物。在此之际，公司研发部门董事长蒙塞夫·斯拉

维(Moncef Slaoui)表示，将在上海建立一个研发中心，负责该公司一切神经退化疾病药物的研发工作。这些疾病包括老年痴呆症(Alzheimer ' s )、帕金森症(Parkinson ' s)以及多发性硬化症(MS)。

Ahead of GSK ' s first presentation focused on its emerging neuroscience pipeline drugs which takes place today,

Moncef Slaoui, the chairman of research and development, has said the company will build a centre in Shanghai responsible for all the company ' s work on neurodegenerative diseases. These include

Alzheimer ' s, Parkinson ' s disease and multiple sclerosis. “对于我们来说，中国不是外包和廉价劳动力的代名词，”他在接受英国《金融时报》采访时表示。“我们不想只给他们面包渣。这关乎不同的科学。我们会将自己的命运与他们相连。

在5到10年之内，我们将从‘中国制造’转型为‘中国发现’

。 ” “ For us, China is not about outsourcing and cheap labour, ” he told the Financial Times. “ We don ’ t want to give them the crumbs. It ’ s about different science. We will link our fate to their fate. Within five to ten years we will be moving from ‘ made in China ’ to ‘ discovered in China. ’ ” 葛兰素史克的这项投资标志着一个最新动向，西方一家大型医药公司进入中国不只是为了低成本制造、临床实验和不断增长的药品销售额，它还想得益于中国快速发展的科研基础。 The investment by GSK marks the latest move by a large western pharmaceutical company into the country not just for low-cost manufacturing, clinical trials and the growing sale of medicines, but also to tap into its fast expanding scientific research base. 罗氏(Roche)、诺华(Novartis)、阿斯利康(AstraZeneca)、诺和诺德(Novo Nordisk)和赛诺菲-安万特(Sanofi-Aventis)等医药公司都在大举投资于中国的研发项目，而这些项目多数集中在上海。 Roche, Novartis, AstraZeneca, NovoNordisk and Sanofi-Aventis are all investing significantly in research and development in China, with the majority concentrated in Shanghai. 在斯拉维的协调下，葛兰素史克曾开展了一项为期六个月的全球调查，以寻找“未来研究发现的下一个发源地”。在此之后，葛兰素史克做出了上述投资决定。斯拉维总结道，“中国从质到量都居于首位，”尤其是在肿瘤学与神经学方面。 The GSK decision comes after six months of research around the world, co-ordinated by Mr Slaoui and designed to identify “ the next seedbed for future discoveries ” . He concluded that “ qualitatively and numerically, China came out on top ” , especially in oncology and neurology. 他的评估基于这

样一个事实：中国大约有6.3万人持有科学博士学位，其中包括3.5万名在西方学习并于近年回国的人员。此外，中国科研人员在《科学》(Science)、《细胞》(Cell)和《神经元》(Neuron)等学术刊物上发表的文章也为他的判断提供了依据。 His evaluation was based on the fact that there are an estimated 63,000 holders of scientific doctorates in China, including 35,000 who trained in the west and have returned in recent years to their home country, as well as on publications in academic journals such as Science, Cell and Neuron. 葛兰素史克现在上海浦东有一个研发中心，但这家中心将要搬迁，给新中心让路。新中心目标是在6年之内聘用1000名科学家，使之成为该集团不断扩大的神经科学“药物发现卓越中心”(Centre of Excellence for Drug Discovery)的领衔单位。神经科学是斯拉维计划重点发展的四大药物领域之一。 GSK currently has a centre in the Pudong district of Shanghai, which will be moved to provide the basis for the new centre. It aims to hire 1,000 scientists within six years, making it a leading part of the group's expanding Centre of Excellence for Drug Discovery for neuroscience, itself one of four therapy areas on which Mr Slaoui plans to concentrate. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)