This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Pulmonary disease				
Acute lung injury	Maresin 1 (MaR1)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest MaR1 could help protect against inflammation-induced lung injury. Maresins are a family of small molecules that mediate resolution of inflammation. In a mouse model of acute lung injury, levels of MaR1 in lung tissue were higher than preinjury baselines for up to 72 hours postinjury. In the mouse model, intravascular infusion of MaR1 one hour after injury decreased lung damage, edema, tissue hypoxia and inflammatory cell infiltration compared with vehicle. In human whole blood treated with proinflammatory factors, MaR1 decreased the formation of neutrophil-platelet aggregates that contribute to inflammation compared with vehicle. Next steps could include testing the effects of MaR1 in other models of organ injury.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Abdulnour, R.-E.E. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online Nov. 4, 2014; doi:10.1073/pnas.1407123111 Contact: Bruce D. Levy, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. e-mail: blevy@partners.org
<i>SciBX</i> 7(46); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1358 Published online Dec. 4, 2014				