This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Malaria	Not applicable	<p><i>In vitro</i> studies suggest hybrid macrolide antibiotic-quinoline compounds could help treat malaria. Chemical synthesis and <i>in vitro</i> testing of erythromycin analogs linked to 4-aminoquinoline structures identified several lead compounds that inhibited the growth of chloroquine-sensitive and chloroquine-resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> strains in human red blood cells with low nanomolar IC₅₀ values. These analogs showed no antibacterial activity against three <i>Streptococcus</i> species. Future studies could include testing the lead compounds in animal models of malaria.</p> <p>The generic chloroquine is marketed to treat malaria.</p> <p>SciBX 5(12); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.310 Published online March 22, 2012</p>	Patented by GlaxoSmithKline plc; licensing status unavailable	<p>Pešić, D. <i>et al.</i> <i>J. Med. Chem.</i>; published online March 1, 2012; doi:10.1021/jm201676t</p> <p>Contact: Mihaela Perić, University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia e-mail: mihaela.peric@mef.hr</p>