

ALS

THE THERAPY ALLIANCE

A GLOBAL TEAM APPROACH: GOING TO BAT FOR ALS



...WITH HELP FROM OUR FRIENDS AT CVS/PHARMACY

**The ALS Therapy Alliance board members
are profoundly grateful to CVS/pharmacy for its ALS fundraising campaign,
which has been invaluable in the effort to develop an
international consortium of ALS researchers.**

ALS

THERAPY ALLIANCE

THE GAME PLAN: OUR MISSION

The ALS Therapy Alliance and CVS/pharmacy have partnered for five years, raising nearly \$8 million for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) research.

The ALS Therapy Alliance (ATA) was founded in 2000 to provide a vehicle for a diverse group of scientists and clinicians to coordinate research related to ALS. The scientists involved in the ATA are affiliated with some of the best universities and medical centers in the greater Boston area. These include: Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard College, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital, Boston University and the University of Massachusetts.

In 2002, ATA invited CVS/pharmacy to join the fight against ALS by asking its customers to donate to the cause at the checkout counters. Five years later, that partnership is still thriving and CVS/pharmacy is an integral part of the annual ALS fundraising campaign. The organization and funding of the ATA have been structured so that 100 percent of the money generated through CVS/pharmacy is committed to funding ALS research.

Members of the CVS/pharmacy team present a check to the ALS Therapy Alliance. Pictured, left to right, are Jon Roberts, CVS senior vice president; Clyde Johnson, CVS district manager; Dr. Robert Brown, director and organizer of the ALS Therapy Alliance; and Tom Ryan, CVS president.



ALS

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A WORLD-CLASS TEAM RESEARCHING ALS

The ALS Therapy Alliance supports the research of a large and diverse group of ALS investigators throughout the world.

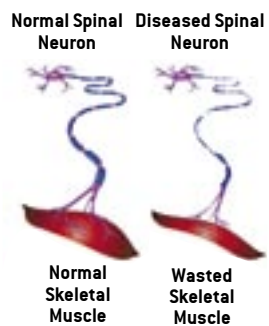


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Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, (ALS), is a devastating, fatal disease. It affects about 25,000 Americans, with 5,000 new cases each year.

There is no cure for ALS.



ALS :: what the name really means

ALS is a rapidly progressing neurological disorder that attacks motor nerve cells responsible for voluntary movement. The meaning of the name amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is Greek in origin. *A* means “no” or “negative,” *myo* refers to muscle, and *trophic* stands for nourishment. So, *amyotrophic* means “no muscle nourishment.” *Lateral sclerosis* refers to the fact that the sides of the spinal cord appear scarred, or sclerosed, in late-stage ALS.

When the neuron is damaged, it can no longer control the muscle and voluntary movement is lost.

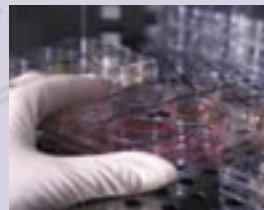
Photo courtesy of www.healthatoz.com.

Dr. Robert Brown is shown in the foreground of an image of cells in culture, which are tremendously helpful in ALS drug screening.



ALS :: the initial onset and symptoms

Initially, symptoms of ALS may include twitching, cramping and stiffness of muscles, unusual fatigue and clumsiness, or difficulty swallowing and speaking. Although the sequence of emerging symptoms and the progression rate for the disease differ from person to person, an ALS patient's muscles will ultimately weaken and become paralyzed. A patient's thinking ability, bladder and bowel function, sexual function and senses — sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch — however, are unaffected. When the muscles in the diaphragm and chest wall fail, patients cannot breathe and most will die from respiratory failure, usually three to five years after the symptoms begin.



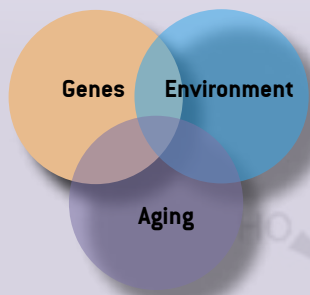
Culture trays containing nerve cells are used for screening of potential ALS drugs.

THE PLAY-BY-PLAY: A BRIEF HISTORY OF ALS

ALS is an adult-onset disease

that usually begins between the ages of 40 and 70.

Men and women of all ethnic and racial groups are generally affected equally. There is no single diagnostic test for ALS, and as a result the diagnosis is often delayed. Several tests must be conducted to exclude the possibility of other similar, but treatable, diseases.

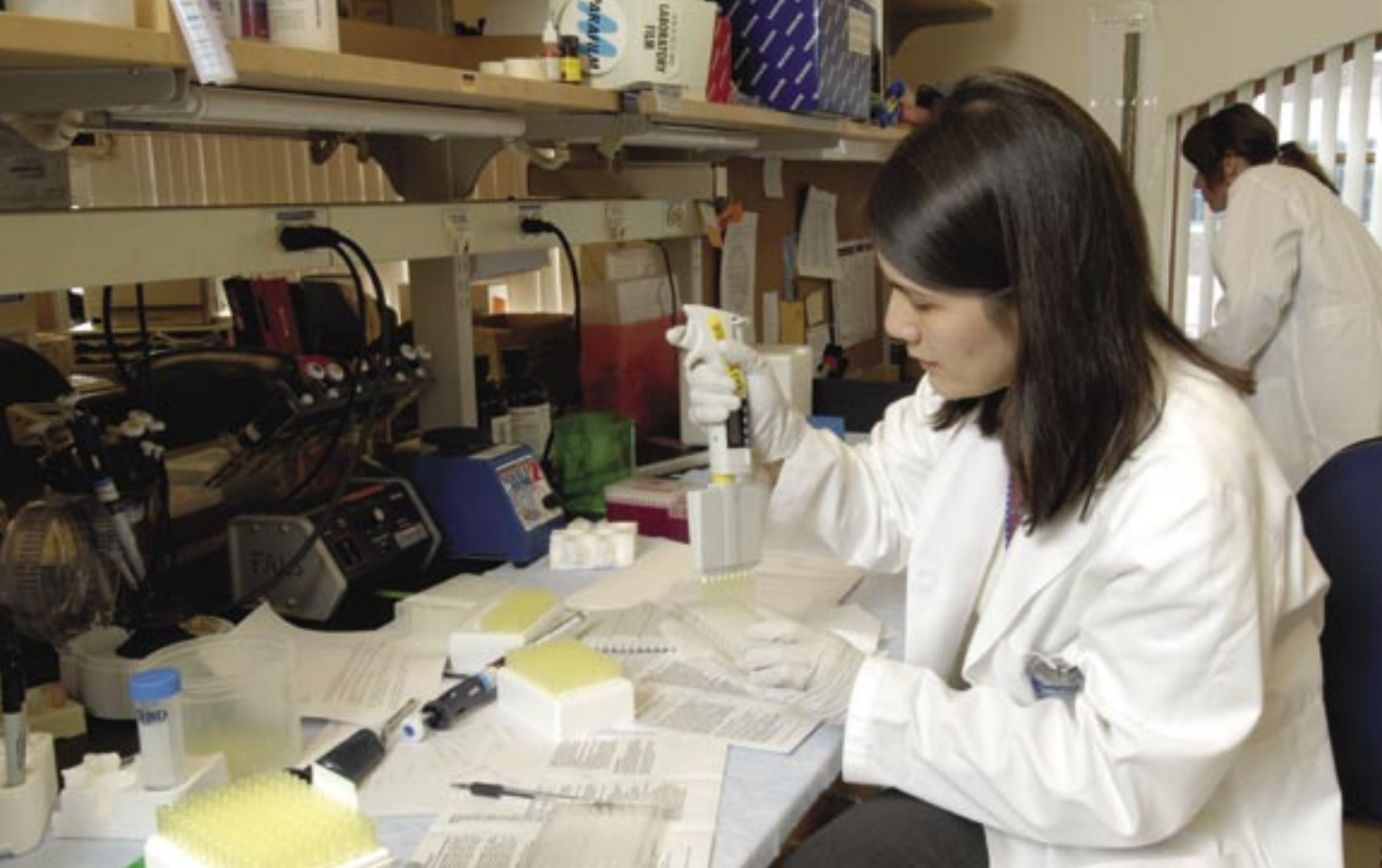


The development of ALS probably reflects an interplay between environmental and genetic factors influenced by aging.

ALS :: the real cause remains a mystery

The cause of ALS is not known, except in the rare case of familial ALS. These cases arise because of mutations in a gene that makes a free radical absorbing protein, known as superoxide dismutase (SOD1). Causes proposed for non-familial (sporadic) ALS include: high levels of the neurotransmitter glutamate; exposure to adverse environmental factors such as infections or poisons; insufficient energy generation by brain cells; inflammation in the spinal cord; and slowing of the transport of substances in long neuron processes, known as axons.

Dr. Anne Marie Wills runs enzyme assays using ALS plasma samples.



No Cure :: but new treatments are being developed

There is no cure for ALS. A single drug called riluzole is approved for use in ALS, but at best it modestly slows the disease. ATA researchers are dedicated to discovering new treatments for ALS.

Though they are not ALS specific and there are no therapies that slow the basic process of degeneration of motor nerves, other treatments, such as feeding and breathing aids, relieve some of the symptoms of ALS. In addition, some drugs are helpful for problems like fatigue, muscle cramps, depression and sleep disturbance.



Multi-well drug dispensers accelerate the testing of ALS drugs.

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM

The ALS Therapy Alliance is fortunate to have a board comprised of outstanding clinicians, scientists and business associates who are committed to the organization's mission. With the board's supervision and the support of CVS/pharmacy, millions of dollars have been generated to execute a wide range of research programs, which now involve multiple institutions in several countries. Below is a list of the ATA board members and their scientific credentials.

Alan Abraham

Alan Abraham is the president of Granite State Development, a private, not-for-profit company established in 1982 to administer the Small Business Administration's 504 Loan Program. It operates throughout New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont. Abraham graduated from Tulane University with a Bachelor of Science degree in history and earned his Master of Business Administration in finance and investments from George Washington University. After losing a family member to ALS, he joined the ATA and developed the CVS/pharmacy campaign jointly with Mr. Jon Roberts of CVS.



Alan Abraham developed the CVS/pharmacy campaign for the ATA in 2002.

“CVS’s contribution is the largest corporate contribution for this research that we know about.”

Jon Roberts, CVS/pharmacy

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM

Jonathan C. Roberts, Chief Information Officer and Senior Vice President, CVS/pharmacy

Jonathan C. Roberts is the chief information officer and senior vice president of CVS/pharmacy, America’s largest retail pharmacy. Roberts is a seasoned retail pharmacy executive with more than 28 years of experience in retail pharmacy, 16 of those with CVS. His diverse career in pharmacy includes management at the pharmacy, store and field levels, as well as leadership roles in business operations and information systems integration. He was promoted to CIO in 2005. As the senior leader responsible for the corporation’s information systems, Roberts has spearheaded several key initiatives, including the Pharmacy Service Initiative, which has enhanced pharmacy performance at CVS.

Since 2002, Roberts has been actively involved in fundraising for ALS research, and has helped establish an annual in-store fundraising campaign at CVS/pharmacy. Together, CVS and its customers have raised approximately \$8 million dollars to facilitate and support the ALS Therapy Alliance in its research efforts.

In addition to his role as an ALS Therapy Alliance director, Roberts is a member of the SureScripts Executive Advisory Council and the eHealth Initiative’s Leadership Council. He earned his degree in pharmacy from the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Pharmacy, and is a graduate of the Wharton Executive Management Program.



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THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM



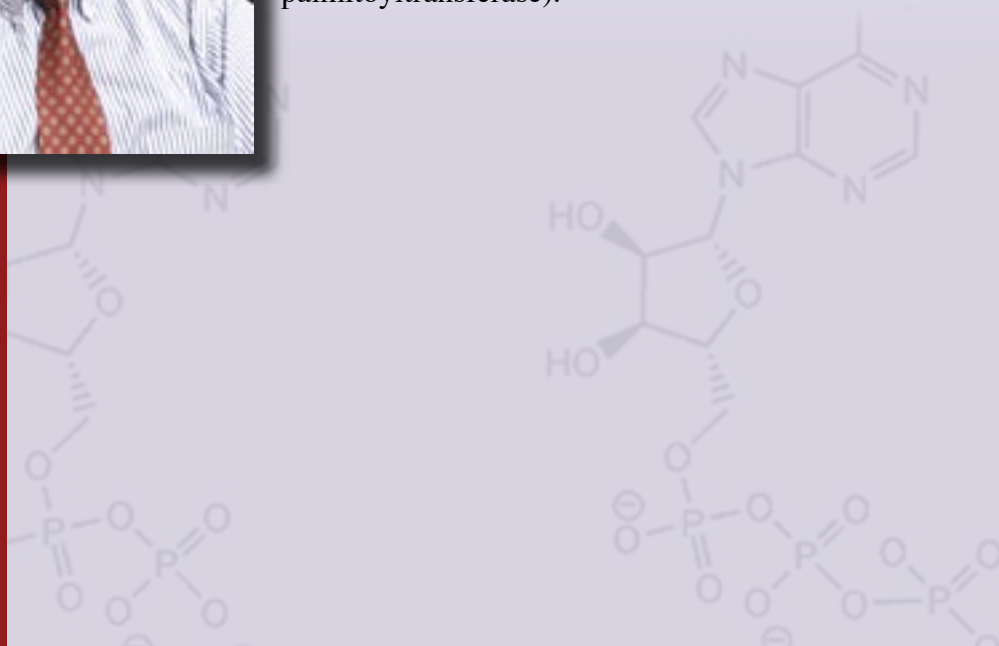
Dr. Brown played a central role in the discovery of mutations in the gene encoding cytosolic superoxide dismutase.

Robert H. Brown, Jr., D.Phil., M.D

Robert H. Brown, Jr., D.Phil., M.D., earned his bachelor's degree in biophysics at Amherst College, a doctorate of philosophy in neurophysiology at Oxford University and a doctorate in medicine at Harvard Medical School. He is presently a professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School and co-director of the Massachusetts General Hospital Neuromuscular Clinic. Dr. Brown's primary research interest has been inherited, paralytic neuromuscular disorders with a focus, since 1980, on ALS. He currently serves as the director and organizer of the ALS Therapy Alliance, and is a non-voting member on the board.



- As part of a consortium of investigators, Dr. Brown played a central role in the discovery of mutations in the gene encoding cytosolic superoxide dismutase as a cause of some inherited forms of ALS in 1993.
- Dr. Brown has also identified gene defects causing three other diseases known as Miyoshi myopathy (dysferlin), hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (skeletal muscle sodium channel) and familial sensory neuropathy (serine palmitoyltransferase).



“The partnership between the ALS Therapy Alliance and CVS has had a significant impact in shortening the timeline to end this dreaded disease by providing research dollars.”

Robert J. Ferrante, Ph.D.

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM

Robert J. Ferrante, Ph.D., M.Sc.

Robert J. Ferrante, Ph.D., M.Sc., is a professor of neurology, pathology and laboratory medicine, psychiatry and behavioral neuroscience at the Boston University School of Medicine. He is the director of the Experimental Neuropathology Unit and Translational Therapeutics Laboratory at the Bedford Veterans' Affairs Medical Center in Bedford, Massachusetts. Dr. Ferrante has a wide-range of knowledge about the neuropathology and mechanisms of neurodegeneration in adult-onset neurological diseases, especially ALS, with more than 30 years experience in clinical and experimental neurology. He is considered an expert in the application of experimental models of disease and in bench to bedside translational studies. Dr. Ferrante is a member of the Northeast ALS Consortium and is a steering committee member on six current human clinical trials using therapeutic agents that were developed in his laboratories. He is currently the director and co-principal proponent of a multi-center phase one clinical trial in ALS for the Veterans' Administration.

- Over the past 10 years, Dr. Ferrante has developed one of the premier translational programs for developing and characterizing therapeutic strategies for neurological diseases.
- His laboratory has been a driving force in completing pre-clinical drug trials in mice for direct translation to human clinical trials in ALS patients.

Dr. Ferrante is a member of the Northeast ALS Consortium and is a steering committee member on six current human clinical trials using therapeutic agents that were developed in his laboratories.



THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM



Dr. Hayward's group and collaborators have identified altered biochemical and structural properties of SOD1 mutants that may contribute to their toxicity in ALS.

Lawrence J. Hayward, M.D., Ph.D.

Lawrence J. Hayward, M.D., Ph.D. received his doctorate degrees in neuroscience and medicine from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. He completed a neurology residency and neuromuscular disease fellowship at Massachusetts General Hospital. During that time, his research focused on neuromuscular conditions caused by defective ion channels. In 2000, Dr. Hayward started his own laboratory at the University of Massachusetts Medical School as an assistant professor of neurology. Dr. Hayward became an associate professor in 2003 and serves as joint faculty in the departments of physiology, biochemistry and molecular pharmacology, and the program in neuroscience. He sees patients regularly in the Neuromuscular Clinic and on the wards, contributes to medical school and resident teaching, and serves as a mentor for graduate students and fellows in the laboratory.

- In 1998, Dr. Hayward initiated biochemical studies with Dr. Robert Brown to identify toxic properties of mutant SOD1 enzymes that cause familial ALS.
- Dr. Hayward's group and collaborators have shown that impaired zinc binding and other vulnerabilities produce misfolded forms of the SOD1 protein that are prone to aggregation.
- Ongoing experiments are addressing the molecular mechanisms by which SOD1 misfolding harms cultured motor neurons.



“There is an urgent need to develop sensitive diagnostic tests for ALS so that tailored therapies can be applied at early stages of the disease. The ATA-CVS partnership is helping to make this possible.”

Lawrence J. Hayward, M.D., Ph.D.

“The goal is to stop ALS before it ever starts.”

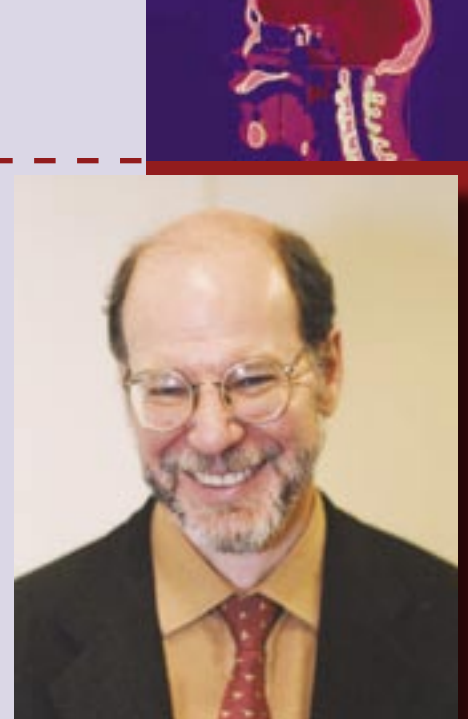
H. Robert Horvitz, Ph.D.

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM

H. Robert Horvitz, Ph.D.

H. Robert Horvitz, Ph.D., received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2002; is the David H. Koch Professor of Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; an investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute; a neurobiologist and geneticist at the Massachusetts General Hospital; and a member of the McGovern Institute for Brain Research and the MIT Center for Cancer Research. Dr. Horvitz received bachelor's degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and performed his graduate studies at Harvard University. Dr. Horvitz was a postdoctoral scientist at the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England, and has been an assistant, associate and full professor in the Department of Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Horvitz has received numerous awards for his accomplishments. Some of these honors include: Charles A. Dana Award for Pioneering Achievement in Health (1995); General Motors Cancer Research Foundation, Sloan Prize (1998); Gairdner Foundation International Award (1999); March of Dimes Prize in Developmental Biology (2000); the Genetics Society of America Medal (2001); the Bristol-Myers Squibb Award for Distinguished Achievement in Neuroscience (2001); the Wiley Prize in the Biomedical Sciences (2002); the Peter Gruber Foundation Genetics Prize (2002); the American Cancer Society Medal of Honor (2002); and the Alfred G. Knudson Award of the National Cancer Institute (2005). He has also received several honorary degrees and has served on many editorial boards and committees.

- Dr. Horvitz has achieved world-wide recognition for his discoveries of cell death genes and his delineation of the molecular pathways through which these genes operate. These discoveries continue to have new and compelling implications across basic cell biology and much of medicine, including the fields of cancer and neurodegenerative diseases, like ALS.



H. Robert Horvitz, Ph.D., received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2002 ... Dr. Horvitz has achieved world-wide recognition for his discoveries of cell death genes ...

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM



Dr. Maniatis is best known for pioneering the development and application of recombinant DNA methods to the study of gene regulation.

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D.

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D., is the Thomas H. Lee Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology at Harvard University. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Colorado at Boulder, and a doctorate in molecular biology from Vanderbilt University. His postdoctoral studies were carried out at Harvard University and at the Medical Research Council for Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England. Dr. Maniatis has held research and academic positions at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York and the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California. His research has been recognized by numerous awards, including the Eli Lilly Award in Microbiology and Immunology, the Scientific Achievement Award of the American Medical Association, the Richard Lounsbery Award for Biology and Medicine, and the Jacob Heskel Gabbay Award in Biotechnology and Medicine, as well as membership in the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.



- Dr. Maniatis is best known for pioneering the development and application of recombinant DNA methods to the study of gene regulation.
- His research has impacted a broad spectrum of biomedical fields, from basic mechanisms of gene expression to advances in understanding human genetic and inflammatory diseases.
- Dr. Maniatis leads a national committee of the ALS Association that identifies and supports new directions in ALS research and drug development.

“An important role of the ATA is to provide ‘seed funding’ for highly innovative, but risky, ALS research. If successful, longer-term funding of the research is provided from other sources such as the National Institutes of Health.”

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D.

“Today we are poised to find new treatments and cures for devastating diseases like ALS, but we can’t do it alone.”

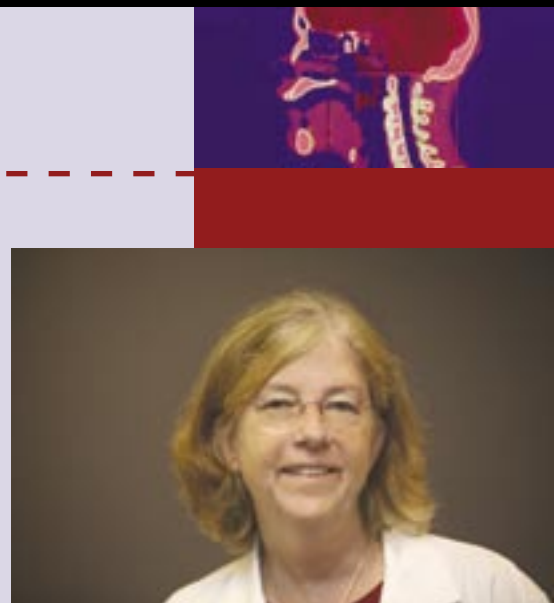
Anne B. Young, M.D., Ph.D.

THE PLAYERS: A WORLD-CLASS TEAM

Anne B. Young, M.D., Ph.D.

Anne B. Young, M.D., Ph.D., is the Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and the chief of Neurology Service at Massachusetts General Hospital. She is a researcher and clinician whose work at the bench and bedside has concentrated on neurotransmitter systems in the basal ganglia and their role in Huntington’s, Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s diseases. Dr. Young holds membership in both the Institute of Medicine and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She was inducted as a fellow in the Royal Academy of Physicians in London. Dr. Young is a Phi Beta Kappa, summa cum laude graduate of Vassar College who completed her medical studies at Johns Hopkins. She received a doctorate in pharmacology from Johns Hopkins and later completed residency training in neurology at the University of California, San Francisco. After her residency, she joined the neurology faculty at the University of Michigan where she advanced to professor.

- Dr. Young is one of the foremost investigators of neurodegenerative disorders, with a particular focus on Huntington’s disease. Her research has helped define many aspects of the cause and progression of that disease.
- Dr. Young has also been a pioneer among neurologists in establishing centers for high-throughput drug screening for orphan diseases like Huntington’s disease and ALS.
- As these attributes suggest, she is also one of the country’s foremost neurological clinician-scientists and educators.



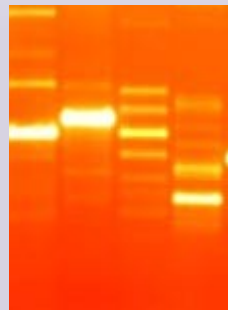
Dr. Young is one of the foremost investigators of neurodegenerative disorders, with a particular focus on Huntington’s disease ... (and) has also been a pioneer among neurologists in establishing centers for high-throughput drug screening for orphan diseases.

COVERING ALL THE BASES: THE RESEARCH PROJECTS

With the help of CVS/pharmacy and its team, the ALS Therapy Alliance has raised nearly \$8 million to help find a cure for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease. In the five years that CVS and ATA have partnered, the money has funded numerous ALS research projects. The following are just a few examples of these ATA-funded projects, and other promising areas of ALS investigation.

Can your genetic makeup cause ALS? :: The role of DNA

The ALS Therapy Alliance is committed to using state-of-the-art genetic testing techniques to identify why certain people have the disease. In an integral project funded in large part by the ATA, scientists in Boston, Atlanta, London and Chicago are conducting studies of DNA variants that may be associated with enhanced risk of developing ALS.



Studies of DNA patterns unique to ALS may help define risk factors for this disease.

Photo courtesy of DNA II.

ALS is difficult to diagnose because the symptoms are similar to those of other neuromuscular disorders. The neurological exam usually shows evidence of muscle weakness; the exam also reveals muscle atrophy. In ALS, non-motor functions such as feeling, memory and cognition remain normal.



“... an awful lot to live for ...”

from Lou Gehrig's farewell speech

2 The role of motor nerve cells :: Early evidence of degeneration

The ALS Therapy Alliance has funded studies by investigators at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This research has detected electrical abnormalities in motor neurons in ALS mice long before the disease begins. Among other findings, the motor nerve cells are electrically overactive in a pattern that is likely to be injurious after many months.



Research in ALS has been greatly facilitated by mouse models of genetic forms of this disease.

COVERING ALL THE BASES: THE RESEARCH PROJECTS

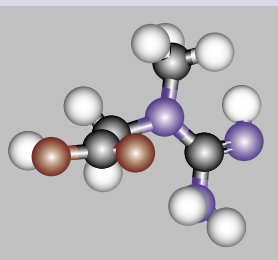
3 **ALS knows no boundaries :: ALS studies across cultures**

The ALS Therapy Alliance has made strides to make the fight against ALS a global effort. The ATA has used a portion of the proceeds from the annual CVS/pharmacy fundraising campaign to establish an ALS network in Mexico. The purpose of these efforts is to develop a nationwide infrastructure for ALS studies. Mexican neurologists and clinical scientists have joined the fight, and have been collecting serum and DNA samples from ALS patients within Mexico's borders. From this information, they are able to create a database to help them better analyze their information. The ATA is also pursuing a collaboration with investigators in India to track an unusual form of ALS that causes deafness as well as motor weakness.

In addition, research is being conducted in other countries such as Australia, China, England and Germany.

4 **A meeting of the minds :: Sharing discoveries**

Scientists and clinicians from an array of ALS networks have met over the years to discuss their findings and implement new trials, thanks to the funds raised from the partnership between the ALS Therapy Alliance and CVS/pharmacy. These groups include, but are not limited to, the country's largest clinical trials network, known as the Northeast ALS (NEALS) and the ALS Research Group. The ATA recently provided seed money for a NEALS clinical trial to help determine if creatine, an energy-enhancing substance, impacts neurodegenerative disorders like ALS.



Creatine molecules, like the one seen here, are energy enhancing substances that are thought to impact neurodegenerative disorders like ALS.

“With the wonderful support of the CVS/pharmacy, the ATA has been able to develop several parallel ALS research projects that are unprecedented and extremely promising.”

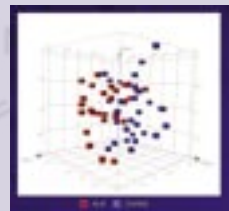
Robert H. Brown Jr., M.D., Ph.D

The ALS Therapy Alliance has made strides to make the fight against ALS a global effort.



5 A faster diagnosis :: Tools to help diagnose ALS

ALS is difficult to diagnose because its symptoms are similar to those of other neuromuscular disorders. The diagnosis is often based on a complete neurological examination and clinical tests, which can take months to complete. Fortunately, funds raised by the partnership between CVS/pharmacy and the ALS Therapy Alliance have helped experts discover molecules that distinguish ALS from non-ALS body fluids. It is hoped that molecules like these, sometimes designated as “biomarkers,” will speed up diagnosis at early stages of the diseases and, additionally, accelerate treatment trials in ALS.



Biomarkers that are unique to ALS patients will help doctors diagnose ALS at an earlier stage.

COVERING ALL THE BASES: THE RESEARCH PROJECTS

6 Animals in the fight against ALS :: Animals aid research



This is a model of the protein superoxide dismutase (SOD1), whose mutations trigger some cases of familial ALS.

Animals are powerful tools in the study of ALS. By studying mice with ALS, scientists learn about the process of degeneration of motor nerves in the brain and spinal cord. When new discoveries suggest new treatments in ALS, these can be tested very efficiently in the ALS animal models. Funds provided by the ALS Therapy Alliance and CVS/pharmacy help professionals conduct this research.

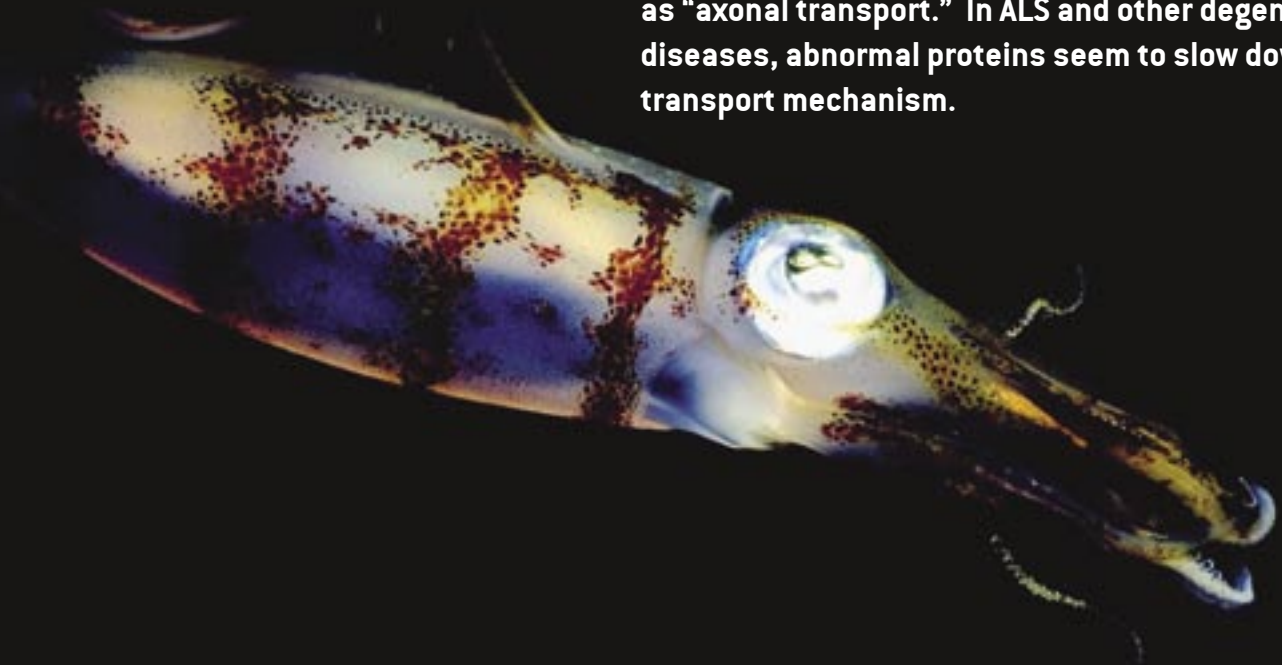
7 Mini-models of ALS :: Drug screening

A new research technique implemented in many laboratories and supported in part by the ALS Therapy Alliance is a method called high-throughput drug screening. In this approach, scientists test drugs in tiny Petri dish models of ALS, achieving immense efficiencies and cost savings. Compounds that appear helpful in high-throughput tests can then be examined more definitively in the animal models.

8 Stem cell therapy :: Reversing cell death

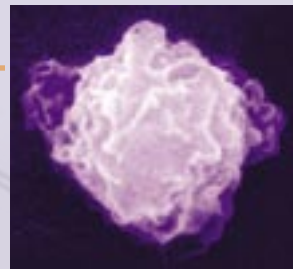
Stem cells may be beneficial for a disease like ALS in several ways. They may eventually allow one to replace lost neurons, thereby helping restore lost neurological function. They may also be helpful by forming new support cells that make existing neurons more healthy. And, stem cells may be useful as vehicles for delivering drugs to the nervous system.

Squid possess unusually long neurons that help researchers understand how nerve cells carry substances along nerves in a process known as “axonal transport.” In ALS and other degenerative diseases, abnormal proteins seem to slow down the transport mechanism.



9 Drug delivery to the brain :: Crossing the iron curtain

A major problem in treating brain disorders is getting treatments across the blood brain barrier (BBB), an iron curtain that normally prevents proteins and toxins from entering the central nervous system. To be effective in brain diseases, drugs must go from the bloodstream to the brain and spinal cord. New investigations, funded in part by the ALS Therapy Alliance, are looking for ways to engineer molecules that will navigate through the BBB.



This illustrates a stem cell, which has the capacity to reproduce itself indefinitely and, when properly stimulated, to differentiate into many distinct types of cells, like neurons.

ALS

THErapy ALLIANCE

AN ALL-STAR TEAM: THE ATA'S PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

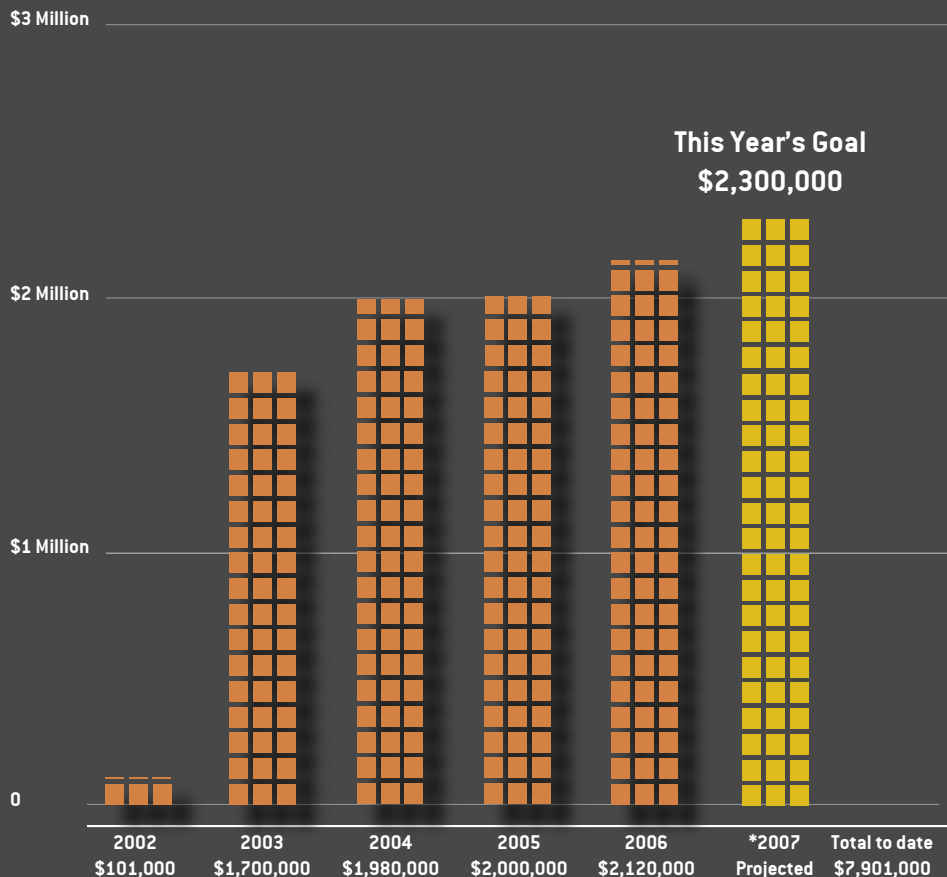
Ammar Al-Chalabi, MB, ChB, PhD, FRCP MRC Centre for Neurodegeneration Research	Kings College London London, England	Robert S. Langer, Ph.D. Division of Biomedical Engineering Department of Chemical Engineering Division of Health Sciences and Technology	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, MA, US
Pat Andres Department of Neurology	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Gerardo Morfini, PhD Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology	University of Illinois at Chicago Chicago, IL, US
Mark Bellingham, PhD School of Biomedical Sciences	University of Queensland Brisbane, Australia	Atchayaram Nalini, MBBS, DM Department of Neurology	National Inst of Mental Health and Neurosciences Bangalore, India
Wendy Broom, PhD Department of Neurology Harvard Medical School	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Stefan Niemann, MD	Epigenomics AG Berlin, Germany
Robert H. Brown, Jr., DPhil, MD Department of Neurology Harvard Medical School	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Piera Pasinelli, PhD Farber Institute for Neurosciences/ Frances & Joseph Weinberg Unit for ALS Research	Thomas Jefferson Medical School Philadelphia, PA, US
Martha Constantine-Paton, PhD Department of Biology McGovern Institute	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Boston, MA, US	Margaret Pericak Vance, PhD Center for Human Genetics	Duke University Durham, NC, US
Merit Cudkowicz, MD, MSc, Department of Neurology Harvard Medical School	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Shaun Purcell, PhD Center for Human Genetic Research Harvard Medical School	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US
Mark Daly, PhD Center for Human Genetic Research Harvard Medical School	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Wim Robberecht, MD, PhD Department of Neurology	University of Leuven Leuven, Belgium
Allitia DiBernardo, MD Department of Neurology	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, MA, US	Idelfonso Rodriguez-Leva, MD Neurology Service	Dept. Internal Medicine Colonia Universitaria St Luis-Potosi, Mexico
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Robert J. Ferrante, PhD, MSc Department of Neurology	Boston University Boston, MA, US	Ashutosh Tiwari, PhD Department of Neurology	UMass Medical School Worcester, MA, US
Stacey Gabriel, PhD The Broad Institute Boston, MA, US	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Seth Townsend, PhD Candidate Department of Chemical Engineering	Division of Biomedical Engineering Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, MA, US
Jonathan Glass, MD Emory ALS Center	Emory University School of Medicine Atlanta, GA, US	Davide Trotti, PhD Farber Institute for Neurosciences Frances & Joseph Weinberg Unit for ALS Research	Thomas Jefferson Medical School Philadelphia, PA, US
Jonathan Haines, PhD Center for Human Genetic Research	Vanderbilt University Nashville, TN, US	Brigitte Van Zundert, PhD Departamento de Fisiopatologia	Universidad de Concepcion Casilla, Chile
Lawrence J. Hayward, MD, PhD Department of Neurology	UMass Medical School Worcester, MA, US	Xi Jing, MD Department of Neurology West China Hospital	
John Landers, PhD Department of Neurology Harvard Medical School	Sichuan University Sichuan Province, China	John Landers, PhD Department of Neurology Harvard Medical School	

The ALS Therapy Alliance has also co-sponsored projects with Project ALS, the Angel Fund, the ALS Association and the Northeast ALS Consortium.

THE FUTURE: A VICTORY FOR THE ALS COMMUNITY

Hope. By stimulating new ALS research projects, the ALS Therapy Alliance partnership with CVS/pharmacy has provided the ALS community with renewed hope that meaningful ALS treatments will be discovered.

How this fundraising campaign has grown over the years:



ALS

THERAPY ALLIANCE

CVS/PHARMACY: SUPPORTING A GLOBAL TEAM

CVS/pharmacy is the largest corporate donor to the ALS Therapy Alliance. Its fundraising efforts have been pivotal in providing additional research and insight into potential treatments for other related diseases.

The ALS Therapy Alliance's innovative initiatives unite ALS researchers from all over the world to take advantage of new technologies and concepts. The ALS Therapy Alliance includes researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard University, Harvard Medical School, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital and the University of Massachusetts. Funding from the ATA has also benefited research projects and investigators from China, Germany, Britain, Turkey, Chile, India, Mexico, Australia, Israel and Belgium. Collectively, 30 ALS researchers are involved in the ALS Therapy Alliance and are using funding from CVS/pharmacy.



...WITH HELP FROM OUR FRIENDS AT CVS/PHARMACY

CVS/pharmacy is America's largest retail pharmacy. With more than 40 years of dynamic growth in the retail pharmacy industry, CVS/pharmacy is committed to being the easiest pharmacy retailer for customers to use.

CVS/pharmacy has created innovative approaches to serve health care needs of all customers through its stores, online pharmacy, pharmacy benefit management, mail order and specialty pharmacy subsidiary.

For more information about CVS/pharmacy, visit:

www.cvs.com