

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Autoimmune disease</b>				
Multiple sclerosis (MS)	MicroRNA-301a (miR-301a)	A study in mice suggests antagonizing miR-301a could help treat MS. In an experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) mouse model of MS, miR-301a expression was upregulated during acute disease and downregulated during remission. In the EAE mice, engraftment of Cd4 <sup>+</sup> T cells transfected with an antagomir against miR-301a led to decreased disease symptoms compared with engraftment of the same cells transfected with a scrambled oligonucleotide control. Next steps include testing an miR-301a antagonist in animal models of MS.	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Mycko, M.P. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online April 18, 2012; doi:10.1073/pnas.1114325109 <b>Contact:</b> Krzysztof W. Selmaj, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland e-mail: <a href="mailto:kselmaj@afazja.am.lodz.pl">kselmaj@afazja.am.lodz.pl</a>
		<b>SciBX 5(19); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.488</b> Published online May 10, 2012		