

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Endocrine disease</b>				
Infertility	Phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten (PTEN; MMAC1; TEP1); phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)	<p>A study in mice suggests that PTEN inhibitors or PI3K activators could help improve the outcome of female infertility treatments. In ovariectomized mice receiving an ovarian graft, 32% of the antral follicles in grafts treated with a PTEN inhibitor and a PI3K activator contained mature oocytes compared with 5% in untreated grafts. Mature oocytes from treated animals could be fertilized and produced normal pups that were also fertile. In ovariectomized mice with human ovary sections containing dormant follicles, grafts pretreated with a PTEN inhibitor had greater follicle activation than untreated controls. Next steps include evaluating the strategy in nonhuman primates.</p> <p><b>SciBX 3(21); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.645</b> Published online May 27, 2010</p>	Patent application filed covering strategy to activate follicles; available for licensing from the Stanford University Office of Technology Licensing	<p>Li, J. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online May 17, 2010; doi:10.1073/pnas.1001198107</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Aaron Hsueh, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, Calif. e-mail: <a href="mailto:aaron.hsueh@stanford.edu">aaron.hsueh@stanford.edu</a></p>