

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Neurology</b>				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	EPH receptor B2 (EPHB2); $\beta$ -amyloid (A $\beta$ )	<p>Studies in patient samples and in mice suggest that agonizing EPHB2 could help treat AD. Patients with AD and mouse models of the disease had lower brain levels of EPHB2 than healthy controls. In normal mice, Ephb2 inhibition decreased long-term potentiation in the dentate gyrus, which is associated with learning and memory, to levels seen in AD mice. In mouse models of AD, an Ephb2-expressing lentivirus increased potentiation and improved learning and memory compared with empty vector controls. Future studies could include identifying and testing agonists of EPHB2.</p> <p><b>SciBX 3(48); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.1450</b>  <b>Published online Dec. 16, 2010</b></p>	Patented by The J. David Gladstone Institutes; licensing status undisclosed	<p>Cissé, M. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online Nov. 28, 2010;            doi:10.1038/nature09635  <b>Contact:</b> Lennart Mucke, Gladstone Institute of Neurological Disease, San Francisco, Calif.            e-mail:  <a href="mailto:lmucke@gladstone.ucsf.edu">lmucke@gladstone.ucsf.edu</a></p>