This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine disease				
Diabetes; obesity	Nuclear receptor coactivator 3 (NCOA3; SRC-3); peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ , coactivator 1 α (PGC-1 α)	Studies in mice suggest that antagonizing SRC-3 could help treat obesity and insulin resistance. In mice on a high-fat diet, SRC-3 knockout led to lower body weight, greater insulin sensitivity and higher energy expenditure as a consequence of PGC-1 α activation, compared with what was seen in wild-type mice. In wild-type mice, high caloric intake increased SRC-3 expression, leading to less energy expenditure, whereas low caloric intake lowered SRC-3 expression, leading to greater energy expenditure. Further studies are necessary to identify inhibitors of the acetyltransferase activity of enzymes, including SRC-3, that could stimulate energy expenditure.	Findings unpatented; available for licensing for diabetes, obesity and related metabolic disorders	Coste, A. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online Oct. 20, 2008; doi:10.1073/pnas.0808207105 Contact: Johan Auwerx, University Louis Pasteur, Illkirch, France e-mail: auwerx@igbmc.u-strasbg.fr Contact: Bert W. O'Malley, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas e-mail: berto@bcm.tmc.edu
		<i>SciBX</i> 1(40); doi:10.1038/scibx.2008.970 Published online Nov. 6, 2008		