

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Infectious disease</b>				
Infectious disease	Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR; FRAP; RAFT1)	<p>Studies in mice and in macaques suggest that rapamycin could help increase the efficacy of infectious disease vaccines. In mice immunized with nonreplicative vaccines, rapamycin boosted T cell immunity by increasing the quantity and quality of memory CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells compared with no treatment. Similar results were seen in rhesus macaques immunized with vaccinia virus. Next steps include determining whether rapamycin has any negative interactions with vaccine components before clinical testing.</p> <p>Wyeth markets Rapamune sirolimus, or rapamycin, to treat kidney transplant rejection, organ transplant rejection and renal cancer.</p> <p><b>SciBX 2(25); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.1013</b>  <b>Published online June 25, 2009</b></p>	Patent application pending covering the findings; available for licensing	<p>Araki, K. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online June 21, 2009; doi:10.1038/nature08155</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Rafi Ahmed, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.            e-mail: <a href="mailto:rahmed@emory.edu">rahmed@emory.edu</a></p>