This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Cancer	Not applicable	<p>Cell culture and mouse studies suggest inhibiting glucose transporters, glycolysis or autophagy could help eliminate senescent cancer cells. In multiple cancer cell cultures and in a mouse model of lymphoma, chemotherapy-induced senescence increased levels of glucose, glycolysis, proteotoxic stress and autophagy compared with those in cells that were not senescent. In chemotherapy-pretreated cancer cell cultures and mouse models of lymphoma, inhibitors of glucose transporters, glycolysis or autophagy decreased cell viability and tumor growth compared with no treatment. Future studies could include testing additional inhibitors of autophagy in chemotherapy-treated animal models of cancer.</p> <p>SciBX 6(34); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.921 Published online Sept. 5, 2013</p>	Unpatented; unlicensed; available for partnering	<p>Dórr, J.R. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online Aug. 14, 2013; doi:10.1038/nature12437 Contact: Clemens A. Schmitt, Charité-University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany e-mail: clemens.schmitt@charite.de</p>