This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Ophthalmic disease				
Ophthalmic disease	Phospholipase D1, phosphatidylcholine-specific (PLD1); protein kinase C γ (PRKCG)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest that inhibiting PLD1 or PRKCG could prevent pathological neovascularization in the retina. In vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-treated human retinal epithelial cells, inhibition of PLD1 or PRKGC reduced cell migration, proliferation and tube formation required for neovascularization compared with those seen in vehicle controls. In a mouse model of hypoxia-induced retinal neovascularization, intravitreal injection of small interfering RNAs against PLD1 or PRKCG reduced capillary formation and other signs of neovascularization compared with those seen in the absence of treatment. Ongoing work includes identifying molecules downstream of PLD1 and PRKCG that are involved in retinal neovascularization.	Unpatented; unlicensed	Zhang, Q. <i>et al. Blood</i> ; published online April 26, 2010; doi:10.1182/blood-2010-02-271478 Contact: Gadiparthi N. Rao, The University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tenn. e-mail: rgadipar@uthsc.edu
<i>SciBX</i> 3(18); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.565 Published online May 6, 2010				