This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Colon cancer	p53	<p>Mouse and cell culture studies suggest gain-of-function mutations in p53 can raise colorectal cancer risk by increasing susceptibility to chronic inflammation. In mouse intestinal epithelial cells, expression of a gain-of-function mutant p53 prolonged the inflammatory response to tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) compared with expression of wild-type p53. In mice, expression of the p53 mutant increased susceptibility to chronic inflammation-induced colon cancer compared with expression of wild-type p53. Next steps could include confirming the association between mutant p53, colon cancer and chronic inflammation in additional models.</p> <p>At least six companies have compounds that target p53 signaling in Phase II or earlier testing to treat various cancers.</p> <p>SciBX 6(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.575 Published online June 13, 2013</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Cooks, T. <i>et al. Cancer Cell</i>; published online May 13, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.ccr.2013.03.022 Contact: Moshe Oren, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel e-mail: moshe.oren@weizmann.ac.il</p>