



## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Colorectal cancer	β-Catenin; jagged 1 (JAG1); notch homolog 1 translocation- associated (Drosophila) (NOTCH1); NOTCH2	A study in mice and in patient samples suggests that inhibiting JAG1-mediated NOTCH activation may be useful for treating colorectal cancer. In a mouse model of $\beta$ -catenin-induced colorectal cancer, deletion of one <i>JAG1</i> allele significantly decreased tumor size and growth rates compared with what was seen in controls expressing two functional copies of the gene ( $p$ =0.002 for size and $p$ <0.001 for growth rate). In patient-isolated colorectal adenomas, JAG1 mRNA levels were significantly higher than those in normal intestinal tissue ( $p$ <0.05). High levels of JAG1 protein were localized to tumor areas containing nuclear $\beta$ -catenin and were associated with increased NOTCH1 and NOTCH2 activation. Next steps include evaluating the therapeutic potential of combining NOTCH and $\beta$ -catenin inhibitors in models of colorectal cancer and identifying peptides or antibodies that block the NOTCH-JAG1 interaction. Avalon Pharmaceuticals Inc's AVN316, a small molecule compound that lowers $\beta$ -catenin protein levels, is in preclinical testing to treat cancer. At least five companies have compounds in development targeting the NOTCH signaling pathway, including $\gamma$ -secretase inhibitors.	Work unpatented; available for licensing from the Municipal Institute of Medical Investigation	Rodilla, V. et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA; published online March 23, 2009; doi:10.1073/pnas.0813221106 Contact: Anna Bigas, IMIM-Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain e-mail: abigas@imim.es
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