This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Endocrine/metabolic disease				
Diabetes	Cryptochrome 1 (CRY1)	Cell culture studies identified a small molecule circadian rhythm regulator that could help treat diabetes. In a cell-based screen of about 60,000 compounds, a CRY1-stabilizing molecule lengthened the circadian period in human osteosarcoma cell lines, mouse fibroblasts and mouse lung explants. In mouse primary hepatocytes, the compound inhibited glucagon (GCG)-mediated activation of glucose production without altering basal glucose production. Next steps include developing circadian rhythm-regulating research compounds for use in <i>in vivo</i> studies.	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	Hirota, T. <i>et al. Science</i> ; published online July 12, 2012; doi:10.1126/science.1223710 Contact: Steve A. Kay, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: skay@ucsd.edu Contact: Peter G. Schultz, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: schultz@scripps.edu
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