This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Breast cancer	RAS oncogene family member RAB22A	<i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest inhibiting RAB22A could help suppress breast cancer metastasis. In multiple cultured human breast cancer cell lines, hypoxia increased shedding of microvesicles compared with normoxia via hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF1)-dependent RAB22A transcription. In <i>in vitro</i> invasion or <i>in vivo</i> metastasis assays in mice, microvesicles from RAB22A-depleted human breast cancer cell lines exposed to hypoxia had decreased ability to induce invasion in Matrigel and metastasis to lungs compared with microvesicles from cells expressing normal levels of RAB22A. Next steps could include identifying strategies to target RAB22A-producing, metastasis-promoting microvesicles.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Wang, T. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online June 17, 2014; doi:10.1073/pnas.1410041111 Contact: Gregg L. Semenza, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md. e-mail: gsemenza@jhmi.edu
<i>SciBX</i> 7(28); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.820 Published online July 24, 2014				