This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine disease				
Diabetes	Serum response factor (c-fos serum response element-binding transcription factor; SRF)	Studies in patient samples and in mice suggest that inhibiting SRF could help treat type 2 diabetes. In muscle tissue samples, SRF target genes were upregulated in diabetic and insulin-resistant patients compared with healthy controls. In obese mice on a high-fat diet, the SRF transcription inhibitor CCG-1423 improved glucose tolerance and normalized insulin levels compared with vehicle control. Next steps include additional studies of SRF activity in cell-based and mouse models. <i>SciBX</i> 4(11); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.313 Published online March 17, 2011	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Jin, W. <i>et al. J. Clin. Invest.</i> ; published online Feb. 14, 2011; doi:10.1172/JCI41940 Contact: Mary-Elizabeth Patti, Joslin Diabetes Center and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. e-mail: mary.elizabeth.patti@joslin.harvard.edu