This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	ATP-binding cassette sub-family G (WHITE) member 2 (ABCG2; MXR)	A study in human tissue and in mice suggests that increased ABCG2 could be a marker of cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA), a cardiovascular complication of AD. Brain extracts from AD patients with CAA had higher levels of ABCG2 than brain extracts from healthy controls or AD patients without CAA. Two different transgenic AD mouse models had higher levels of β -amyloid ($A\beta$) peptides as well as higher levels of Abcg2 than wild-type controls. Next steps include testing the effect of ABCG2 deletion in genetic mouse models of AD and developing <i>in vivo</i> imaging methods to detect ABCG2 in humans. SciBX 2(19); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.799 Published online May 14, 2009	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	Xiong, H. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i> ; published online April 29, 2009; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5103-08.2009 Contact: Wandong Zhang, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada e-mail: wandong.zhang@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca