

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Malaria	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (g6pd)	<p><i>In vitro</i> studies identified <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> g6pd inhibitors that could help treat malaria. In a high throughput screen of about 350,000 compounds, benzothiazinones were the most potent inhibitors of <i>P. falciparum</i> g6pd, an enzyme required for parasite proliferation and propagation. In culture, the lead compound inhibited growth of both chloroquine-resistant and chloroquine-sensitive <i>P. falciparum</i> strains with subnanomolar IC₅₀ values. Next steps include testing the compounds <i>in vivo</i>.</p> <p>SciBX 5(31); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.817 Published online Aug. 9, 2012</p>	Patent application filed covering the lead series; available for licensing	<p>Preuss, J. <i>et al. J. Med. Chem.</i>; published online July 19, 2012; doi:10.1021/jm300833h</p> <p>Contact: Lars Bode, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: lbode@ucsd.edu</p> <p>Contact: Anthony B. Pinkerton, Sanford-Burnham Medical Research Institute, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: apinkerton@sanfordburnham.org</p> <p>Contact: Katja Becker, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Giessen, Germany e-mail: katja.becker@uni-giessen.de</p>