This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Parkinson's disease (PD)	RASD family member 2 (RASD2; Rhes; TEM2); mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR; FRAP; RAFT1)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting Rhes could help prevent dyskinesia during PD therapy. <i>In vitro</i> , Rhes bound directly to mTOR and increased mTOR activation, which has been linked to L-dopa-induced dyskinesia. In a mouse model of PD, <i>Rhes</i> knockout decreased L-dopa-induced dyskinesia and striatal mTOR signaling compared with wild-type <i>Rhes</i> expression. Next steps include characterizing the structure of the Rhes protein.	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	Subramaniam, S. <i>et al. Nat. Neurosci.</i> ; published online Dec. 18, 2011; doi:10.1038/nn.2994 Contact: Solomon H. Snyder, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md. e-mail: ssnyder@jhmi.edu
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