

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine/metabolic disease				
Diabetes	Serotonin; tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1; TPH)	<p>Mouse studies suggest inhibiting synthesis of gut-derived serotonin through TPH1 could help treat type 2 diabetes. In mice, <i>Tph1</i> deficiency, which leads to reduced synthesis of gut-derived serotonin, increased insulin and glucose tolerance compared with normal <i>Tph1</i> expression. In mice fed a high-fat diet, pharmacological inhibition of <i>Tph1</i> normalized insulin tolerance and increased glucose tolerance compared with no inhibition. Next steps could include identifying other targets for inhibiting gut-derived serotonin synthesis.</p> <p>SciBX 5(44); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.1158 Published online Nov. 8, 2012</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Sumara, G. <i>et al. Cell Metab.</i>; published online Oct. 18, 2012; doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2012.09.014 Contact: Gerard Karsenty, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, N.Y. e-mail: gk2172@columbia.edu</p>