This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Schizophrenia	Aminoacidate aminotransferase (AADAT; KAT2)	<p>Rat and nonhuman primate studies suggest KAT2 inhibitors could help treat schizophrenia. In rats with chemical-induced attention deficits, a selective, brain-penetrant inhibitor of KAT2 improved animals' ability to block unimportant auditory stimuli versus vehicle. In rats with stimulus-induced attention deficits, the KAT2 inhibitor improved performance in a vigilance-based task. In rat and nonhuman primate models of chemical-induced memory deficits, the inhibitor improved working and spatial memory. Next steps could include identifying and evaluating additional KAT2 inhibitors as potential therapies for schizophrenia.</p> <p>SciBX 7(34); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1019 Published online Sept. 4, 2014</p>	Patented by Pfizer Inc.; unlicensed; available for partnering	<p>Kozak, R. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i>; published online Aug. 6, 2014; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1107-14.2014 Contact: Rouba Kozak, Pfizer Inc., Cambridge, Mass. e-mail: rouba.kozak@pfizer.com</p>