

Synapse

The journal designed to connect with you

No. 25 - June 2021

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These difficult times remind us every day of the importance of scientific and medical research. Vaccines, developed in record time, give us a glimpse of light at the end of the tunnel and hope for a return to more normal life soon. Their development shows us the incredible determination and perseverance of researchers when they join forces towards a common goal and are financially supported to achieve it.

The ambition of Paris Brain Institute, since its creation, has been to bring together researchers with diverse expertise - biologists, clinicians, mathematicians - patients and entrepreneurs, with one goal in mind: understanding the brain and treating the diseases that affect it. The Institute's model responds to one of the challenges of research: provide the men and women working daily to help nearly one billion patients with the means to achieve their goal.

As you will discover in the special report of this issue, at the Institute, we are taking action at all stages and at all levels of research to treat brain diseases, such as Parkinson's. From the most fundamental research all the way to clinical trials, from molecules to complex cognitive functions. We also work on the development of solutions to meet the immediate needs of patients thanks to our Care Lab.

Our ecosystem holds hope for research on the brain and nervous system diseases, and it cannot exist without you. Thank you for your continued support.

Prof. Gérard Saillant
Founder and President of Paris Brain Institute



Secrets of the creative brain

For this new series of podcasts in partnership with the magazine *Cerveau & Psycho*, discover creativity with Dr Emmanuelle Volle, neurologist and researcher in cognitive neuroscience at Paris Brain Institute. Tune into the exciting exchange at: <https://www.cerveauetpsycho.fr/sr/braincast/> (in French)

Nurturing scientific vocations!

The 3rd edition of the International Brain Bee (IBB), an international neuroscience competition for middle and upper school pupils took place online on 20 March. The mission of the IBB is to help pupils become familiar with the brain and its functions, and to teach them about careers in neuroscience. Congratulations to the French winner of this edition, Alexis Vitalis, from Lycée Albert Londres, who will participate in the International Brain Bee competition next September. Find out more: <https://openbrainschool.com/en/france-brain-bee-2021-won-by-alexis-vitalis/> (in English)

First LIVE conference on depression during Covid

On Tuesday, 20 April 2021, the first live conference of the Circle of Friends of Paris Brain Institute took place on the theme "Depression: What are the repercussions of the pandemic, new therapies and hopes?", followed by an exclusive discussion with Professors Philippe Fossati and Alexis Brice, and in the presence of Professor Gérard Saillant, Martine Assouline and Maurice Lévy, co-chairs of the Campaign Committee. Watch the replay of this conference at:

<https://institutducerveau-icm.org/fr/diseases/covid-19-coronavirus/> (in French)



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Paris Brain Institute: 100% digital

To keep in touch with you and continue to inform you about current research, Paris Brain Institute regularly posts videos on its YouTube channel. The programme consists of all of our donor conferences for which you can ask your questions in advance, but also interviews with our researchers. You can watch the workshops filmed during the Brain Week, which took place from 15 to 22 March simultaneously in a hundred countries and more than 120 cities in France to raise awareness of the importance of brain research: neurons and electricity, digital therapies for neurological pathologies, etc. Hours of quality content in English and in French to be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/user/BrainSpineInstitute>



seen on the web



More information in the "News" section of our website.

- Parkinson's disease: Empowering patients during their deep brain stimulation treatment
- Obesity and the response to food marketing
- New diagnostic tool for post-stroke motor neglect

videos



- ▶ Multiple sclerosis online donor conference of 20 March 2021
- ▶ The voice of neurons, a podcast in partnership with the magazine *Cerveau & Psycho*, with Dr Emmanuelle Volle, neurologist and researcher in cognitive neuroscience at Paris Brain Institute (in French)

agenda

Sunday, 20 June

The Heroes' Course (Parisian edition) at the Saint-Cloud estate. Find all the information to participate at <https://www.coursedesheros.com/>

Monday, 21 June

World Day in the fight against ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis) or Charcot disease. Visit our website to discover the progress of the research carried out at the Institute.

Saturday, 26 June

Online donor conference on the genetic transmission of neurological diseases (a link to the video will be emailed to you and will also be available on our website).

CARE LAB Participatory innovation



At the heart of Paris Brain Institute, the collaborative Care Lab platform (formerly the Living Lab) closely involves players in the care chain (researchers, medical and paramedical staff, patients, etc.) in order to devise and develop innovative medical devices that improve patient care and allow them to remain autonomous. As such, a hackathon, a real accelerator of solutions, is organised each year with international students at the end of their studies. More information at:

<https://institutducerveau-icm.org/fr/open-brain-school/summer-school-2020/> (in French)

Numbers

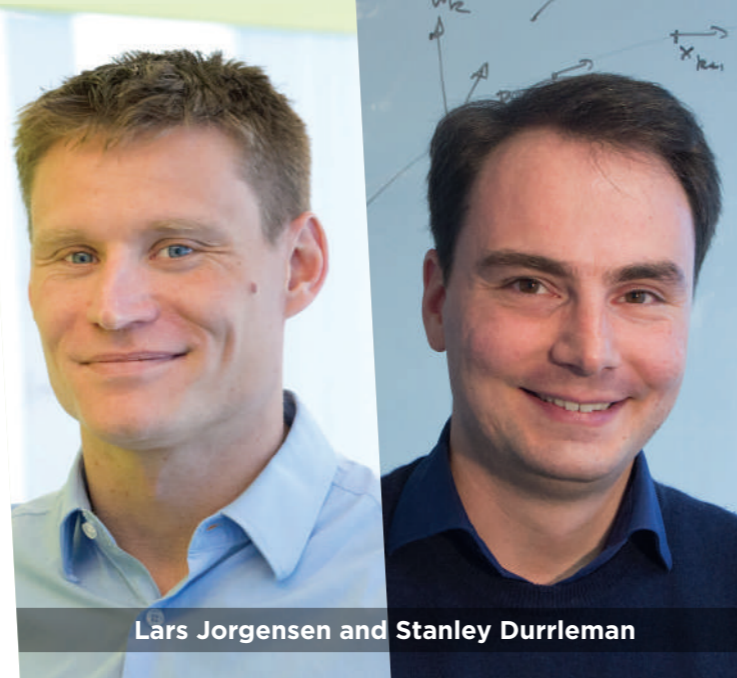
9 INNOVATIVE PATIENT SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPED AT THE CARE LAB
and
7 IN PROGRESS

Follow us



Analyzing research results : a major challenge in neuroscience

Interview with Lars Jorgensen and Stanley Durrleman, respectively operational manager and scientific manager of the data analysis platform at Paris Brain Institute



Lars Jorgensen and Stanley Durrleman

What is data analysis and is there a specific approach in the field of neuroscience?

L.J. We have a large amount of data from research projects and we need to extract information by analyzing them. **To do so, we must combine computer engineering, statistics, and scientific and medical research.**

S.D. As research at the Institute focuses on neurosciences, the knowledge and data sets have certain specificities. The brain is a very complex organ, which is difficult to study. **The data we generate include genomics, electro-physiology, imaging and behaviour.** This heterogeneity complicates an analysis integrating, for example, a genetic mutation, the dysfunction of a region of the brain and a particular behaviour. **This is one of the main challenges that we have to overcome with this platform.**

Lars, you recently joined the Institute. What are your background and your expertise?

L.J. I studied computer science at university. Before joining the Institute, I worked in different places: Denmark, the United Kingdom and Canada. I specialised in bioinformatics to provide support to researchers who process large quantities of heterogeneous data.

What are the platform's goals and how do they fit into the Institute's overall strategy?

L.J. The platform is already very efficient and the main objective is to broaden support for researchers and clinicians, and deal with the variety of data available. To do so, we must answer more complex questions requiring integrative analysis combining the results of many different types of research projects.

We must adapt and develop analytical tools responding to the questions raised by the translational and transdisciplinary research strategy carried out at the Institute.

S.D. The Institute invested in the neuroinformatics centre to increase the capacities of data storage and management servers, harmonise procedures and train researchers in the latest data analysis techniques. Lars joined the Institute to develop the analytical activity so that it meets the needs of all scientists.

The platform must be the hub where all forms of expertise can communicate and share tools, methods and knowledge. This strategy is accompanied by the creation of a new research domain dedicated to computational modelling, i.e. to the analysis of data resulting from research combining biology, computer science and statistics. More information on page 11.

25 research teams, 700 experts, cutting-edge technological platforms, innovative start-ups, a Care Lab for multidisciplinary and integrative research focused on patients and new forms of treatment...

From the microscope to personalised treatments: a winning strategy in Parkinson's disease



*This is a photomontage

Gain understanding of biological mechanisms to better target treatments

Parkinson's disease is the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's disease. It currently affects 6.2 million people worldwide and the number of cases is estimated to rise with the ageing of the population.

Age is an important risk factor, with a prevalence of 0.04% in persons between 40 and 49 years old and increasing to 2% in those over 80 years old.

Parkinson's disease is said to be multifactorial: the risk of developing the disease is slightly increased by genetic predisposing factors and environmental factors as yet unknown. Only 5% of cases are hereditary and carry a known mutation.

Men are more affected than women, with a ratio of 2 men to 1 woman over 40 years old.

Parkinson's disease is characterised by degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra of the brain, the upper part of the brainstem.

The best-known signs are tremors at rest, but the most common and characteristic are slowness of movement (akinesia) and muscle stiffness. Patients may also present "non-motor" symptoms, such as intestinal disturbances, apathy and REM sleep disturbances.

The majority of treatments are aimed at improving symptoms and slowing the disease progression.

Molecular and cellular research at Paris Brain Institute

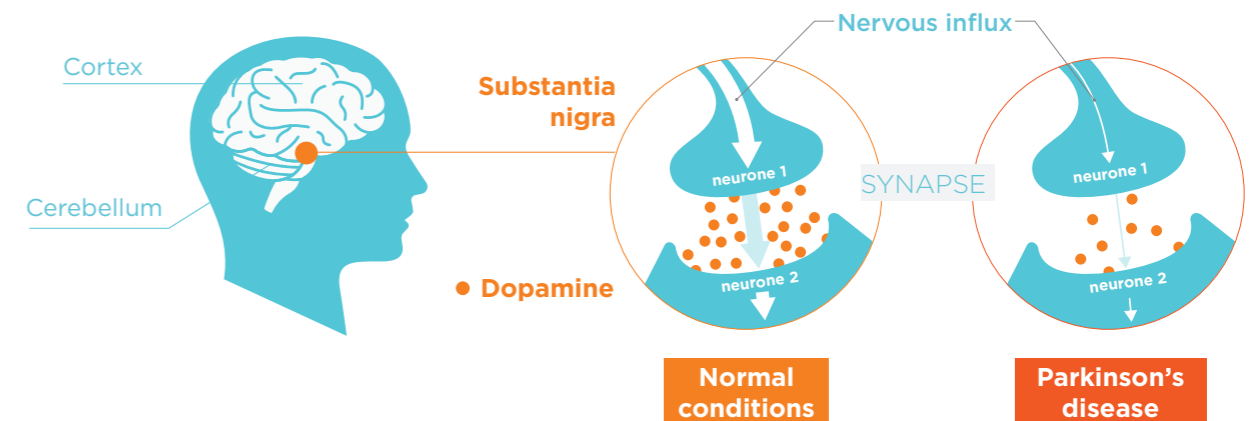
The main molecular player in Parkinson's disease is a protein expressed in neurons: α -synuclein.

As the disease progresses, this protein aggregates in the cell body of dopaminergic neurons located mainly in the substantia nigra. The death of neurons linked to α -synuclein aggregates leads to a deficit in the production of dopamine, a neurotransmitter allowing communication between neurons, and leads to a loss of nerve transmission in the cerebral circuits controlling movements resulting in the appearance of motor symptoms.

One estimates that the first symptoms of Parkinson's disease appear when 50% of dopaminergic neurons are impaired.

α -synuclein aggregates, which also accumulate outside the substantia nigra, explain the heterogeneity of non-motor symptoms seen in patients. These symptoms are difficult to treat today, but **the recent discovery of the key role of α -synuclein opens new therapeutic avenues.**

PROGRESSION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE



At Paris Brain Institute, two teams, including one co-directed by a neurologist, are studying the biological mechanisms of Parkinson's disease.

■ The "Molecular pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease" team seeks to identify mutated genes in familial cases of Parkinson's disease and to understand the cellular dysfunctions induced by these mutations.

This team is particularly interested in the dysfunction of mitochondria, whose role is to supply energy to neurons and ensure their survival.

In certain forms of Parkinson's disease, the death of dopaminergic neurons is caused by toxins that target the mitochondria or by the mutation of genes, such as parkin, whose function is to preserve mitochondrial quality. The proper functioning and survival of neurons involve, among other things, the degradation and replacement of defective mitochondria.

■ The "Experimental therapeutics of Parkinson's disease" team seeks to identify the role of α -synuclein aggregates in cerebral inflammation observed in areas of degeneration of dopaminergic neurons and suspected of being toxic.

The molecular and cellular studies of both research teams carried out in close collaboration with the other research teams of the Institute, and in particular with doctors, aim to **identify and characterise molecules or cell types** that can be used as biomarkers and therapeutic targets to **protect** dopaminergic neurons and **reduce or even stop the disabling symptoms of the disease.**

This work is carried out with the support of experts from the Institute's sequencing, culture and cell imaging platforms.



Prof. Catherine Lubetzki

Medical director of Paris Brain Institute and neurologist, team leader, director of the Neuroscience Medical-University Department of the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital.

“Both clinical and fundamental research are by essence research! In both cases, an issue is raised and the methodology must be strict in order to achieve interpretable results.

Paris Brain Institute strives to enable clinicians and researchers to collaborate.”

Study the disease symptoms to better predict its progression, and provide relief and treatment

Currently, **16 therapeutic trials and 29 pathophysiological trials**, i.e. relating to the clinical and biological symptoms of the disease, are coordinated by clinician-researchers at Paris Brain Institute. They are underway at the Clinical Investigation Centre located in the building. Examples include:

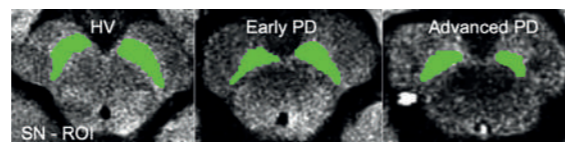
Researchers, clinicians, engineers and entrepreneurs at Paris Brain Institute work daily to:

- **Identify clinical signs or biological markers to predict the onset or severe progression of the disease**

The **ICEBERG study**, conducted by the “Mov’It: Movement, Investigations, Therapeutics” team. Normal and abnormal movement: physiopathology and experimental therapy”, showed that the cognitive symptoms of Parkinson’s disease, such as paradoxical sleep disorders or abnormal eye movements, begin early and start before motor symptoms. This study also identified a progression marker for the loss of dopaminergic neurons

visible on MRI: neuro-melanin. This protein plays a protective role in neurons by capturing toxic molecules, such as iron, for example.

We observe in patients a **decrease in neuro-melanin**, which is accentuated over time, due to the degeneration of dopaminergic neurons, characteristic of Parkinson’s disease. This molecule represents a promising lead for evaluating the effectiveness of treatments on disease progression in future clinical trials.



MRI performed by the CENIR imaging platform of Paris Brain Institute - Quantity of neuro-melanin observed by MRI in the substantia nigra. (On the left: a healthy individual; in the centre: a patient at the onset of Parkinson’s disease; on the right: patient with a lengthy disease progression)

SYMPTOMS OF PARKINSON’S DISEASE

APATHY

disturbances in REM sleep, memory, object recognition, depressive syndrome

ASYMMETRIC REGULAR TREMORS AT REST

mainly affect the upper limbs, disappearing during voluntary movements and while sleeping

MUSCLE STIFFNESS

reduced facial expression, eye disturbances, monotonous speech

HYPOKINESIA

slowness of movement, “freezing”: difficulty in initiating walking



Prof. Marie VIDAILHET, AP-HP neurologist and team leader at Paris Brain Institute.

“To study and understand is to heal. Research and care are inseparable and fully integrated.”

- **Develop new therapies and monitoring methods**

Currently, treatment adjustments are mainly based on clinical evaluations performed during a consultation.

Professor Carine Karachi, co-head of the “Experimental neurosurgery” team at Paris Brain Institute and AP-HP neurosurgeon, Professor Alexandre Carpentier’s neurosurgery department team at the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital AP-HP and Professor Marie-Laure Welter, Neurologist and researcher at Paris Brain Institute carried out **the first implantation in France of a neurostimulator capable of recording intracerebral signals** during the patient’s daily life.

This innovation represents a step forward towards a deep brain stimulation system capable of recording brain activity and adapting the stimulation accordingly.

- **Develop medical devices to assist daily life and rehabilitation**

- In Parkinson’s disease, freezing is a symptom that prevents the initiation of walking, but disappears when an obstacle is present. CARE LAB engineers (see page 3) have **developed a rectilinear laser on a cane that traces a line on the ground, thus simulating the obstacle and allowing the initiation of walking.**

- The Brain e-NOVATION joint laboratory is a collaboration between researchers and clinicians from Paris Brain Institute. It developed a **therapeutic game, “Toap Run”, aimed at improving balance** and walking in patients with Parkinson’s disease. In this interactive game, the patient must perform movements that involve the whole body and axial motor skills in particular, with lateral movements and movements of the trunk to be able to collect as many coins as possible while avoiding obstacles.

- **Adapt treatments and limit side effects**

The best-known side effects of treatments based on L-Dopa or dopamine agonists are impulse-control disorders expressed by addiction to games, shopping, eating disorders, hypersexuality or risky behaviour. A study coordinated by Professor Jean-Christophe Corvol, director of

the Clinical Investigation Centre and team leader at Paris Brain Institute, carried out on 400 patients, showed that the appearance of behavioural disorders increased with the duration of Parkinson’s disease. Among the patients without tremors at the start of the study, nearly 50% developed them within five years of follow-up. **These findings indicate that regular follow-up of patients on Parkinson’s disease therapy is essential and should be monitored regularly.**

Share your experience



Parkinson’s disease and COVID-19 vaccination

There is no contraindication to vaccination for people with Parkinson’s disease. Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health in terms of the vaccination strategy is advisable.

Since 2 March 2021, Parkinson’s disease patients over 50 years of age are considered a priority for vaccination. If you are in this category, you can make an appointment in one of the centres, or with your doctor or pharmacist.

The vaccine strategy and the list of priority persons are available on the Ministry of Solidarity and Health website (solidarites-sante.gouv.fr)

Let’s talk about epilepsy

Email us your questions on the theme of the special feature of our next issue, which will focus on epilepsy. You may be lucky enough to be featured in your August 2021 Synapse Journal.

► contact@icm-institute.org



Weight loss and the brain reward system

A study conducted by Liane Schmidt (Inserm researcher and team leader at Paris Brain Institute) and Hilke Plassmann (INSEAD's Octapharma Chair in Decision Neuroscience) established, for the first time, a link between weight loss, nervous system connectivity and the hormonal regulation of satiety.

Obesity is a multifactorial disease, with environmental, hormonal, psychological and physiological dimensions. One dimension remains little explored: neurobiological bases and to what extent these can predict variations in weight.

Liane Schmidt, Hilke Plassmann and their collaborators, in particular from the Nutrition Department of the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital (AP-HP/Sorbonne University), conducted a study in 44 participants, 14 with obesity before and after bariatric surgery (digestive system surgery to restrict food absorption), and 30 age-matched controls, also examined twice over the same period.

They demonstrated that two connectivity networks of the reward and cognitive regulation system vary between obesity

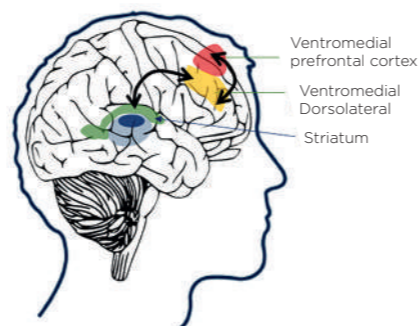
and non-obese subjects: firstly between the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and the ventral striatum and secondly between the ventromedial and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. However, only the connectivity of the first network was able to predict weight changes in obese participants after bariatric surgery.

After surgery, leptin levels decrease and are better able to signal satiety. The team showed that the resting activity of the brain reward system correlated with the decrease in leptin resistance after bariatric surgery.

“ The more the activity of the resting reward system varies over time, the greater the weight loss. The activity of this network, therefore, seems to be a good predictive factor. ”

Liane Schmidt

tronic surgery. In the final part of the study, the team linked these changes in brain connectivity to a third variable: leptin, the satiety hormone. In obese participants, leptin levels are very high because leptin does not function correctly.



Creation of a new transdisciplinary research domain

A fifth research domain, dedicated to computational modelling in neuroscience has just been created to develop computational methods to better understand the complex relationships between the brain's structure and function.

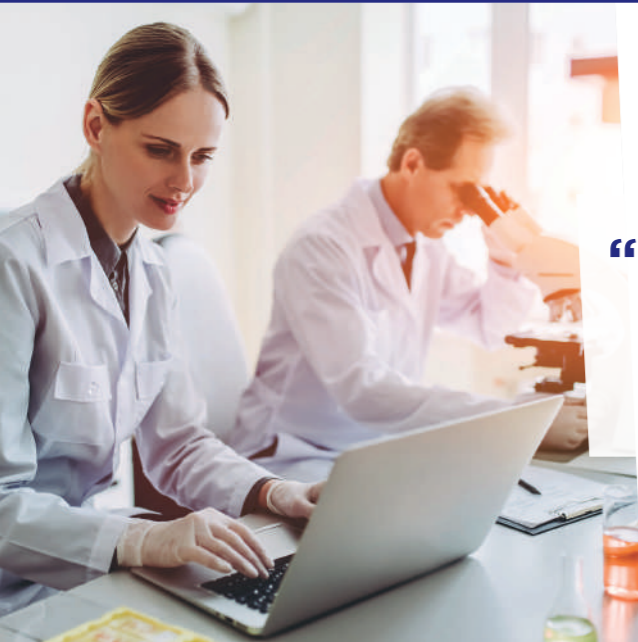


Until now, Paris Brain Institute's research has been organised in four domains:

- Cellular and molecular neurobiology, which study genetics, molecular mechanisms and the role of different types of cells to understand complex cellular interactions in the normal or pathological state.
- Integrative neurophysiology, which allows us to understand the principles by which neuron activity induces normal or abnormal behaviour.
- Cognitive neuroscience, which studies the link between brain dysfunction and specific patient behaviour.
- Clinical and translational neurosciences, which study the development of predictive or progression markers and therapeutic solutions for neurological and psychiatric diseases.

This new domain gives researchers using modelling an opportunity to share their expertise with three main objectives:

- Mathematical and computational modelling of brain mechanisms on multiple scales, ranging from molecular and cellular processes, and the large-scale integrated structure and its dynamics (e.g. interactions between anatomy and function), cognition and behaviour;
- Development of data exploration methods, including network science, signal and image processing, machine learning and artificial intelligence, for data interpretation and analysis leading to better diagnosis and prognosis of neurological and psychiatric diseases, and personalised treatment;
- Development of scientific software and engineering tools for neuroscience applications.



“Braincare Plan Lab”: a joint laboratory for epilepsy

In France, epilepsy affects more than 600,000 people. This chronic disease is diagnosed and treated variably throughout the country. Many deaths linked to this disease could be avoided with a better organisation of healthcare. For this reason, Paris Brain Institute and the start-up BioSerenity are joining forces to develop a telemedicine network for this disease.

The joint laboratory created by the Paris Brain Institute and Bioserenity, “Braincare Plan Lab”, will develop a digital platform for doctors to facilitate the exchange of expertise for better treatment of epileptic patients.

This platform will help practitioners to improve diagnostics on the different forms of epilepsy, but will also facilitate access throughout the country to cutting-edge technological expertise in electrophysiology. It will support health professionals in the management and improvement of treatment plans.

This strategic partnership will also accelerate joint research on “biomarkers” to characterise the different forms of epilepsy, and ultimately to anticipate seizures.

This new knowledge will help to better understand and treat this disabling disease, which continues to suffer from unwarranted stigma and insufficient research budgets.

NEURALLYS: A CONNECTED IMPLANT FOR HYDROCEPHALUS



Hydrocephalus is a severe disease that results in excessive intracranial pressure. The standard treatment is a shunt tube to drain excess cerebrospinal fluid. Adjustment of the drainage flow sometimes leads to numerous additional examinations and hospitalisations: on average, one in three patients requires a reoperation after 18 months.

Neurallys is developing a connected implant that measures intracranial pressure and transmits the information to the surgeon, who remotely assesses the correct functioning of the valve.

This year, Neurallys was ranked in the top 5 most innovative start-ups in neurology globally (StartUs Insights) and is currently starting a new fundraising campaign.

Paris Brain Institute confirms its commitment to gender equity in neurosciences by signing the ALBA declaration

The ALBA network, composed of more than 150 international scientific organisations, aims to defend equity and inclusiveness by fighting against implicit prejudices and discriminatory culture.

“It is very important for Paris Brain Institute to engage with the ALBA network for more diversity, inclusion and equity in science. Over the past few years, with our Gender Equity Committee, we have strengthened our commitment to these issues and hope to go above and beyond by joining this network.”

Prof. Alexis Brice, Executive Director of Paris Brain Institute

Neurosciences have shown that 90% of cerebral connections are gradually built based on social influences, family, social structures, culture, etc. Society, therefore, perpetuates among other things such biases.

In this societal and economic context, imprisoned in unconscious prejudices and gender stereotypes, information and training for both women and men are essential to escape these biases.

This is the objective set by the committee for equity between women and men, the “XX Initiative

Committee”, an integral part of the governance system of Paris Brain Institute, which has since its creation allowed collective and individual consciousness.

The recommendations of this committee have led to an increase in the number of women on the Institute’s statutory committees, the establishment of “self-confidence” training for female researchers, better promotion of their work and increased attention to equal opportunities for recruitments or promotions.

**13 out of 25
teams**

are led or co-led by women

**7 women
and 5 men**

are members of the international Scientific Advisory Board (SAB)



ALBA NETWORK
Towards diversity and
equality in brain sciences





Donate from abroad: support the Institute's research beyond borders

A sovereign domain par excellence, tax is controlled by each State that defines the tax rules applicable in its territory and the tax reductions granted for philanthropy. What is the impact of the principle of territoriality for donations? What happens when a foreign donor wishes to contribute to the Institute's missions? Does he/she benefit from French taxcuts or the ones provided for by his/her country of residence?

If you or your company is subject to tax in France, you can benefit from one of the most advantageous tax systems in the world

The French tax system is one of the most generous in the world with the adoption in 2003 of the Aillagon law. The benefit of the tax reduction is open to any donor (individual or company) subject to tax in France, whether it is the solidarity tax on wealth, income tax (BNC, BIC or BA) or corporate tax.

For example, if your company is liable for corporate tax through one of its subsidiaries, 60% of the amount of its donation to Paris Brain Institute is deductible as philanthropy up to a limit of € 20,000 or 0.5% of turnover. Above 2M € of cumulative donations, the deduction is 40%. When the amount of the tax reduction exceeds the annual limit, the unallocated balance can be carried forward to the payment of tax due for the following five years.

If you or your company is not liable for any tax in France, the Transnational Giving Europe (TGE) network can allow you to benefit from the advantages of your country of residence

Since 2009, Paris Brain Institute has developed an agreement with the TGE, which brings together prestigious philanthropic institutions from 21 countries (including Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and provides a secure and fiscally efficient framework. Concretely, it allows donors, individuals or companies to support a non-profit organisation in one of the countries covered by the network while directly benefiting from the tax advantages of their country of residence. To date, it should nevertheless be noted that the TGE is limited to donations from individuals and companies, but does not cover, for example, bequests or donations of immovable assets.



YOUR DEDICATED CONTACT at the Circle of Friends Office

Ms Marielle Lethrosne

+ 33 (0) 1 57 27 45 72
cercle@icm-institute.org

“ I am considering making a bequest to Paris Brain Institute. What is the FCDDV? ”

The FCDDV is the French Central File of the Dispositions of Last Wills, also called the file of wills. Notaries register the civil status of persons who submit their wills to them. After their passing, this file is systematically queried to find out whether the deceased had filed a will and with which notary it is located.

For any questions, please contact:



Ms Carole Clément,
bequests, donations and life insurance manager
at Paris Brain Institute
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Madeleine has organised her estate and has decided to make a universal bequest to Paris Brain Institute. She shares with us her testimony and her motivations.

“ Why Paris Brain Institute?

All generations can suffer from a neurological disease that affects the brain.

This noble organ is essential to our life: speech, creativity, reading, vision, smell, touch, feelings, memorisation, etc. Like a conductor, it coordinates and harmonises all

moments of our life; it is the centre of our emotions.

*The brain deserves our full attention. Moreover, we say that when your **head** is together, your **body** is healthy.*

Gaining an understanding of how it works will one day allow us to better anticipate its dysfunctions.

*For this, we need research and expert doctors, who work day after day for our **well-being** and that of future generations.*

*For this reason, bequeathing to **Paris Brain Institute** is the **right choice**, and also a way of express our gratitude to all the people who are working for us.*

*Thank you to all of you professors, researchers, doctors, surgeons and neurologists. **You** are our **future!***

I am honoured to be by your side on this exciting adventure. ”

Madeleine

F.A.Q.?

My company is subject to income tax. Can I benefit from a tax exemption by donating to Paris Brain Institute?

Absolutely. Any company, whatever the nature of its activity (industrial, commercial, craft, non-commercial or agricultural) can benefit from a tax reduction for corporate philanthropy. It does not matter whether your company is subject to income tax or corporate tax. Also, its form, whether a sole proprietorship or a corporation, is irrelevant. There is only one constraint: profits must be taxed based on an actual taxation regime. You are not eligible for corporate philanthropy tax deductions if you are a sole holder or fall under the micro-enterprises regime. **For more information, the Circle of Friends Office is at your disposal on +33 (0) 1 57 27 40 32 or via cercle@icm-institute.org**

If I make a bequest to Paris Brain Institute, will you pay inheritance tax?

No. As a foundation recognised of public utility, Paris Brain Institute is exempt from inheritance tax: 100% of your bequest will go to research, without any State levy.

FOR- GET HIS BRA- WN

Rafael Nadal
Winner of 19
Grand Slam
singles tennis titles

WHAT'S
REALLY
REMARKABLE
IS HIS **BRAIN**



Please donate to brain research at
parisbraininstitute-icm.org

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



Yes, I want to help the researchers at Paris Brain Institute make progress in research against diseases of the brain and spinal cord.

I am donating €
(amount at my discretion)

Mrs Mr Mr and Mrs

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Address:

Post code:

Email:@.....

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



Paris Brain Institute Foundation adheres to the rules of ethics of the Confidence Donation Charter Committee.

The information collected on this form is recorded in a computerized file under the responsibility of Paris Brain Institute in order to be able to send you your tax receipt, report on the use of your donation, invite you to conferences or events, appeal to your generosity and sometimes for study purposes to get to know you better, collect your opinion and improve our practices. These data, intended for Paris Brain Institute, can be transmitted to third parties that it mandates to print and send your receipts, our fundraising campaigns or studies. You have a right of access, rectification, deletion, opposition, limitation or portability of personal data concerning you, by contacting the Circle of Friends Office at the following address: Bureau du Cercle des Amis de l'Institut du Cerveau - Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière - CS 21414 - 75646 Paris Cedex 13 - France. You have the right to file a complaint with a supervisory authority. Paris Brain Institute attaches the greatest importance to protecting your personal data and respecting your wishes. Paris Brain Institute does not transmit or exchange the contact information of major donors.

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