This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Dermatology				
Dermal ulcers	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome-like (WASL; N-WASP)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting the interaction between mycolactone and N-WASP could help treat Buruli ulcers. In cultured epithelial cells, wiskostatin inhibited the activation of N-WASP family proteins and the impairment of epithelial cell adhesion and direction sensing caused by mycolactone, the <i>Mycobacterium ulcerans</i> secretion that causes Buruli ulcers. In mice injected with mycolactone in the ear, wiskostatin prevented epithelial damage. Next steps could include testing wiskostatin in mouse models for <i>M. ulcerans</i> infection and developing additional N-WASP inhibitors. Wiskostatin is a chemical reagent.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Guenin-Macé, L. <i>et al. J. Clin. Invest.</i> ; published online March 15, 2013; doi:10.1172/JCI66576 Contact: Caroline Demangel, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France e-mail: demangel@pasteur.fr
SciBX 6(12); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.287 Published online March 28, 2013				