

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Cardiovascular disease</b>				
Coronary artery disease (CAD); diabetes	rs2383206	<p>Genome-wide association studies suggest that risk alleles on chromosome 9p21 and poor glycemic control could help predict risk of CAD in type 2 diabetes patients. Two separate studies showed that rs2383206 variants at 9p21 were associated with CAD risk, and the association was greater in the type 2 diabetes population than in the general population. The risk of CAD in patients with both the homozygous risk allele G/G rs238206 and poor glycemic control was fourfold higher than it was in nondisease controls, whereas patients with the homozygous risk allele but good glycemic control had a twofold increased risk compared with risk for nondisease controls. The mortality of the G/G carriers was about twice as high in carriers with poor glycemic control than it was in those who had good glycemic control. Further studies in larger patient populations are necessary to confirm the findings.</p> <p><b>SciBX 1(45); doi:10.1038/scibx.2008.1099</b>  <b>Published online Dec. 18, 2008</b></p>	Findings unpatented; unavailable for licensing	<p>Doria, A. <i>et al.</i> <i>JAMA</i> <b>300</b>, 2389–2397 (2008)  <b>Contact:</b> Alessandro Doria, Joslin Diabetes Center, Boston, Mass.                      e-mail:  <a href="mailto:alessandro.doria@joslin.harvard.edu">alessandro.doria@joslin.harvard.edu</a></p>