This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine disease				
Diabetes	Regulator of G-protein signaling 4 (RGS4)	<p>A study in mice suggests that inhibiting RGS4 in pancreatic β cells could help treat type 2 diabetes. In mice, β cell-specific knockout of <i>Rgs4</i> led to significantly higher insulin release and significantly lower blood glucose compared with those in wild-type controls ($p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively). Pancreatic islets from the <i>Rgs4</i>-deficient mice showed increased glucose-stimulated insulin release compared with that in wild-type controls ($p < 0.05$). Next steps include evaluating the effect of peripherally acting RGS4 inhibitors in animal models of type 2 diabetes.</p> <p>SciBX 3(17); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.521 Published online April 29, 2010</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	<p>Ruiz de Azua, I. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online April 12, 2010; doi:10.1073/pnas.1003655107 Contact: Jürgen Wess, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. e-mail: jwess@helix.nih.gov</p>