

IN SERVICE OF INNOVATION: ZHONGGUANCUN LIFE SCIENCE PARK



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Biomedical research requires a global effort

A critical example of the need for collaboration in international biomedical research today can be found on Johns Hopkins University's COVID-19 Dashboard. The novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, has touched almost every country, and the map shows seas of red—indicators of cumulative confirmed cases—on most continents. This global crisis is both a challenge and an opportunity for the international biomedical research community to come together for the greater good.

In dealing with this pandemic and a range of other medical challenges, a number of factors are at play. First, biomedical researchers rely on an expanding collection of high-tech tools and techniques. For example, advances in next-generation sequencing are key to enabling more scientists to explore nucleic acids. Plus, gene-editing techniques, particularly CRISPR, make it easier to modify genes for medical purposes. Improvements in automation—from benchtop platforms to high-throughput systems—make advanced techniques easier to run and repeat.

Second, applying these technologies in biomedical research produces large amounts of data—often called “big data.” This information must be collected, processed, and stored, and frequently shared among multidisciplinary groups around the world. Most important, scientists must analyze these gigantic datasets, combining and comparing information gathered using different techniques. Such large, multivariate datasets demand advanced statistical analysis and methods that reveal the connections among the components.

Recently, a broad range of techniques categorized under the catch-all of artificial intelligence (AI)—including machine learning, neural networks, and deep learning—have revealed connections in datasets that other methods miss. Through these computational processes, AI combines modeling and data to “learn” more about a system and to even make predictions about future outcomes. Biomedical researchers already apply AI in various technologies, for example, to explore a person's genes for disease-related information. In fact, AI can be used to analyze most any kind of medical data, including images from microscopy, radiology, and other fields. The biomedical community is only beginning to learn how and where AI can be applied.

Finally, as more advanced technologies make their way into biomedical research, the studies employing them increasingly require multidisciplinary teams. Data scientists and molecular biologists now work with clinical-trial developers and regulatory experts or with clinicians and epidemiologists. In some cases, such studies will reach beyond medicine to include economists and sociologists. And in addition to having a wide breadth of expertise, a multidisciplinary team can include members from multiple countries.

Taking the collaboration paradigm further, in order to make the most of biomedical research, collaborations between academia, industry, and governments are essential, both within countries and internationally. Perhaps most importantly, such collaborations will make more data available to more researchers, which empowers studies and reveals connections that might otherwise go unnoticed. In addition, international collaborations can more quickly accelerate the benefits of biomedical advances around the world.

The map depicting the current COVID-19 crisis serves as a call to the world to improve international biomedical research. If we act now, maybe we'll be more prepared for the next global public-health crisis—there is no doubt that the quality of our research today will determine our ability to respond in the future.

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Science/AAAS

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Beijing Zhongguancun Life Science Park Development Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Zhongguancun Development Group, is the developer and manager of Zhongguancun Life Science Park.

When Wenhui Li returned from the United States in 2007 to join the National Institute of Biological Sciences, Beijing (NIBS), it felt as if the office, located in the northern Beijing suburbs, was in the middle of nowhere. “The roads were empty, there were no cars or people,” he recalls. Over a decade later, the area has changed considerably. Buzzing with activity, it now boasts well-appointed office and research accommodations among lush green spaces. This previously quiet, rural area has been transformed into the Zhongguancun Life Science Park, or LS-Park. Established in 2000 as a national incubator for biomedical research and business, it has supported more than 500 biomedicine-focused companies and research institutes in the past 20 years—some of which have grown to be global leaders in their fields—by providing workspace and services to meet their innovation needs.

“Biomedicine is a new strategic industry for China,” says Wenli Wang, director of LS-Park. In 2016, the State Council’s Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Development of National Strategic Emerging Industries projected that national bioindustry revenue would reach RMB 8–10 trillion (USD 1.1–1.4 trillion) by 2020. “[Bio-industry] will play a significant role in Beijing’s economic development in the future,” says Wang. LS-Park is dedicated to making this happen by serving innovative companies making breakthroughs in the development of life-saving medicines and high-end equipment.

One such company is Huahui Health, a biomedical startup led by Li. In 2012, Li and his team discovered that the hepatitis B virus (HBV) envelope protein interacts with a key receptor called sodium taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP), a transmembrane transporter predominantly expressed in the

liver—a finding that sheds light on the development of a possible cure for HBV-related diseases affecting millions of people worldwide.

The freedom to tread new paths

“We had great support from NIBS and LS-Park,” says Li. NIBS, established in 2005 within LS-Park, is focused on original research in a broad range of fields, including infection and autoimmunity, programmed cell death, neurobiology, epigenetics, stem cells, and computational and medicinal chemistry. It has nearly 400 researchers working in 26 principle investigator-led laboratories.

What Li set out to do in 2007—to find the receptor for HBV—was important but difficult. Scientists from around the world had searched for it unsuccessfully for decades. There was no guarantee that Li would succeed, but he was determined. “If you want to understand the disease, you have to reveal how the infection happens,” explains Li, who credits NIBS for supporting his vision for expanding the boundaries of scientific research. “We share a pragmatic and truth-seeking spirit in the lab,” he says. “We don’t want to follow the footprints of others; we want to make our own.”

NIBS also provides good funding support. “We have a flexible budget,” Li explains. Each lab has an RMB 2 million (USD 300 thousand) annual budget with few restrictions on usage; the decision on where the money is spent lies with the lab director. While other, non-NIBS labs may face gaps in funding, this has never been an issue for Li’s team. “Thanks to the institute, we are lucky that we don’t face problems like that,” says Li.

Moreover, NIBS provides assistance with incubating new discoveries. By the end of 2014, Li and his colleagues had completed experimental trials with an antibody therapy for HBV

PHOTO: ZHONGGUANCUN LIFE SCIENCE PARK



The National Institute of Biological Sciences, Beijing (NIBS)



based on his previous findings and was ready to move the drug into clinical trials. First, however, he had to establish a startup company.

"LS-Park helped us a lot with coordinating the applications and licenses we needed," Li says. His company, Huahui Health, was established in 2015, sponsored through venture capital, and backed by LS-Park and NIBS. It was allocated 400 m² of space in a new building in the park, of which half was used to set up the clinical trials.

Li speaks highly of the facilities LS-Park offers, which include cafeterias, hotels, and meeting rooms. Importantly, its open lab setup also provides shared large equipment such as high-speed centrifuges and ultra-low temperature freezers.

A personal touch

According to Wang, LS-Park's management believes strongly in fostering innovation, especially for promising companies such as Huahui Health.

"I keep track of all of those companies in the park that are developing new drugs," Wang says. "I take time to call them and ask if they need any help. We focus on those with strong core technologies and preliminary success, and help to solve their problems as quickly as possible, giving them a boost."

The startup incubator system at LS-Park provides a range of services, including property management, financing, startup consulting, and advice on intellectual property, policy, international business, technology, and publicity. While the park's early years were largely focused on land consolidation, construction, and renting, it has now shifted to enterprise services and connecting innovative Li companies with venture capital, instrument facilities, and production plants.

A startup company must navigate many obstacles, but LS-Park can help them avoid the worst mistakes. "When there is not enough space, or when there are issues with the drug administration [China's National Medical Products Administration] and environmental protection agencies, we always do our best to help them keep projects moving forward," says Wang.

Recently, LS-Park provided Huahui with a 6,000-m² pilot platform to test their antibody on a large scale, a critical bridge from experimental results to industrial production. The innovative drug, named HH-003, is now in the latter half of its phase 1 clinical trial. First in its class, the drug has gone through almost 5 years of development but still faces several years of testing before it can be marketed. "If it succeeds, its social and economic value will be huge," says Li; this is particularly the case in China, where 86 million people are believed to be infected with HBV, and many develop chronic HBV-related conditions such as cirrhosis and liver cancer.

Investing heavily in the future

LS-Park has invested RMB 30 million (USD 4.2 million) in Li's company, this money being part of the industrial funding initiative that the park started in 2017. "The development of new drugs is a top factor in determining our investment," says Wang. The park now has two funds that invest in both early and late-stage startups, with an investment time frame ranging from 5 years to a decade. Such investments have been a core service of the Zhongguancun Development Group, the parent company of LS-Park, which has funded many successful companies.

"China's biomedicine industry is in its prime, but has much room for growth in the coming years," observes Wang; that is why they are investing heavily in the field and are bullish about the future.

Although the United States and Europe still lead in the biomedical technologies space, many Chinese expatriates have returned to the country in the past decade, bringing with them knowledge and expertise. On the other hand, the number of well-trained and passionate young researchers has also greatly increased in China. Since 2015, the number of innovative startups in China has exploded, and the quality of domestically produced technologies has increased substantially as well. "We believe that many of these companies will succeed," posits Wang.

LS-Park has witnessed a number of success stories since its establishment. In 2019, researchers at NIBS discovered a new molecular player in the apoptotic process, Compound R6, which may hold the key to an effective new treatment for neurodegenerative diseases that plague millions around the world. NIBS scientists are also laying a solid theoretical foundation for research into autoinflammatory diseases and development of sepsis drugs through studies of the inflammatory response and infection-induced pyrolysis. And in 2009, the world's first biochip capable of screening gene sequences that cause deafness was developed by the National Engineering Research Center for Beijing Biochip Technology (now known as CapitalBio Corporation)—a company led by Chinese Academy of Engineering academician Jing Cheng.

A multitude of opportunities

LS-Park now hosts a number of the country's top research institutes. Aside from NIBS, the Chinese Institute for Brain Research, led by Professor Yi Rao, focuses on major diseases related to cognitive impairment, brain-like computing and brain-computer intelligence, childhood brain development, and

the principles underlying cognition. The Human Liver Proteome Project, led by CAS academician Fuchu He, is dedicated to research into human liver proteomics, while the Novo Nordisk China R&D Center—the first and one of the largest R&D centers established by a multinational pharmaceutical company in China—is dedicated to the development of new drugs to treat diabetes.

Huahui Health is by no means the only company to evolve out of research at these top institutes and to benefit from LS-Park's offerings. Basic research performed at LS-Park has yielded many new and exciting products and technologies that have formed the basis for numerous other startups.

WANTAI Biotech developed the world's first hepatitis E virus vaccine in cooperation with Xiamen University and also produced diagnostic reagents for HIV testing that are top sellers in the domestic market. BioDuro, a company established in LS-Park in 2006, specializes in providing one-stop pharmaceutical R&D and pilot production services for biopharmaceutical customers. And Yangzijiang Pharmaceutical Group, a domestic giant in the production and distribution of single-molecule drugs, joined LS-Park in 2003 and has seen a compound growth rate of 18% for the past 7 years.

Other companies that already have their products on the market include Mindray Medical, a global medical instrument developer that joined LS-Park in 2007 and has become the country's largest supplier of medical devices, and Beijing Bohui Innovation Biotechnology, which created a pioneering human papillomavirus diagnostic instrument that generated RMB 53.4 million (USD 7.5 million) in sales in 2018 (a 243% increase from the previous year). Other LS-Park successes are Takara Bio, established in the park in 2004 and now a top domestic bioengineering reagent distributor,

PHOTO: ZHONGGUANCUN LIFE SCIENCE PARK



Opening ceremony of the Zhongguancun biomedicine pilot platform

and Beijing Konruns Pharmaceutical, a drug manufacturer listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange since 2018.

The park also supports the clinical application of innovative products through its abundant hospital resources. Peking University International Hospital, the flagship hospital of Peking University, provides international medical services. Other nearby hospitals, including Peking University Sixth Hospital, Beijing Hope Hospital, PKU Care Rehabilitation Hospital, and Changbo Research Hospital, provide critical clinical resources for basic research, new drug development, and medical device R&D to institutes and companies in the park.

For a company to be admitted to the park, the main criterion is evidence of innovation. Scientists and entrepreneurs at the park are involved in evaluating any newcomers, according to Wang. "A core technology or an innovative product is a must," he says.

Wang emphasizes that the park welcomes both domestic and international researchers. "We hope that more innovative and entrepreneurial startups will come to China to develop their products," he says. "We are able to provide space, technological capabilities, and services that are comparable with those in developed countries." The park has set up two international innovation centers, one in Boston and the other in Silicon Valley in San Francisco, to act as a bridge between China and the United States.

Challenges and opportunities

With an eye on the future, LS-Park is building out more research space to meet the demands of companies and projects. It is looking to house another 300 innovative startup companies in the 500,000-m² to 700,000-m² expansion.

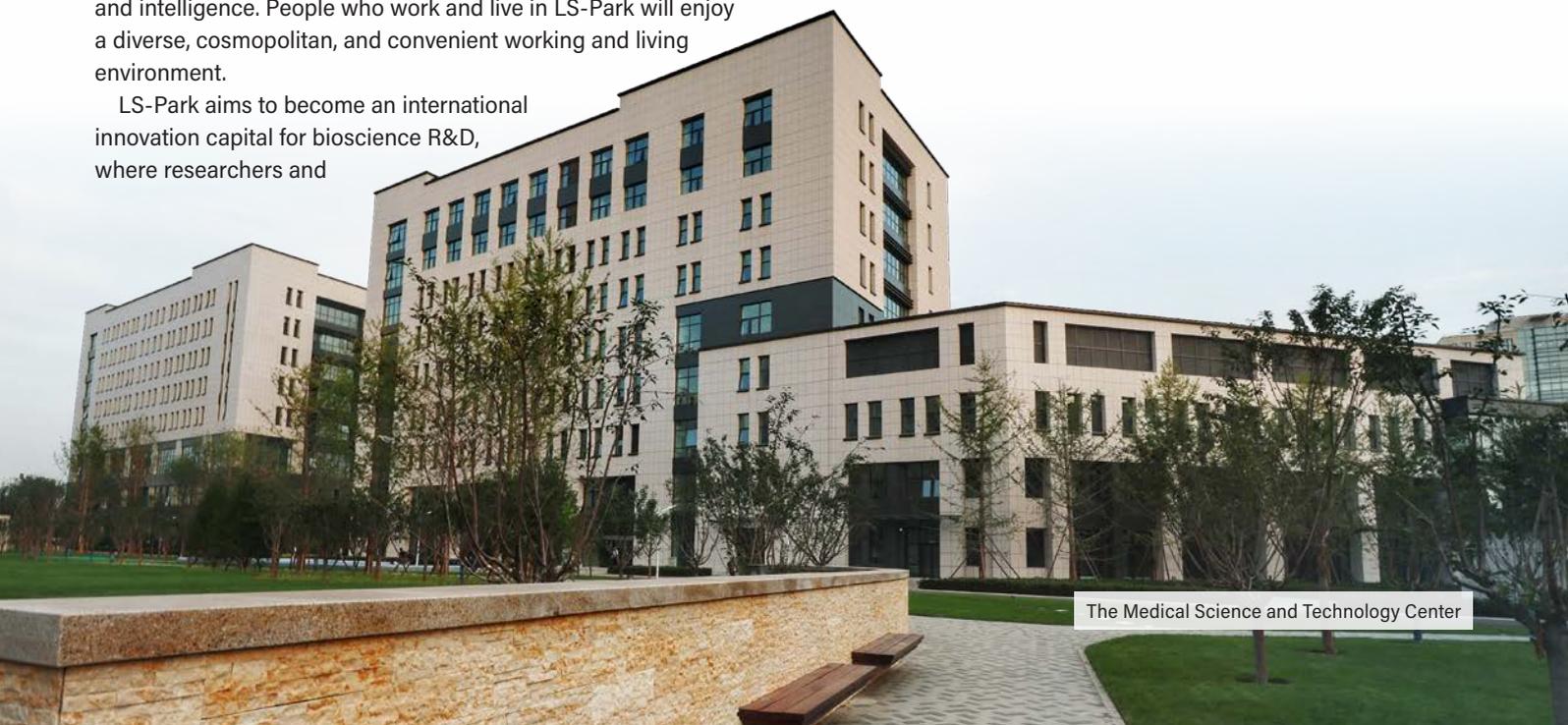
Meanwhile, the park is committed to establishing an ecologically friendly, people-oriented industrial city; improving the layout of public service and commercial facilities; and building smart parks and buildings with interconnected, integrated sensing and intelligence. People who work and live in LS-Park will enjoy a diverse, cosmopolitan, and convenient working and living environment.

LS-Park aims to become an international innovation capital for bioscience R&D, where researchers and

entrepreneurs from all over the world cooperate and develop advanced technology through a highly efficient innovation ecosystem. Wang expects that at least three biomedical companies currently incubated in the park will be listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in the next 3 to 5 years, and that in the coming decades, LS-Park will play an integral role in bringing the nation's biomedical development up to speed with that of the rest of the world. By that time, he hopes that many major diseases will have found a cure. "The process of drug development moves slowly," he says, "but we need to be persistent, as new drugs are essential to improving the health and lives of many people."

When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, companies in LS-Park were among the first to resume work and begin producing novel coronavirus test kits and other medical supplies to fight the disease. They also moved to develop new products, such as smart computed tomography scanners that can diagnose pneumonia using artificial intelligence. While COVID-19 has created many challenges for the biopharmaceutical industry, it has also provided many opportunities. As the Chinese government and people begin to pay more attention to the critical importance of good health care and effective medical treatments, the true value of LS-Park's innovative culture will be recognized, with significant benefits for future commercial development.

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北京中关村生命科学园发展有限责任公司是中关村生命科学园的开发和管理单位，是中发展集团控股子公司。

2007年，李文辉从美国回国加入北京生命科学研究所以。他的办公室坐落在北京北部郊区，一个前不着村后不着店的地方。“周围的路上都空荡荡的，没人也没车。”他回忆道。十多年过去，变化天翻地覆。葱郁的绿色空间中建起了设备齐全的办公室和研究室，原本宁静的城郊成了今天的中关村生命科学园。生命园成立于2000年，是国家级生物医药研究和产业化的基地，在过去20年中为500多家以生物医药为主的公司和研究机构提供了空间支持、产业化服务，其中一些已成长为领域内的全球领导者。

“生物医药是中国的一个新兴战略产业，”生命园总经理介绍说。2016年，国务院印发《“十三五”国家战略新兴产业发展规划》，预计全国生物产业的收入2020年将达到8-10万亿元人民币（1.1-1.4万亿美元）。

“生物产业将是北京未来经济发展的一个支柱”王说。生命园致力于服务为拯救生命而开发药物和高端器械的创新公司来实现这一目标。

李文辉领导的生物医药公司-华辉安健就是其中之一。2012年，李文辉的研究团队发现乙型肝炎病毒（HBV）包膜蛋白与牛磺胆酸钠共转运多肽（NTCP）这一主要在肝中表达的跨膜转运蛋白的关键受体相互作用，这一发现可能启发药物研究，治愈影响全世界数百万人的乙肝病毒（HBV）相关疾病。

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选择道路的自由

“（北生所和生命园）支持挺多的，”李文辉说。北京生命科学研究所以成立于2005年，位于生命园内，致力于感染及自身免疫、程序性细胞死亡、神经生物学、表观遗传学、干细胞、计算及医学化学等方面的基础研究。近400名研究人员在26个PI实验室中工作。

2007年开始，李文辉就致力于找到乙肝病毒的受体。这项工作重要但困难重重。几十年来，世界各地的科学家一直在寻找它，但都没有成功。没有人能保证他会成功，但李文辉下定了决心。“你要理解这种疾病的话，你必须解析感染是如何发生的，”他特别提到了北生所对他探索科学研究边界的支持。“研究所是一个非常务实和求真的地方，”他说，“我们不想踩着别人的坑走，想自己去探索。”

北生所还提供良好的资金支持。“我们的预算是可以调整的，”李说。每个实验室的年度预算为200万元人民币（30万美元），使用限制很少；钱花在哪里的决定取决于PI。其他机构的实验室可能会面临资金缺口，但这对李的团队来说从来就不是问题。“我们从一开始就没有这些问题，这也是比较幸运的，（研究所的）帮助很大。”李文辉说。

PHOTO: ZHONGGUANCUN LIFE SCIENCE PARK



中关村生命科学园静思湖



此外，北生所还助力孵化新的研究成果。2014年底，基于之前的研究成果，李文辉和同事已完成了乙肝病毒抗体疗法的实验研究，并准备将其用于临床试验。但是首先，他必须成立一家公司。

“生命园挺帮忙的，一开始就帮我们落实了场地，也协调了公司开办所需要各种申请和执照，”李文辉说。他的公司华辉安健成立于2015年，由风险投资赞助，并得到生命园和北生所的支持。它获得了生命园一处新办公楼里400平方米的空间，其中一半用于临床试验。

李文辉高度评价生命园提供的设施，包括餐厅，酒店和会议室。重要的是，其开放式实验室也设置有共享的大型设备，例如超速离心机和超低温冷冻机。

人性化服务

园区总经理表示，园区的管理层坚信促进创新的重要性，尤其是支持像华辉安健这样有前景的公司。

“现在生命园谁家在做新药，我基本上都掌握，”他说，“我也会抽时间去问他们需要什么方面的帮助。咱们的资源有限，主要关注那些已经拥有核心技术和有初步成果出来的，有困难我们随时协调解决，助推他们发展。”

生命园的初创企业孵化器系统提供一系列服务，包括物业管理、融资、初创咨询以及有关知识产权、政策、国际业务、技术和宣传的建议。园区初期的工作虽然主要集中在土地整理，建设和租赁上，但现在已转向

企业服务，并为创新公司与创业资本，仪器设施和生产工厂牵线搭桥。

一家初创公司必须克服许多障碍，而生命园可以帮助他们避免最严重的错误。“空间不够，没平台，药监，环保等各方面的关系，我们都是全力帮助他们去协调。”总经理说。

最近，生命园为华辉公司提供了一个6000平方米的中试平台来测试其生产的抗体，这是从实验到生产的关键步骤。华辉公司的创新药HH-003现在处于1期临床试验的后半部分。该药物是同类产品中的首创者，历经将近5年的开发，但是在投放市场之前还需要经过数年的测试。“如果成功，它的经济价值或者社会效益将十分巨大，”李文辉说。在中国尤其如此，中国现有8600万人感染了乙肝病毒，其中许多人患有与乙肝相关的慢性病，例如肝硬化和肝癌。

全力投注未来

生命园已向李的公司投资了人民币3000万元（420万美元），这是生命园于2017年启动的产业投资计划的一部分。“开发新药是决定我们投资的首要因素，”总经理说。园区现在有投资早期和晚期初创公司的两支基金，投资期限为五年到十年。这类投资也是生命园母公司中关村发展集团的核心服务，该集团曾为许多成功的公司提供资金。

“咱们国家生物医药的发展时间不长，现在还是成成长期。”总经理说。这也是生命园在该领域进行大量

投资并看好未来的原因。尽管美国和欧洲在生物医药技术领域仍处于领先地位,但在过去的十年中,许多海外学者带着专业知识和科学素养回到了中国。另一方面,在中国,受到良好训练且富有激情的年轻人才的数量也有了很大增长。自2015年以来,中国的创新型初创企业数量激增,国内技术的科技含量也大大提高。“我们相信其中许多公司都会成功,”总经理信心满满。

生命园成立以来,见证了许多成功案例。2019年,北京生命科学研究所发现了细胞凋亡过程中的一个关键性分子——化合物R6,可能引出有效治疗神经退行性疾病的新方法,帮助全球数百万人。此外,北京生命科学研究所对感染引发的炎症反应和细胞焦亡的研究,为自身炎症性疾病和败血症的药物研发奠定了坚实的理论基础。2009年,由中国工程院院士程京领导的生物芯片北京国家工程研究中心开发出全球第一张耳聋基因筛查芯片。

多重机会

生命园拥有国内许多顶级研究机构。除北生所外,由饶毅教授领导的中国脑科学研究所重点攻克认知障碍,类脑计算和脑计算机智能,儿童大脑发育以及认知原理有关的主要疾病。贺福初院士领衔的国家蛋白质基础设施(北京基地)致力于人类肝脏蛋白质组学

研究,而诺和诺德中国研发中心(由跨国制药公司在中国建立的首个也是最大的研发中心)则致力于开发治疗糖尿病的新药。

华辉安健也是从顶级研究机构中孵化、由生命园孕育的公司之一。生命园里进行的基础研究产生了许多令人兴奋的新产品和技术,这些新产品和技术为众多其他初创公司奠定了基础。

万泰生物与厦门大学合作开发了世界上第一种戊型肝炎病毒疫苗,其研发生产的艾滋病诊断试剂国内市场占有率第一;保诺科技是一家于2006年在生命园成立的公司,专门为生物制药客户提供一站式药物研发和中试生产服务;国内化学药物生产和分销的巨头扬子江制药集团于2003年加入生命园,过去7年的复合增长率为18%。

其他已有流通产品的公司包括迈瑞医疗公司,这是一家全球医疗器械开发商,于2007年加入生命园,并已成为中国最大的医疗设备供应商;北京博晖创新创建了人类乳头瘤病毒诊断的先驱该产品在2018年的销售额为5340万元人民币(750万美元),比上年增长243%;生命园的其他成功项目还包括2004年在该公园成立,现在是国内一流的生物工程试剂流通商的宝日医,以及自2018年以来在上海证券交易所上市的药品生产商康辰药业。

PHOTO: ZHONGGUANCUN LIFE SCIENCE PARK

中关村生物医药中试平台落地揭牌



园区还通过其丰富的医院资源支持创新产品的临床应用。北京大学国际医院是北京大学的旗舰医院，可提供国际医疗服务。园区内其他医院，北京大学第六医院、北京霍普医院、北京大学康复医院、昌博研究型医院等，为园区内的机构和公司提供了基础研究，新药开发和医疗设备研发所需的重要临床资源。

对于要进入园区的公司而言，主要标准是创新。总经理说，园区的科学家和企业家会参与评估新来者。“要有核心技术或创新产品才能入园，”他说。

总经理强调，园区欢迎来自海内外的研究人员。他说：“我们希望有更多的创新创业团队来中国开发产品。”“我们能够提供发达国家标准一致的空间，技术能力和服务。”园区设立了两个国际创新中心，一个在波士顿，另一个在旧金山的硅谷，作为中国和美国之间的桥梁。

机遇与挑战

着眼未来，生命园正在建设更多的研究空间，以满足公司和项目的需求。它希望扩建50至70万平方米，再容纳300家创新创业公司。

同时，园区致力于建设生态友好，以人为本的产业园区。改善公共服务和商业设施的布局，打造互联互通、融合智能的智慧园区、智慧楼宇。在生命园工作和生活的人们将享受到多元、国际化，便捷的工作和生活环境。

生命园旨在成为国际生物科学研发的创新高地，来自世界各地的研究人员和企业家通过高效的创新生

态系统合作并开发先进技术。总经理预计，未来3至5年内，至少有三家目前在园区孵化的生物医药公司将在上海证券交易所上市，并且在未来几十年中，生命园将在带动国家生物医药发展方面发挥不可或缺的作用。跟上世界生物药发展的步伐。他希望到那时，许多重大疾病都能找到治愈的方法。他说：“制药这个行业是一个慢工出细活，要通过一系列检查、检验、检测，最后推向临床。也不是三两下能干完的活，但是需要坚持不懈干下去。一个药就能解决大片问题。”

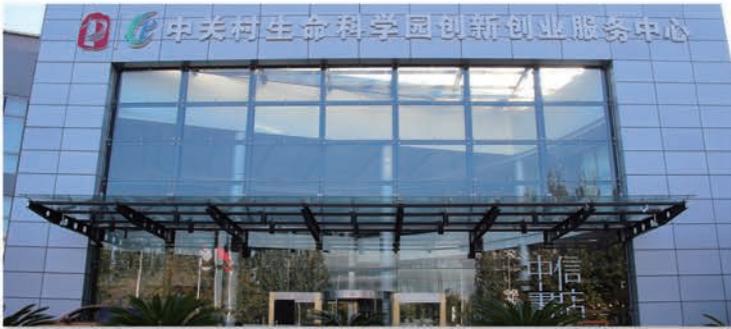
当新冠病毒大流行爆发时，生命园入园企业是最早复工并开始生产新型冠状病毒检测试剂盒和其他医疗用品的。他们还着手开发新产品，例如可以使用人工智能诊断肺炎的智能计算机断层扫描仪。尽管新冠病毒给生物制药行业带来了许多挑战，但它也提供了许多机会。随着中国人民开始更加关注医疗保健的重要性，生命园创新服务的真正价值将获得认可，赢来广阔发展前景。

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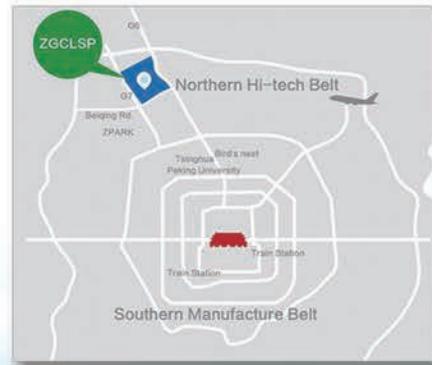


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ZGC Life Science Park

Founded in 2000, Zhongguancun (ZGC) Life Science Park is located in the Changping District in Beijing, China, and forms an important part of the ZGC National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone. This high-tech science park is engaged primarily in life sciences, biotechnology, and biomedical research.

The park covers an area of 2.5 square kilometers and houses over 500 companies in the life science field, including Novo Nordisk, BeiGene, and Mindray. It has attracted numerous top-notch scientists, including Wang Xiaodong, Shi Yigong, He Fuchu, and Shao Feng, among others, and provides an opportunity for those elements required for innovation—projects, researchers, and companies—to interact in a close and collaborative environment. An average of 7.19% of the park's funding is spent on R&D, which is higher than the national average. The park boasts breakthroughs and technological advances in fields like biopharmaceuticals, gene testing, and the development of diagnostic reagents, making ZGC Life Science Park an R&D center with global influence that welcomes scientists, entrepreneurs, and investors from across the world.



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