This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	γ -Secretase activating protein (GSAP; PION)	<p><i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting GSAP could help treat AD. In cell culture, RNAi knockdown of GSAP led to reduced β-amyloid ($A\beta$) levels compared with no treatment. In a mouse model of AD, GSAP small hairpin RNA significantly decreased $A\beta$ and plaque compared with control vector ($p < 0.01$). Next steps include further mechanistic studies to determine how GSAP interacts with other regulators of γ-secretase function.</p> <p>At least six companies have γ-secretase inhibitors or modulators in Phase I or Phase II development to treat AD.</p> <p>SciBX 3(36); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.1098 Published online Sept. 16, 2010</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	<p>He, G. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online Sept. 1, 2010; doi:10.1038/nature09325 Contact: Paul Greengard, The Rockefeller University, New York, N.Y. e-mail: greengard@rockefeller.edu</p>