This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Autoimmune disease				
Multiple sclerosis (MS)	Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation gene 1 (MALT1)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting MALT1 could help treat MS. In mice, knockout of <i>Malt1</i> prevented development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) and decreased infiltration of T helper type 17 (Th17) cells into the brain and spinal cord compared with no knockout. In wild-type mice, injection of wild-type, autoreactive Th17 cells induced EAE, whereas injection of autoreactive, <i>Malt1</i> ^{-/-} Th17 cells did not. Next steps could include evaluating MALT1 inhibitors in an animal model of MS.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Brüstle, A. <i>et al.</i> <i>J. Clin. Invest.</i> ; published online Nov. 1, 2012; doi:10.1172/JCI63528 Contact: Tak W. Mak, The Campbell Family Cancer Research Institute at The Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada e-mail: tmak@uhnres.utoronto.ca
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