This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Hepatic disease				
Liver fibrosis	Peroxisome proliferation–activated receptor-δ (PPARD; PPARδ)	Cell culture and mouse studies suggest PPARδ agonists could help treat liver fibrosis. In mouse models of chemical-induced liver fibrosis and cholestasis-induced liver fibrosis, the PPARδ agonist KD3010 decreased levels of liver fibrosis compared with the PPARδ agonist GW501516 or vehicle. Next steps could include a Phase II trial of KD3010 to treat liver fibrosis in HCV nonresponders. KD3010 from Kalypsys Inc. has completed Phase I testing in endocrine/metabolic and hepatic indications. GlaxoSmithKline plc discontinued GW501516 after a Phase II trial in dyslipidemia due to safety concerns. At least three other companies have PPARδ agonists in Phase I or Phase II trials for endocrine/metabolic or cardiovascular indications. *SciBX* 5(19); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.494 Published online May 10, 2012	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Iwaisako, K. *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*; published online April 25, 2012; doi:10.1073/pnas.1202464109 **Contact:** Bernd Schnabl, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: beschnabl@ucsd.edu **Contact:** Ronald M. Evans, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: evans@salk.edu