This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Neurology	Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase (HIF-PH; EGLN); hypoxia-inducible factor 1 α (HIF1A; HIF1 α)	Human and rabbit studies suggest compounds that inhibit HIF-PH could prevent neurogenesis deficits in preterm infants. Postmortem brain tissue samples from preterm infants had lower glutamatergic neurogenesis than tissue samples from fetuses. In rabbits, preterm pups showed decreased markers of neurogenesis, hypoxia and angiogenesis compared with full-term pups. In preterm rabbit pups, the HIF-PH inhibitor dimethyloxallyl glycine rescued neurogenesis deficits, whereas vehicle did not. Next steps could include testing additional compounds that inhibit HIF-PH or activate HIF1 α in animal models of premature birth. Dimethyloxallyl glycine is a research reagent.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Malik, S. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i> ; published online Jan. 9, 2013; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.4445-12.2013 Contact: Praveen Ballabh, Westchester Medical Center, Valhalla, N.Y. e-mail: pballabh@msn.com
SciBX 6(4); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.94 Published online Jan. 31, 2013				