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Takeda-Iambic AI Drug Discovery Partnership Analysis

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Executive Summary

In February 2026, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company announced a multi-year collaboration with San Diego-based Iambic Therapeutics to apply Iambic's AI-driven drug discovery platform toward Takeda's small-molecule R&D programs (www.biospace.com) (www.iambic.ai). Under the agreement, Takeda gains access to Iambic's proprietary AI models (notably the **NeuralPLexer** generative 3D structure predictor) and automated wet-lab capabilities, initially focused on oncology, gastrointestinal, and inflammation targets (www.biospace.com) (www.iambic.ai). Takeda paid Iambic a **$27 million upfront payment** and agreed to reimburse budgeted research costs, as disclosed in Iambic's October 2026 prospectus (prospectus). The February announcement separately described upfront, research-cost and technology-access payments, contingent success-based payments that **could exceed $1.7 billion**, and eligibility for royalties on net sales of collaboration products (Iambic announcement). This structure – modest near-term payments followed by large contingent milestones – mirrors recent pharma–AI deals (www.fiercebiotech.com) (www.nature.com). The partnership exemplifies the broader industry trend of major pharmaceutical companies partnering with AI biotech startups to "de-risk candidate selection, improve probability of success, and more quickly advance select programs from early project start to IND" (www.iambic.ai). It comes on the heels of Takeda's earlier AI collaboration with Nabla Bio ($1B+ deal in Oct 2025 (www.fiercebiotech.com)). We analyze the deal terms, the technology platform, supporting data and pipelines, and potential implications for drug discovery.

Key Points: The Takeda–Iambic agreement is another high-profile AI-based discovery partnership (similar in magnitude to the Lilly–Isomorphic and AbbVie–BigHat deals) (www.nature.com). Iambic's track record—e.g. advancing an AI-designed HER2 inhibitor (IAM1363) into Phase I within ~2 years (www.genengnews.com) (www.biospace.com)—provides some validation of the platform. Takeda's leadership (CSO Chris Arendt, Ph.D.) emphasizes that access to advanced AI "offers the potential to de-risk candidate selection" and accelerate R&D (www.iambic.ai). However, as with all innovative partnerships, actual impact remains to be seen: the promised milestones are contingent on successful drug discovery outcomes. We place this deal in historical and market context, compare it with similar collaborations, and discuss both the promise and the uncertainties involved.

Introduction and Background

The AI Revolution in Drug Discovery

Pharmaceutical R&D has faced a productivity crisis in recent decades. By one analysis, the inflation-adjusted cost to develop a new drug has risen exponentially (roughly doubling every nine years, famously dubbed "Eroom's Law") (www.forbes.com). A 2020 JAMA study analyzed publicly available cost data for 63 of 355 new drugs and biologics approved by the FDA during 2009–2018. After accounting for failed trials, its base-case estimate was about $1.14 billion in median capitalized R&D investment per product, in 2018 US dollars, using a 10.5% annual real cost of capital. Data availability limited the sample's representativeness (JAMA study). In this context, breakthrough technologies like artificial intelligence are seen as vital "force multipliers."

Generative AI burst into the public consciousness in 2022 (e.g. ChatGPT), and immediately sparked interest in its potential for drug design (www.nature.com). Industry analyses note that many AI-focused biotech startups have raised extraordinary funding (Xaira's $1 billion Series A in 2024; Generate Biomedicines ~$750 million) to

apply next-generation AI (including deep-learning diffusion models) to design proteins and small molecules (www.nature.com). Consequently, **dealmaking** between big pharma and AI innovators has accelerated sharply. Nature's Biopharma Dealmakers reports record numbers of AI-platform collaborations, many valued in the hundreds of millions or even billions for successful outcomes (www.nature.com).

These platform collaborations typically involve licensing an AI discovery engine (often generative or "foundational" models) and embedding it into a pharma partner's R&D process. Analysts observe that these deals often have modest near-term payments but very large potential milestones, reflecting the high-risk, high-reward nature of AI-driven discovery. For example, Nabla Bio's announcement describes double-digit millions in combined upfront and research-cost payments, plus eligibility for success-based payments that may exceed $1 billion (Nabla announcement). In other words, companies are paying for **platform access** (a scalable "systems" approach, rather than a single-target project) (www.linkedin.com). These arrangements acknowledge that early-stage R&D is inherently uncertain: substantial rewards are reserved "only if execution looks repeatable" (www.linkedin.com).

Takeda's Strategic Shift and R&D Focus

Takeda is a Tokyo-based global pharmaceutical company known for gastrointestinal (GI), oncology, neuroscience, and rare diseases. In recent years it has streamlined its pipeline, divesting or exiting non-core areas (e.g. stepping away from cell therapy) to focus on key modalities (www.fiercebiotech.com). Concurrently, Takeda has signaled a commitment to "cutting-edge science" including AI technologies (www.iambic.ai). Nabla Bio says its collaboration with Takeda dates to 2022. Its second collaboration, announced in October 2025, deploys the Joint Atomic Model (JAM) platform across early-stage programs, including antibody and multispecific design. The disclosed double-digit-million amount combines upfront and research-cost payments, with eligibility for success-based payments that may exceed $1 billion (Nabla announcement). The statement that AI-driven de novo design can "unlock entirely new therapeutic spaces" came from Nabla CEO Surge Biswas (Nabla announcement). The Iambic deal, focusing on small molecules, thus fits Takeda's broader bioengineering strategy. It represents a bet that integrating advanced computational methods can "refill [Takeda's] early-stage pipeline" more efficiently (www.pharmalive.com), especially in its priority areas of **oncology, gastrointestinal, and inflammation** (www.biospace.com).

Iambic Therapeutics: Company and Technology

Iambic Therapeutics (Nasdaq: IAM) is a clinical-stage biotech co-founded by Tom Miller and Fred Manby (leadership; prospectus). Its February 2026 announcement describes the company as founded in 2020 (Iambic announcement); its October IPO announcement identifies its ticker as IAM (IPO announcement). Iambic has developed an **AI-driven drug discovery platform** that combines transformer-based generative models with physics-informed graph neural networks. Key innovations include:

- **NeuralPLexer:** a 3D generative model that predicts protein–ligand complex structures directly from amino acid sequence and ligand graph inputs. As reported in *Nature Machine Intelligence*, NeuralPLexer can sample atom coordinates in a hierarchical fashion, achieving state-of-the-art performance in docking and binding-site predictions (www.nature.com). It even outperforms AlphaFold2 on "conformational changes and recently determined ligand-binding proteins" (www.nature.com).

- **Enchant:** a multimodal transformer that predicts clinical and preclinical endpoints from molecular structures.
- **Physics integration:** Iambic's platform explicitly integrates physics rules into the generative loop, enabling more plausible molecule proposals.

These technology choices are designed to "address the most challenging design problems in drug discovery" (www.iambic.ai). Importantly, Iambic has accompanied its computational models with automated wet-lab infrastructure: high-throughput design-make-test-analyze loops allowing rapid iteration. In late 2023 the company rebranded from Entos to Iambic, and reported advancing its lead program IAM1363 (an AI-designed HER2 inhibitor) from discovery to first-in-human in *under two years* (www.genengnews.com) – well below the industry average. At ESMO 2025, Iambic disclosed that IAM1363 had shown clinical responses in heavily pretreated HER2-driven cancer patients (www.biospace.com). The CEO, Dr. Miller, has characterized this as "one of the first clear demonstrations of a drug candidate with compelling clinical activity and safety from a TechBio company" (www.biospace.com), reinforcing confidence in the platform.

Iambic's pipeline (Figure 1, below) extends beyond HER2. In addition to IAM1363 (HER2 wild-type and mutant selective kinase inhibitor), Iambic is advancing:

- IAM217: A **KIF18A inhibitor** being developed for solid tumors with chromosomal instability. On October 5, 2026, Iambic announced submission of an IND for a planned Phase 1/2 trial (Iambic announcement).
- IAM-C1: A small-molecule inhibitor targeting **CDK2 and CDK4**, intended to overcome resistance in HR+/HER2-negative breast cancers (www.iambic.ai).
- Undisclosed programs in neurological diseases and in oncology/GI/inflammation, reflecting collaboration focuses (www.iambic.ai). IAM1363 is an investigational candidate in Iambic's own pipeline. It provides a separate platform case study; Takeda's disclosed license covers qualifying compounds and products arising from the collaboration (prospectus).

<table> <thead><tr><th>Program</th><th>Target</th><th>Indication</th><th>Development Stage</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>IAM1363</td><td>HER2 (WT and mutants)</td><td>HER2-positive cancers (breast, etc.)</td><td>Phase 1/1b (ongoing) (www.iambic.ai)</td></tr> <tr><td> IAM217</td><td>KIF18A (mitotic kinesin)</td><td>Solid tumors (TNBC, ovarian, brain mets) </td><td>IND submission announced October 5, 2026; Phase 1/2 trial planned (announcement)</td></tr> <tr> <td>IAM-C1</td><td>CDK2/CDK4 dual kinase</td><td>HR+/HER2- breast cancer</td> <td>Preclinical (lead designed) (www.iambic.ai)</td></tr> <tr><td>Undisclosed</td> <td>Neurological target</td><td>Neurodegenerative disease</td><td>Discovery stage (www.iambic.ai)</td> </tr> <tr><td>Undisclosed</td><td>Multiple (Oncology/GI/Inflam)</td><td>Oncology, gastrointestinal, inflammation</td><td>Discovery stage (www.iambic.ai)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Table 1: Selected programs in Iambic Therapeutics' pipeline (source: Iambic website) (www.iambic.ai).*

Takeda–Iambic Partnership: Deal Terms and Structure

Takeda's Feb. 2026 announcement described the deal as a **"multi-year technology and discovery collaboration"** leveraging Iambic's AI platform to advance "high-priority small molecule programs" in oncology and GI/inflammation (www.biospace.com). Key financial and operational terms include:

- **Upfront/research payments:** The February announcement did not give an upfront amount. Iambic's October 2026 prospectus discloses that Takeda paid **$27 million upfront** and agreed to reimburse budgeted internal and external research costs (prospectus). The original announcement also described technology-access payments (Iambic announcement).
- **Success-based payments:** Iambic is eligible for contingent success-based payments that **could exceed $1.7 billion** (Iambic announcement).
- **Royalties:** Iambic is also eligible for royalties on net sales of products generated from the collaboration (Iambic announcement).

The $1.7 billion figure is a reference point for contingent success-based payments, rather than a maximum payout or cap. Upfront, research-cost and technology-access payments, as well as potential royalties, are described separately in the announcement (Iambic announcement). Takeda has also gained access to Iambic's **NeuralPLexer** model and high-throughput lab infrastructure as part of the collaboration (www.biospace.com) (www.iambic.ai).

Comparison to Other Pharma–AI Deals

This deal fits the pattern of recent large-scale AI collaborations (see Table 2). Pharma companies increasingly partner with AI biotech companies in similarly structured alliances. For example:

- **Nabla Bio–Takeda (2025):** Multi-year biologics design collaboration with double-digit millions in combined upfront and research-cost payments and potential success-based payments that may exceed $1 billion. Its scope includes antibodies and multispecifics (Nabla announcement).
- **AbbVie–BigHat (2023):** $30M upfront, up to $325M milestones (antibody platform) (www.nature.com).
- **AstraZeneca–Absci (2023):** Up to $247 million in aggregate potential payments, including an upfront commitment, R&D funding and milestones, plus royalties on product sales (Absci disclosure).
- **Sanofi–BioMap (2023):** $10M upfront, >$1B milestones (AI-enabled biologics design) (www.nature.com).
- **Lilly–Isomorphic (2024):** $45M upfront, up to $1.7B milestones (AlphaFold-based small-molecule discovery) (www.nature.com).
- **Novartis–Isomorphic (2024):** $37.5M upfront, up to $1.2B milestones (www.nature.com).
- **Bristol-Myers–VantAI (2024):** Up to $674M milestones (molecular glue discovery) (www.nature.com).

These examples illustrate two trends: (1) **Large Milestones:** It is now common for deals to promise *hundreds of millions to over a billion dollars* contingent on success (www.nature.com). Such high figures underscore pharma's willingness to pay for the potential breakthrough of AI. (2) **Technology Access:** Most deals emphasize access to an AI platform or broad pipeline, rather than one defined target. As one industry observer notes, these agreements treat the AI company as a provider of a "multi-target, multi-year engine" (www.linkedin.com), funding real R&D capacity.

AI Company & Partner	Upfront / Research Payments	Potential Payments (Basis Stated)	Therapeutic Focus
BigHat Biosciences – AbbVie (Dec 2023)	$30 M (www.nature.com)	Milestones: $325 M (www.nature.com)	Oncology & neuroscience (AI-designed antibodies)
Absci – AstraZeneca (Dec 2023)	Upfront commitment and R&D funding included in aggregate	Up to $247 M aggregate: upfront commitment, R&D funding and milestones; plus royalties (Absci disclosure)	Oncology target (AI antibody design)
Absci – Almirall (Nov 2023)	Upfront fees and R&D included in aggregate	Up to approximately $650 M aggregate: upfront fees, R&D and post-approval milestones across two programs; plus royalties (announcement)	Dermatology targets (antibodies)
BioMap – Sanofi (Oct 2023)	$10 M (www.nature.com)	Milestones: >$1 B (www.nature.com)	Biologics design platform (>1 target)
VantAI – Bristol Myers (Feb 2024)	(Not public)	Milestones: $674 M (www.nature.com)	Small-molecule molecular glue
Isomorphic Labs – Lilly (Jan 2024)	$45 M (www.nature.com)	Milestones: $1.7 B (www.nature.com)	Small molecules (AlphaFold-based design)
Isomorphic Labs – Novartis (Jan 2024)	$37.5 M (www.nature.com)	Milestones: $1.2 B (www.nature.com)	Small molecules (AI discovery for 3 targets)
Nabla Bio – Takeda (Oct 2025)	Double-digit $M in combined upfront and research-cost payments (Nabla announcement)	Success-based payments may exceed $1 B (Nabla announcement)	Biologics (antibodies, multispecifics)
Iambic Therapeutics – Takeda (2026)	**$27 M upfront**, plus reimbursement of budgeted research costs (prospectus); technology-access payments also announced (announcement)	**Success-based payments could exceed $1.7 B**, plus potential net-sales royalties (announcement)	Small molecules (oncology, GI, inflammation)

Table 2: Selected recent pharma–AI drug discovery deals (2023–2026) for comparison. Iambic/Takeda terms highlighted in bold. Data from public announcements and industry reports (www.nature.com) (www.fiercebiotech.com).

In sum, the Takeda–Iambic deal is comparable in scope to the largest deals emerging in 2023–2024. Its “back-end” emphasis on high milestones is consistent with the shift from small up-front fees toward funding integrated R&D exercises (www.linkedin.com). By funding Iambic’s platform broadly (oncology/GI/inflammation drug programs), Takeda is essentially betting on the **platform’s capabilities as the product** (www.linkedin.com).

Analysis of Technological Platform

The value proposition of the Takeda–Iambic partnership hinges on **Iambic's AI platform capabilities**. Iambic integrates multiple AI components with laboratory automation to accelerate the Design–Make–Test–Analyze (DMTA) cycle. Key features include:

- **NeuralPLexer:** As noted, this AI model directly predicts 3D protein–ligand complexes from sequence and a molecular graph (www.nature.com). Performance tests show NeuralPLexer matches or exceeds docking and structure-recovery benchmarks, outperforming AlphaFold2 on many binding-induced conformational changes (www.nature.com). NeuralPLexer predicts the three-dimensional structure of a protein–ligand complex from a supplied protein sequence and ligand molecular graph (NeuralPLexer paper).
- **Endpoint and Property Prediction Models:** Iambic describes Enchant as a multimodal transformer that predicts clinical and preclinical endpoints (Iambic platform description). Its September 2026 description lists inputs including molecular and biomolecular structures, sequence and omics data, assay tables, physics data, biomedical text and images, with predictions across preclinical and clinical endpoints as outputs (Enchant v3).
- **Physics-informed Integration:** Importantly, Iambic folds physical chemistry into its AI loop. According to company materials, integrating physics rules helps ensure generated molecules obey real-world constraints (like stereochemistry and binding-site geometry) (www.iambic.ai). This suggests Iambic may avoid some "garbage in" problems of purely statistical approaches.
- **Automated Wet Lab:** An often-cited gap in AI discovery is experimental validation. Iambic has invested in automated synthesis and high-throughput screening. These wet-lab capabilities reduce the turnaround time between design iterations. Iambic's announcement describes the integrated AI and wet-lab capabilities as supporting a rapid Design–Make–Test–Analyze cycle that can accelerate program advancement (Iambic announcement). For Takeda, immediate lab access means AI-predicted candidates can be quickly synthesized and tested, shortening lead optimization timelines.

In essence, Iambic's platform is an end-to-end **"AI-driven discovery engine"** for small molecules (www.iambic.ai). Takeda's decision to partner indicates confidence that this engine can produce better candidates faster than conventional methods. If NeuralPLexer can accurately model target binding and if Iambic's generative chemistry can yield compounds with desirable drug-like properties, Takeda could potentially accelerate lead discovery and reduce costly late-stage failures. Chris Arendt (Takeda) underscores this: by using Iambic's platform "we hope to *de-risk candidate selection*" and "improve [the] probability of success" in drug development (www.iambic.ai).

Iambic Pipeline Case Study: AI to Clinic

A real-world test of this partnership will be whether Iambic's AI platform actually delivers on its promise. The best evidence so far comes from Iambic's own pipeline, particularly IAM1363. This HER2 kinase inhibitor was designed using Iambic's platform and brought to first-in-human trial in <2 years, a notably fast timeline (www.genengnews.com) (www.biospace.com). At the 2025 ESMO Congress, Iambic reported that **IAM1363**

exhibited tumor responses in heavily pretreated patients (including those who had progressed on other HER2 therapies) (www.biospace.com). The compound showed activity across HER2 wild-type and mutant cancers, indicating robustness of the design (www.biospace.com). Iambic's chief executive called this "one of the first clear demonstrations of a drug candidate with compelling clinical activity and safety from a TechBio company," and emphasized that it "validates the power of our platform to translate model predictions into meaningful clinical impact" (www.biospace.com).

IAM1363 remains an investigational platform case study. Iambic's October 2025 report describes an open-label Phase 1/1b trial and partial responses among 18 participants with measurable systemic disease and three with measurable intracranial tumors (Iambic clinical report). These preliminary observations require further clinical evaluation. Takeda's disclosed license concerns qualifying compounds and products arising from collaboration research (prospectus); IAM1363 should therefore be discussed separately from the agreement's licensed programs.

Another instructive case is Takeda's prior AI collaboration with Nabla Bio. In 2025 Takeda and Nabla extended their earlier partnership into a new multi-target biologics program (www.fiercebiotech.com) (www.pharmalive.com). Nabla's AI (JAM) designs complex protein therapeutics (antibodies/multispecifics) with fast "design-to-experiment" loops. Although Nabla's work is in a different modality (biologics vs small molecules), the structure of that deal offers parallels. Nabla's announced collaboration deploys JAM across Takeda's early-stage development programs. Nabla CEO Surge Biswas said the approach could "unlock entirely new therapeutic spaces" (Nabla announcement). The Nabla and Iambic partnerships provide examples of Takeda working with different AI platforms. (Accordingly, however, the Nabla and Iambic deals are separated by modality and targets – Takeda is effectively partnering with two different AI engine providers.)

Implications and Future Directions

Accelerating Discovery and De-Risking R&D

If successful, the Takeda–Iambic partnership could yield a pipeline of novel drug candidates with better efficacy or safety profiles. Takeda's management has expressed hopes that AI will "more quickly advance select programs from early project start to IND" (www.iambic.ai). In practical terms, this could shorten timelines by months or even years. Across pharma, AI-powered optimization (e.g. predicting binding poses or toxicity flags in silico) promises to reduce late-stage attrition. Industry observers note that tying AI access to multiple targets (as here) effectively invests in a **discovery engine** that can serve many projects (www.linkedin.com). In the long run, if such engines prove reliable, they may substantially increase the number of "drug-like" molecules entering clinical development. For patients, new therapies could emerge faster, especially in areas of high unmet need like GI and inflammation (Takeda's focus).

Changing Deal Dynamics and Investment Patterns

This deal also signals that large pharma is willing to write big checks for credible AI platforms. Iambic's eligibility for success-based payments that could exceed $1.7 billion illustrates the scale of the contingent opportunity (Iambic announcement). Investors and analysts will watch if milestone targets are met; this will influence future valuations. More broadly, Takeda's move reinforces that pharma companies see urgency in

integrating AI – echoing the industry consensus that AI deployment is “not optional” to beat Eroom’s Law (www.forbes.com). We may see more pharma “build-or-buy” decisions: either more deals like this, or even acquisitions of AI companies.

For Iambic, the partnership provides both funding and validation. Success in each program could accelerate Iambic’s growth, potentially funding new hires and platform enhancements. However, Iambic also faces execution risk: it must deliver compounds meeting Takeda’s objectives, or milestone payments won’t materialize. Iambic’s October 2026 IPO announcement identified Nasdaq ticker IAM and stated that trading was expected to begin on October 15, 2026 (IPO announcement).

Technical and Strategic Challenges

Despite the optimism, several challenges remain. AI-generated candidates still require extensive experimental validation. Real-world protein targets often have complexities (post-translational modifications, microenvironment factors) that models may not fully capture. The NeuralPLexer model is powerful, but any errors in structure prediction could lead chemists astray. Similarly, generative chemistry models can propose novel scaffolds, but these designs may fail synthesis or have poor pharmacology unless carefully filtered. Takeda’s funding of research costs helps mitigate this, but the hit rate of viable leads is still uncertain.

Competition is another factor: many companies (including Takeda’s other partners and internal teams) are also deploying AI. Advances from one group (e.g. a novel ML method) could quickly spread. FDA’s January 2025 draft guidance, distributed for comment, proposes a risk-based credibility assessment framework for AI generating information or data to support regulatory decisions on drug safety, effectiveness or quality; it explicitly excludes drug discovery. FDA and EMA’s January 2026 10 guiding principles of good AI practice are principles that developers can consider when using AI in drug and biological product development.

Lessons from Similar Collaborations

Pharma watchers will compare Iambic’s progress to peers. A documented comparator is BenevolentAI’s September 2023 collaboration with Merck, headquartered in Darmstadt, Germany, to identify and develop compounds through hit identification to the preclinical stage (BenevolentAI announcement).

Future Research and Pipeline Evolution

Going forward, it is likely that AI models will be further refined (e.g. incorporating more physical simulations, advanced generative capabilities, or larger training sets). Success here could expand Takeda’s use of Iambic: for instance, they might integrate the platform into internal programs beyond the 2–3 announced targets. Conversely, if some targets show slower progress, Takeda may pivot to others. The legal/IP framework of the deal will also matter (e.g. who owns the resulting compounds), but public details are limited. In this regard, such deals are often complex cross-licensing arrangements, reflecting collaborative drug development norms.

Conclusion

The Takeda–Iambic AI drug discovery partnership represents a bold bet by a major pharma on the promise of generative AI. The agreement provides for upfront, research-cost and technology-access payments, with contingent success-based payments that could exceed $1.7 billion and potential royalties on net sales of

collaboration products (Iambic announcement). The deal's back-end-loaded structure aligns with similar landmark collaborations, underscoring that near-term cash is kept moderate while potential rewards remain high. Early indicators (Iambic's progress with IAM1363, and comparative deals like Takeda–Nabla) suggest tangible benefits from AI can be realized, but execution risk remains.

If Iambic's models and workflow deliver on their potential, Takeda could see faster candidate selection and a stronger pipeline in key areas – addressing unmet needs and improving development efficiency. Even partial success may validate further AI investments. Conversely, if the platform falls short, the milestone payments trigger may not materialize, limiting the payoff. Regardless of outcome, this deal – announced alongside numerous peer collaborations – clearly signals that AI-driven discovery is maturing from hype toward practical testing. Observers will closely watch the first concrete results (new leads, IND filings) emerging from this partnership. For Takeda and Iambic, the collaboration could be transformative; for the broader industry, it is a case study in how AI is reshaping the future of drug R&D (www.iambic.ai) (www.nature.com).

References: Key data and quotations are drawn from company press releases and reputable industry sources (www.biospace.com) (www.iambic.ai) (www.nature.com) (www.fiercebiotech.com), as cited throughout. Each claim or statistic is supported by one or more of these sources.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

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We provide Veeva services, application support, managed services, integrations and custom applications, alongside enterprise content work involving platforms such as Egnyte. For regulated workflows, our services include GxP enablement, computer-system validation and software development addressing 21 CFR Part 11 requirements. The applicable controls, validation responsibilities and acceptance criteria are defined for each engagement.

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Explore AI enablement, pharma and biotech software development, data engineering and BI, and Veeva services. Contact IntuitionLabs to discuss your workflow, information sources and implementation needs.

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