This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Various				
Autoimmune disease; infectious disease	Negative regulator of reactive oxygen species (NRROS)	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting NRROS could help treat infectious diseases and suggest enhancing its expression could help treat autoimmune diseases. In mice challenged with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> , <i>Nrros</i> knockout increased survival and decreased levels of bacteria in liver and spleen compared with no alteration. In a mouse model of autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), bone marrow-specific <i>Nrros</i> deficiency resulted in increased disease severity and mortality compared with what was seen in nondeficient controls. Next steps include additional studies to elucidate the NRROS signaling pathway.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Noubade, R. <i>et al. Nature</i> ; published online April 13, 2014; doi:10.1038/nature13152 Contact: Wenjun Ouyang, Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, Calif. e-mail: ouyang.wenjun@gene.com
SciBX 7(18); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.535 Published online May 8, 2014				