



Proprietary molecules portfolio

01 APIs GMP



02 Intermédiaires



03 Phéromones & intermédiaires



API GMP

Pinaverium bromide

Trithioanetole

Myrtecaine

Myrtecaine lauryl sulfate

Diphenhydramine methyl sulfate

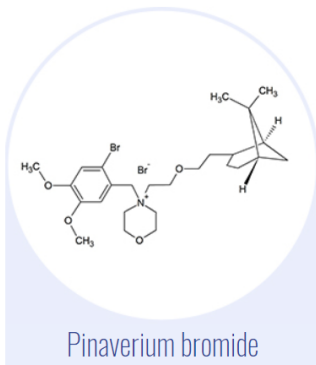
Veratrole

In development

Metopimazine

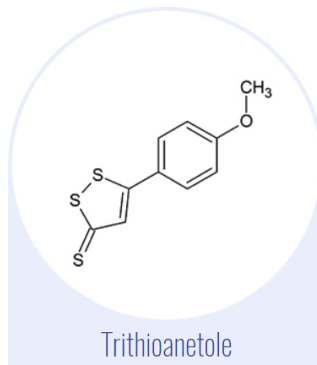
Selachylique alcohol

Guaiacol



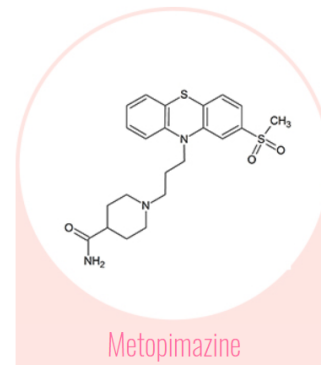
Acting on the digestive tract, Pinaverium Bromide is used for the treatment of pain, transit disorders and discomfort linked to functional bowel disorders.

No CAS : 53251-94-8
Formula : $C_{26}H_{41}Br_2NO_4$
Molecular weight : 591,45 g/mol



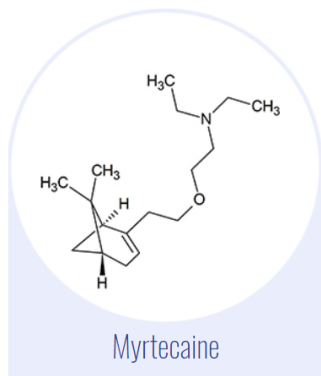
A stimulant of bile function, Trithioanethol is used for the treatment of drug-related or age-linked oligoptyalism (scanty saliva) and dry eye syndrome.

No CAS : 532-11-6
Formula : $C_{10}H_8OS_3$
Molecular weight : 240,365 g/mol



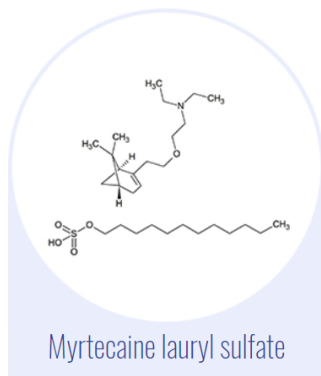
Metopimazine is an antiemetic used for the symptomatic treatment of nausea and vomiting.

No CAS : 14008-44-7
Formula : $C_{22}H_{27}N_3O_3S_2$
Molecular weight : 445,6 g/mol



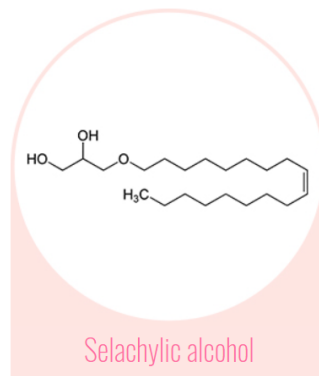
A local anaesthetic, Myrtecarine is often used in combination with other active ingredients in the management of muscle or ligament pain.

No CAS : 7712-50-7
Formula : $C_{17}H_{31}NO$
Molecular weight: 265,438 g/mol



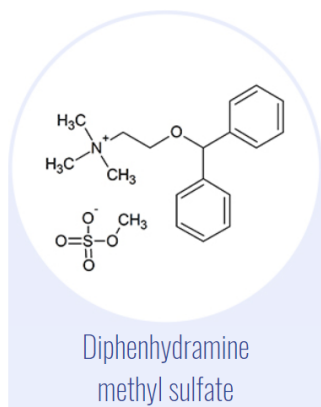
A local anaesthetic, Myrtecarine is often used in its lauryl sulfate form in combination with other active ingredients in the management of gastric pain and burning.

No CAS : 76157-55-6
Formula : $C_{17}H_{31}NO.C_{12}H_{26}O_4S$
Molecular weight : 531,84 g/mol



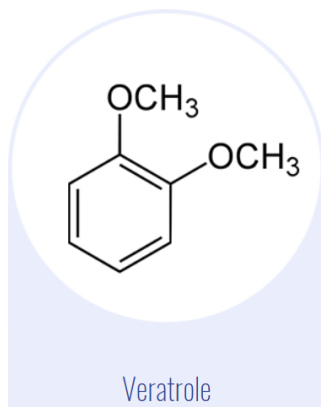
Selachylic alcohol is widely used in traditional Scandinavian and Japanese medicine and is known to be the therapeutically active compound in shark liver oil.

No CAS : 593-31-7
Formula : $C_{21}H_{42}O_3$
Molecular weight: 342,56 g/mol



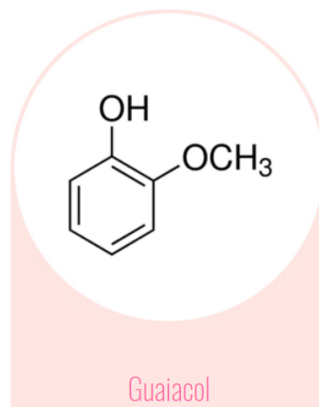
A local antihistamine, Diphenhydramine Methyl Sulfate is used to relieve itching due to insect stings.

No CAS : 4858-60-0
Formula : $C_{18}H_{24}NO.CH_3O_4S$
Masse moléculaire : 381,49 g/mol



Veratrole is a mild analgesic used in combination with other active ingredients in some lotions and mouth rinses.

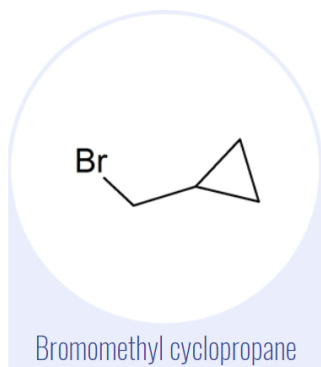
No CAS : 91-16-7
Formula : $C_8H_{10}O_2$
Masse moléculaire : 138,16 g/mol



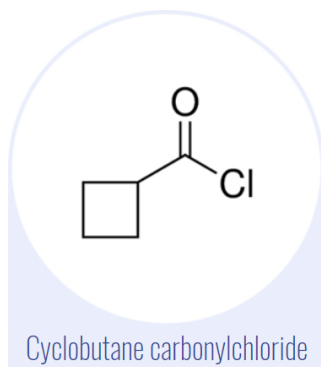
Guaiacol has analgesic, antipyretic and expectorant properties, and is used in combination with other active ingredients for treating dry coughs and inflammatory disorders of the upper airways.

No CAS : 90-05-1
Formula : $C_7H_8O_2$
Masse moléculaire : 124,14 g/mol

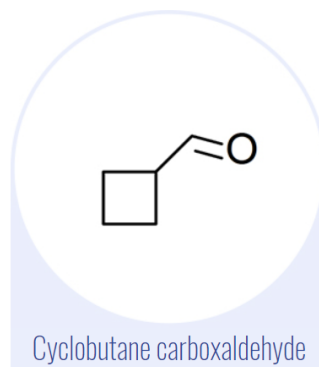
Building blocks and intermediates



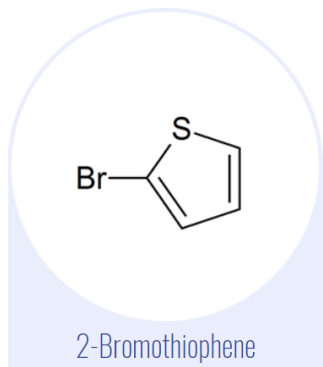
No CAS : 7051-34-5
Formula : C_4H_7Br
Molecular weight : 135,00 g/mol



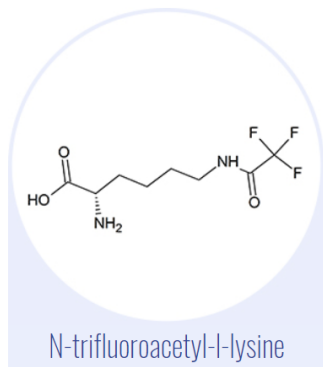
No CAS : 5006-22-4
Formula : C_4H_7COCl
Molecular weight : 118,56 g/mol



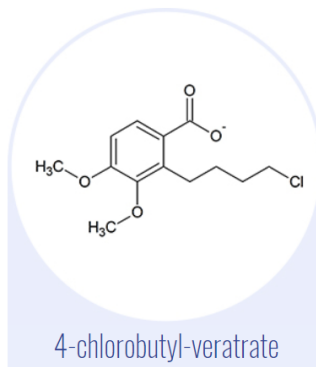
No CAS : 2987-17-9
Formula : C_5H_8O
Molecular weight : 84,12 g/mol



No CAS : 1003-09-4
Formula : C_4H_3BrS
Molecular weight : 163,04 g/mol



No CAS : 10009-20-8
Formula : $C_8H_{13}F_3N_2O_3$
Molecular weight : 242,20 g/mol



No CAS : 69788-75-6
Formula : $C_{13}H_{17}ClO_4$
Molecular weight : 272,72 g/mol

Intermediate	End Use APIs	CAS No.
Cyclopropyl Methyl Bromide	Betaxolol	7051-34-5
	Buprenorphine Hydrochloride	
	Buprenorphine	
	Cimetropium Bromide	
	Roflumilast	
	Naltrexone	
	Naltrexone hydrochloride	
	Diprenorphine	