

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Neurology</b>				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1)	<p>A study in mice suggests that agonizing SIRT1 could help treat AD. In a mouse model of AD, brain-specific disruption of Sirt1 led to greater formation of pathogenic <math>\beta</math>-amyloid (A<math>\beta</math>) plaques and behavioral defects and lower survival than normal expression of SIRT1. In mouse brain extracts, brain-specific Sirt1 knockout led to less proteolytic activity by <math>\alpha</math>-secretase than did normal Sirt1 expression. <math>\alpha</math>-Secretase is an enzyme that cleaves the precursor of A<math>\beta</math> to generate a nonpathogenic form of the molecule. Next steps include testing the effect of small molecule SIRT1 agonists or SIRT1 overexpression in mouse models of AD.</p> <p>GlaxoSmithKline plc's Sirtris Pharmaceuticals Inc. unit has SIRT1 agonists GSK2245840/SRT2104 and GSK184072 in Phase II testing for type 2 diabetes and SRT501 in Phase II testing for multiple myeloma. These and other Sirtris Pharmaceuticals compounds are in preclinical and Phase I testing for a range of metabolic, neurological and oncologic indications.</p> <p><b>SciBX 3(31); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.962</b>  <b>Published online Aug. 12, 2010</b></p>	<p>Patents related to study owned by Sirtris Pharmaceuticals; unavailable for licensing</p>	<p>Donmez, G. <i>et al. Cell</i>; published online July 23, 2010;            doi:10.1016/j.cell.2010.06.020  <b>Contact:</b> Leonard Guarente, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.            e-mail:  <a href="mailto:leng@mit.edu">leng@mit.edu</a></p>