

### This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Endocrine disease</b>				
Diabetes	Nuclear receptor subfamily 5 group A member 2 (NR5A2; LRH-1)	<p>Mouse studies suggest LRH-1 ligands could help treat and prevent type 2 diabetes and other metabolic diseases. In two mouse models of insulin resistance, the Lrh-1 ligand dilauroyl phosphatidylcholine (DLPC) decreased fatty liver and improved glucose homeostasis compared with vehicle control. An investigator-led pilot trial of DLPC's effects on glucose metabolism in overweight patients is ongoing.</p> <p><b>SciBX 4(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.657</b>  <b>Published online June 9, 2011</b></p>	<p>Patent application filed covering DLPC and related compounds and their use in metabolic disorders and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD); available for licensing</p>	<p>Lee, J.M. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online May 25, 2011; doi:10.1038/nature10111  <b>Contact:</b> David D. Moore, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas                      e-mail: <a href="mailto:moore@bcm.tmc.edu">moore@bcm.tmc.edu</a></p>