

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Cancer</b>				
Cancer	Golgi phosphoprotein 3 (GOLPH3); mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR; FRAP; RAFT1)	<p>A study in mice and in cell culture suggests that GOLPH3 could be useful as a biomarker for rapamycin-sensitive cancers. In mice, GOLPH3-overexpressing human melanoma cells given rapamycin had less tumor growth than cells not overexpressing GOLPH3. Tumor cell assays showed that GOLPH3 activated mTOR signaling. Next steps include confirming the results in patient tumor samples that responded to mTOR inhibitors. Rapamune sirolimus (rapamycin), an mTOR pathway inhibitor from Wyeth, is marketed for renal cell carcinoma (RCC) and various transplant indications.</p> <p>Afinitor everolimus, an mTOR inhibitor from Novartis AG, is under FDA review to treat advanced RCC.</p> <p>Deforolimus, a small molecule mTOR inhibitor from Ariad Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Merck &amp; Co. Inc., is in Phase III testing to treat sarcoma. At least seven other companies have mTOR inhibitors in Phase II or earlier to treat cancer.</p> <p><b>SciBX 2(26); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.1037</b>  <b>Published online July 9, 2009</b></p>	Patent application filed; available for licensing from the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Office of Research and Technology Ventures	<p>Scott, K.L. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online June 24, 2009;            doi:10.1038/nature08109  <b>Contact:</b> Lynda Chin, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Mass.            e-mail:  <a href="mailto:lynda_chin@dfci.harvard.edu">lynda_chin@dfci.harvard.edu</a></p>