This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Pulmonary disease				
Pulmonary edema	Transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4; VRL2)	<p>Animal studies suggest inhibiting TRPV4 could help treat pulmonary edema. In patients with heart failure, who often develop pulmonary edema due to elevated venous pressure in the lungs, TRPV4 expression was greater than that in healthy controls. In isolated mouse and canine lungs, an oral TRPV4 inhibitor, GSK2193874, prevented increases in vascular permeability associated with pulmonary edema, whereas vehicle did not. In mouse models of acute and chronic congestive heart failure, GSK2193874 treatment before or after symptom onset prevented or reversed pulmonary edema. Next steps include safety and toxicology studies. GlaxoSmithKline plc's TRPV4 inhibitor program is in discovery stage.</p> <p>SciBX 5(45); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.1187 Published online Nov. 15, 2012</p>	Compound patented by GlaxoSmithKline; unavailable for licensing	<p>Thorneloe, K.S. <i>et al. Sci. Transl. Med.</i>; published online Nov. 7, 2012; doi:10.1126/scitranslmed.3004276</p> <p>Contact: Kevin S. Thorneloe, GlaxoSmithKline plc, King of Prussia, Pa. e-mail: kevin.s.thorneloe@gsk.com</p>