This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> decaprenylphosphoryl- β -D-ribose 2-oxidase (dprE1)	<i>In vitro</i> studies have identified 4-aminoquinolone piperidine amide-based inhibitors of dprE1 that could help treat tuberculosis. <i>In vitro</i> , 4-aminoquinolone piperidine amides were reversible, noncovalent dprE1 inhibitors with IC ₅₀ values under 10 nM. In <i>M. tuberculosis</i> culture, the lead member of the series had a minimum inhibitory concentration of 60 nM. Next steps could include optimizing the lead dprE1 inhibitor and testing it in <i>in vivo</i> models of tuberculosis infection. SciBX 7(27); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.798 Published online July 17, 2014	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Naik, M. <i>et al.</i> <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> ; published online May 28, 2014; doi:10.1021/jm5005978 Contact: Sandeep R. Ghorpade, AstraZeneca India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India e-mail: sandeepghorpade@hotmail.com Contact: Neela Dinesh, same affiliation as above e-mail: neeladin@gmail.com