

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Neurology</b>				
Nerve damage	Phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten (PTEN; MMAC1; TEP1)	<i>In vitro</i> and rat studies suggest that PTEN inhibition could help repair peripheral nerve damage. In adult rat neurons cultured from normal or injured peripheral nerves, pharmacological and small interfering RNA-based inhibition of PTEN led to greater axonal outgrowth than that seen with no treatment or scrambled control siRNA. In a rat model of peripheral nerve injury, local delivery of PTEN inhibitors to the injury site led to greater axonal outgrowth than no treatment or delivery of a scrambled control siRNA. Ongoing work includes testing the effects of PTEN inhibition on functional recovery and the reinnervation of organs in animal models of peripheral nerve injury.	Unpatented; available for licensing from the University of Calgary Regeneration Unit in Neurobiology	Christie, K. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i> ; published online July 7, 2010; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.6271-09.2010 <b>Contact:</b> Douglas W. Zochodne, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada e-mail: <a href="mailto:dzochodn@ucalgary.ca">dzochodn@ucalgary.ca</a>
		<b>SciBX 3(28); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.870</b> Published online July 22, 2010		