This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	β -Amyloid (A β)	<p>Studies in mice suggest monomeric proanthocyanidin metabolites could help treat AD. In a mouse model of AD, dietary supplementation with monomeric and polymeric proanthocyanidin metabolites increased cognitive performance compared with no treatment. In the mouse model, the monomeric metabolites decreased Aβ oligomer levels in the brain compared with no treatment, whereas polymeric metabolites had no effect. Next steps include testing the efficacy of the monomeric metabolites when delivered via different routes.</p> <p>SciBX 5(16); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.421 Published online April 19, 2012</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	<p>Wang, J. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i>; published online April 11, 2012; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.6437-11.2012 Contact: Giulio M. Pasinetti, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, N.Y. e-mail: giulio.pasinetti@mssm.edu</p>