NewGenPharma.

A Swiss pharma research collective.

NewGenPharma AG is not a traditional pharmaceutical group. We describe ourselves as a research collective: a small, senior team of medicinal chemists, process engineers, pharmacologists and clinical scientists organised around a single conviction. Central-nervous-system stimulants — phenethylamines, tropanes, eugeroics and their modern relatives — deserve a great deal more rigorous, publicly-shared research than the current regulatory environment permits. We work at the intersection of API-intermediates manufacturing and translational neuroscience to help move that boundary forward, responsibly.

§ AT A GLANCE

LEGAL NAME	NewGenPharma AG
REGISTERED OFFICE	Baarerstrasse 78, CH-6300 Zug, Switzerland
LABORATORIES	Basel-Landschaft, Switzerland
FOUNDED	April 2023
FOCUS	Central-nervous-system stimulants · API intermediates
COMPOUND CLASSES	Phenethylamines · Tropanes · Eugeroics · 2-Aminoindanes
TEAM SIZE	17 senior scientists
REGULATORY POSTURE	GMP-aligned · DMF-ready · ICH-Q3A/D compliant
LANGUAGES	English · German · French

§ WHY WE EXIST

Modafinil received FDA approval for narcolepsy in 1998, and near-quarter-century later remains one of the most widely-prescribed CNS wakefulness agents on the market — with an exceptional safety profile documented across multiple long-term registries and post-marketing surveillance cohorts (Turner et al., 2003; Ballon & Feifel, 2006; Volkow et al., 2009). Yet the regulatory categorisation of eugeroics in many jurisdictions still parallels that of substances with vastly different pharmacology and dependence liability. This categorisation, in our view, is out of step with the accumulated evidence.

The same asymmetry applies elsewhere. Selective phenethylamine releasers with well-characterised monoamine transporter kinetics; conformationally-restricted 2-aminoindanes with reduced serotonergic neurotoxicity relative to earlier analogues (Nichols et al., 1990; Pinterova et al., 2016); modern tropane derivatives designed for slow-onset atypical DAT engagement (Reith et al., 2015) — each of these classes has a growing peer-reviewed evidence base supporting further clinical investigation for indications such as ADHD, treatment-resistant depression, narcolepsy, shift-work sleep disorder, and cognitive impairment associated with ageing. In each case, however, the pace of formal drug development lags behind what the underlying science would justify.

NewGenPharma exists to help close that gap. We do so in two complementary ways: by conducting our own preclinical and IND-enabling research on rational lead candidates in these classes, and by supplying GMP-aligned API intermediates — with full CoA and DMF-ready dossiers — to academic and industry collaborators who share this scientific agenda. Our position is not that these molecules are without risk. Our position is that risk assessment must be evidence-driven and proportional, and that the current regulatory posture in several jurisdictions has drifted toward the over-cautious. Better research, transparently reported, is the answer.

§ GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Focus over breadth — one therapeutic area, four scaffolds, six active programs.

2. Documentation as product — CoA, DMF, ICH residuals accompany every gram we ship.

3. Senior teams only — every batch has a named responsible chemist; no juniors on lead work.

4. Evidence over ideology — we publish or share preclinical data with partners under NDA.

5. Cardiovascular safety first — every internal candidate is screened for hERG and haemodynamic liability early.

§ ACTIVE PROGRAMS (PUBLIC DETAIL)

The following program summaries describe compound class, mechanistic rationale, target indication and current development stage. They are intended for public distribution; proprietary chemistry, specific structures and unpublished data are reserved for partners under a mutual NDA.

NGP-107 *Phenethylamine · α-methyl scaffold*

STAGE PRECLINICAL SAFETY-PHARMACOLOGY · INDICATION ADHD · COGNITIVE FATIGUE

NGP-107 is a substrate-type releaser at the dopamine (DAT) and norepinephrine (NET) transporters with negligible activity at the serotonin transporter (SERT). The α-methyl substitution on the ethylamine backbone stabilises the molecule against monoamine oxidase-A degradation, extending plasma half-life without expanding the serotonergic footprint. The design goal is a stimulant with cleaner selectivity than d-amphetamine and reduced peripheral sympathomimetic load. In vitro selectivity ratios (SERT/DAT > 35) are consistent with public data on comparable α-methyl phenethylamines. Rationale for indication: modest, sustained monoaminergic modulation is well-established as a target for adult ADHD and cognitive fatigue in shift-work and post-viral contexts.

NGP-214 *Tropane analog · 3β-aryl ester*

STAGE DISCOVERY · INDICATION NARCOLEPSY

NGP-214 explores the 8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (tropane) framework with a modified 3β-aryl ester designed to shift dopamine-transporter binding kinetics toward slow-onset, atypical DAT inhibition. The atypical-DAT hypothesis — supported by work from the Newman and Reith groups (Reith et al., 2015; Loland et al., 2012) — proposes that compounds which stabilise the inward-facing conformation of DAT can produce wakefulness without the abrupt reinforcement profile of cocaine-type ligands. NGP-214 is designed against that hypothesis for narcolepsy, where existing therapies remain limited.

NGP-330 *Eugeroic · diphenylmethyl-sulfinyl-acetamide*

STAGE PHASE I (PARTNERED) · INDICATION SHIFT-WORK SLEEP DISORDER

NGP-330 is a modafinil-class eugeroic incorporating fluorinated aromatic substitutions at the ortho position of both benzene rings. Rationale: modafinil's weak DAT interaction, combined with orexinergic and histaminergic modulation, has consistently shown one of the most favourable wakefulness/dependence-liability ratios of any CNS stimulant (Volkow et al., 2009; Wisor, 2013). Ortho-fluorination is a well-established medicinal-chemistry manoeuvre for improving oral bioavailability and metabolic stability. NGP-330 is currently in a Phase I safety/PK study with an EU consortium partner for shift-work sleep disorder — an indication whose burden of disease is well-documented (Åkerstedt & Wright, 2009) but for which the therapeutic armamentarium remains narrow.

NGP-402 *Modafinil analog · extended half-life*

STAGE IND-ENABLING · INDICATION TREATMENT-RESISTANT DEPRESSION (ADJUNCT)

NGP-402 is a companion program to NGP-330, targeting a longer effective plasma half-life through a distinct fluorination pattern and a hydrolysis-resistant amide linker. Adjunctive modafinil in treatment-resistant depression has a plausible pharmacological rationale (dopaminergic augmentation of SSRI/SNRI therapy) and encouraging early clinical data (Goss et al., 2013). NGP-402 is intended as a once-daily-friendly adjunct in that context. Currently in IND-enabling toxicology.

NGP-518 *2-Aminoindane · 5,6-methylenedioxy analogue series*

STAGE DISCOVERY · INDICATION COGNITIVE DECLINE ASSOCIATED WITH AGEING

The 2-aminoindane (2AI) scaffold offers a conformationally-restricted phenethylamine geometry that, in published in vitro work, exhibits attenuated dopaminergic neurotoxicity relative to earlier open-chain analogues (Nichols et al., 1990; Pinterova et al., 2016). NGP-518 examines 5,6-methylenedioxy 2AI derivatives for balanced norepinephrine and dopamine release with a low serotonergic footprint. The program is run under a collaborative grant with a Zürich research institution and is scoped for cognitive impairment in ageing

populations — a domain where safety windows are especially critical.

NGP-621 *Cathinone chemotype · β-keto-arylalkylamine*

STAGE PRECLINICAL · INDICATION BINGE-EATING DISORDER

NGP-621 belongs to the β-keto-arylalkylamine (cathinone) chemotype. The therapeutic hypothesis for binge-eating disorder rests on decades of clinical evidence that noradrenergic-dopaminergic agents can normalise reward-driven eating behaviour (McElroy et al., 2015). Public interest in cathinone-class compounds has been shaped by recreational misuse, but the clinical use of lisdexamfetamine — a structurally distinct pro-drug — for the same indication demonstrates that the pharmacology itself is well-suited to the disorder. NGP-621 targets a shorter, more predictable exposure envelope and lower cardiovascular liability than earlier-generation cathinones.

§ BOILERPLATE (LONG)

NewGenPharma AG is a Swiss pharmaceutical research collective headquartered in Zug, with laboratories in Basel-Landschaft. Founded in 2023 by senior medicinal chemists, process engineers and clinical scientists whose combined résumé spans three decades at tier-one Swiss and German houses, the group focuses on the discovery of central-nervous-system stimulants — phenethylamines, tropanes, eugeroics and 2-aminoindanes — and on the manufacture of GMP-aligned API intermediates. Every batch leaves the facility with a full Certificate of Analysis, ICH-Q3A/D residual profiles and DMF-ready documentation. NewGenPharma serves academic collaborators, contract research organisations and API buyers across Europe, and advocates publicly for evidence-driven, proportional regulation of CNS-active molecules.

§ MEDIA CONTACT

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For interview requests, factual corrections or asset queries. Response within 24 hours during Swiss business days. Non-disclosure agreements are available on request for technical discussions on active programs.

§ SELECTED REFERENCES

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