

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Infectious disease</b>				
Malaria	Unknown	<p>Mouse studies identified an imidazolopiperazine-based compound that could help treat malaria. In <i>Plasmodium berghei</i>-infected mice, a single oral dose of the imidazolopiperazine GNF179 lowered parasitemia levels by 99.7% and prolonged survival compared with chloroquine or artesunate. In mice, the imidazolopiperazine compound protected against a lethal <i>P. berghei</i> sporozoite challenge. Next steps could include testing the lead imidazolopiperazine in large animal models of malaria infection. ASAQ artesunate/amodiaquine, a fixed-dose combination of artesunate and amodiaquine from Sanofi, is marketed to treat malaria. Chloroquine is a generic malaria drug.</p> <p><b>SciBX 4(47); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.1330</b>  <b>Published online Dec. 8, 2011</b></p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Meister, S. <i>et al. Science</i>; published online Nov. 17, 2011; doi:10.1126/science.1211936  <b>Contact:</b> Elizabeth A. Winzeler, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, Calif.                      e-mail:  <a href="mailto:ewinzele@gnf.org">ewinzele@gnf.org</a> or  <a href="mailto:winzeler@scripps.edu">winzeler@scripps.edu</a></p>