This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine/metabolic disease				
Obesity; diabetes	Peroxisomal reductase activating PPAR γ (PexRAP); peroxisome proliferation-activated receptor- γ (PPARG; PPAR γ)	Cell culture and mouse studies suggest inhibiting PexRAP could help treat diabetes and obesity. In mouse adipocytes, small hairpin RNA against PexRAP decreased expression of PPAR γ target genes compared with scrambled shRNA. In mice fed a high-fat diet, shRNA against PexRAP decreased adiposity and increased leanness compared with scrambled shRNA and improved glucose tolerance. Next steps include defining the biology of PexRAP in various tissues and determining the physiological effects of genetic inactivation in animal models.	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	Lodhi, I.J. <i>et al. Cell Metab.</i> ; published online Aug. 2, 2012; doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2012.06.013 Contact: Clay F. Semenkovich, Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. e-mail: csemenko@wustl.edu
<i>SciBX</i> 5(33); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.866 Published online Aug. 23, 2012				