

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Neurology</b>				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Apolipoprotein E (APOE)	<p>A study in mice suggests that raising levels of APOE variant E4 could help treat AD. Carriers of the E4 variant of APOE are predisposed to AD, whereas carriers of the E2 variant are resistant. In double transgenic mice expressing human amyloid precursor protein (APP) and human APOE variants, those with E4 had lower serum and brain APOE levels than those with E2. Mice with E2 also had lower brain levels of <math>\beta</math>-amyloid (<math>A\beta</math>) than mice with E4. Next steps include testing the effect of APOE2 and APOE4 expression on murine cognition and developing small molecules that raise APOE levels in the brain.</p> <p><b>SciBX 2(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.948</b>  <b>Published online June 11, 2009</b></p>	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	<p>Bales, K.R. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i>; published online May 27, 2009;            doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0887-09.2009  <b>Contact:</b> Steven M. Paul, Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.            e-mail:  <a href="mailto:Paul_Steven_M@lilly.com">Paul_Steven_M@lilly.com</a>  <b>Contact:</b> Kelly R. Bales, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton, Conn.            e-mail:  <a href="mailto:Kelly.Bales@Pfizer.com">Kelly.Bales@Pfizer.com</a></p>