

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Infectious disease</b>				
Malaria	Not applicable	<i>In vitro</i> and primate studies suggest 2-guanidino-4-oxoimidazolines could help treat malaria. <i>In vitro</i> , lead compounds inhibited <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> with low µg/ml IC <sub>50</sub> values. In nonhuman primates with liver-stage parasites, the lead compounds plus the generic malaria drug chloroquine delayed infection relapse or led to cures compared with chloroquine alone. Next steps include additional preclinical pharmacological and toxicology studies.	Patent application filed; available for licensing	Liu, X. <i>et al.</i> <i>J. Med. Chem.</i> ; published online May 31, 2011; doi:10.1021/jm200111g <b>Contact:</b> Ai J. Lin, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, Md. e-mail: <a href="mailto:ai.lin@us.army.mil">ai.lin@us.army.mil</a>
<b>SciBX 4(25); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.714</b> Published online June 23, 2011				