

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine disease				
Diabetes	Cryptochrome 1 (CRY1)	<p>Studies in mice suggest that activating CRY1 could help treat diabetes. In a mouse model of diabetes, adenovirus-mediated overexpression of the circadian clock regulator Cry1 in the liver decreased fasting glucose concentration and improved whole-body insulin sensitivity compared with overexpression of a control vector. Next steps include investigating whether CRY1 regulates the glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor in the pancreas.</p> <p>SciBX 3(37); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.1117 Published online Sept. 23, 2010</p>	Unpatented; licensing status undisclosed	<p>Zhang, E.E. <i>et al. Nat. Med.</i>; published online Sept. 19, 2010; doi:10.1038/nm.2214 Contact: Steve A. Kay, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: skay@ucsd.edu Contact: Marc Montminy, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: montminy@salk.edu</p>