This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Cancer				
Breast cancer	SIN3 homolog A transcription regulator (SIN3A)	*In vitro* and mouse studies suggest that blocking interactions between SIN3A and its target transcription factors could help treat breast cancer. In mice and in human breast cancer cell lines, a decoy peptide of the SIN3A interacting domain (SID) prevented SIN3A from binding its targets and led to re-expression of silenced proteins and induction of cell death compared with a scrambled SID decoy peptide. In mouse models of breast cancer, transfection of cancer cells with a vector that expressed the decoy peptide led to impaired tumor growth compared with transfection using control vectors. Next steps include additional proof-of-principle studies of the SID peptide.	Patent application filed; available for licensing	Farias, E.F. *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*; published online June 14, 2010; doi:10.1073/pnas.1006737107 **Contact:** Samuel Waxman, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, N.Y. e-mail: Samuel.Waxman@mssm.edu

SciBX 3(25); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.759
Published online June 24, 2010