This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	β -amyloid ($A\beta$)	<p>Mouse studies suggest glycosphingolipid-enriched exosomes could help treat AD. In the amyloid precursor protein (APP) transgenic mouse model of AD, continuous intraventricular injection of glycosphingolipid-enriched exosomes decreased pathogenic $A\beta$ levels by up to 50% in the hippocampus and decreased $A\beta$ plaque formation compared with vehicle. Next steps could include testing the therapeutic strategy in other animal AD models.</p> <p><i>SciBX</i> 7(32); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.955 Published online Aug. 21, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Yuyama, K. <i>et al. J. Biol. Chem.</i>; published online July 18, 2014; doi:10.1074/jbc.M114.577213 Contact: Yasuyuki Igarashi, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan e-mail: yigarash@pharm.hokudai.ac.jp</p>