This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Serotonin (5-HT) transporter (SLC6A4; SERT)	Mouse and human studies suggest selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) could help prevent AD. In three-month-old mice expressing human amyloid precursor protein (APP) and presenilin 1 (PSEN1; PS1) and free of β-amyloid ($A\beta$)-related pathology, the SSRI Celexa citalopram caused dose-dependent decreases in $A\beta$ levels in brain and interstitial fluid within 24 hours. In a cohort of 23 healthy human subjects between ages 18 and 50, citalopram decreased $A\beta$ levels in cerebrospinal fluid by 37% compared with placebo. Next steps could include developing strategies to identify human subjects with high baseline levels of $A\beta$ that could benefit from SSRIs. Citalopram is marketed by H. Lundbeck A/S and Forest Laboratories Inc. to treat depression. SciBX 7(24); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.717 Published online June 19, 2014	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Sheline, Y.I. <i>et al. Sci. Transl. Med.</i>; published online May 14, 2014; doi:10.1126/scitranslmed.3008169 Contact: Yvette I. Sheline, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. e-mail: sheline@mail.med.upenn.edu