This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Malaria	Not applicable	<p><i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies suggest pyrroloiminoquinones could help treat malaria. An <i>in vitro</i> screen identified two pyrroloiminoquinone analogs—tsitsikammamine C and makaluvamine G—from the marine sponge <i>Zyzzya</i> sp. that inhibited growth of chloroquine-sensitive and chloroquine-resistant strains of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> at low nanomolar IC₅₀ values. In mice infected with <i>P. berghei</i>, makaluvamine G inhibited parasite growth by up to 48% and chloroquine inhibited growth by 35%. Future studies could include isolating or synthesizing sufficient tsitsikammamine C for <i>in vivo</i> efficacy and safety testing.</p> <p>The generic chloroquine is marketed to prevent and treat malaria.</p> <p>SciBX 5(26); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.677 Published online June 28, 2012</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Davis, R.A. <i>et al.</i> <i>J. Med. Chem.</i>; published online June 11, 2012; doi:10.1021/jm3002795</p> <p>Contact: Ronald J. Quinn, Griffith University, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia e-mail: r.quinn@griffith.edu.au</p>