

**This week in therapeutics**

| Indication   | Target/marker/<br>pathway | Summary   | Licensing status  | Publication and contact<br>information   |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Infectious disease</b>  |                           |   |   |  |
| <i>Escherichia</i> infection   | Not applicable            | <i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest that blocking formation of extracellular bacterial amyloid fibers could help treat <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection. <i>In vitro</i> , ring-fused 2-pyridone inhibitors of <i>E. coli</i> extracellular amyloid fiber production prevented pathogenic biofilm formation. In mice with urinary tract infections, the inhibitors decreased bacterial virulence and <i>E. coli</i> levels. Next steps include testing the compounds in more animal models and optimizing leads. | Provisional patent application filed; available for licensing | Cegelski, L. <i>et al. Nat. Chem. Biol.</i> ; published online Oct. 25, 2009; doi:10.1038/nchembio.242<br><b>Contact:</b> Scott J. Hultgren, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:hultgren@borcim.wustl.edu">hultgren@borcim.wustl.edu</a> |
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