This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Brain cancer	Spermidine/spermine-N1-acetyltransferase 1 (SAT1; SSAT)	<p>Studies in patients, mice and cell culture suggest inhibiting SAT1 could help overcome resistance to radiotherapy in glioblastoma multiforme (GBM). In patients with various brain tumors including GBM, elevated SAT1 expression was associated with decreased survival. In human GBM cell lines, shRNA knockdown of <i>SAT1</i> increased GBM cell sensitivity to ionizing radiation exposure compared with knockdown of a control gene. In mice injected with primary GBM cell lines, <i>SAT1</i> knockdown led to increased survival compared with knockdown of a control gene. Next steps include identifying therapeutic agents that can inhibit SAT1.</p> <p>SciBX 7(41); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1200 Published online Oct. 23, 2014</p>	Unpatented; unlicensed	<p>Brett-Morris, A. <i>et al. Cancer Res.</i>; published online Oct. 2, 2014; doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-1249 Contact: Scott M. Welford, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio e-mail: scott.welford@case.edu</p>