

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Anxiety; depression	Regulator of G-protein signaling (RGS)	<p>Mouse studies suggest that inhibiting RGS proteins could help treat depression and anxiety. In two transgenic mouse models of learned helplessness, impaired RGS protein activity led to reduced depression and anxiety compared with normal RGS protein activity. In the transgenic mice, the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor fluvoxamine and a serotonin (5-HT_{1A}) receptor (HTR_{1A}) agonist both showed better antidepressant-like activity than that in wild-type mice. Next steps include identifying the specific RGS proteins involved in the antidepressant effects and identifying inhibitors of those proteins. Fluvoxamine is a generic antidepressant.</p> <p>SciBX 3(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.708 Published online June 10, 2010</p>	Patent and licensing status not applicable	<p>Talbot, J.N. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online May 31, 2010; doi:10.1073/pnas.1000003107</p> <p>Contact: John R. Traynor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. e-mail: jtraynor@umich.edu</p>