

## This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Neurology</b>				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 2 (LILRB2; LIR2)	Cell culture and mouse studies suggest blocking LILRB2 could help treat AD. In cultured cells, $\beta$ -amyloid 42 (A $\beta$ 42) oligomers bound selectively to LILRB2-expressing cells without binding to cells expressing related proteins. In hippocampal slices from mouse brains depleted of <i>paired Ig-like receptor B (PirB)</i> , the homolog of LILRB2, A $\beta$ 42 oligomers did not interfere with long-term potentiation. In a mouse model of AD, <i>PirB</i> knockout increased performance in learning and memory tests compared with no knockout. Next steps could include identifying LILRB2 antagonists.	Patent pending; licensing status unavailable	Kim, T. <i>et al. Science</i> ; published online Sept. 20, 2013; doi:10.1126/science.1242077 <b>Contact:</b> Carla J. Shatz, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. e-mail: <a href="mailto:cshatz@stanford.edu">cshatz@stanford.edu</a> <b>Contact:</b> Taeho Kim, same affiliation as above e-mail: <a href="mailto:tkim808@stanford.edu">tkim808@stanford.edu</a>
		<b>SciBX 6(41); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.1165</b> Published online Oct. 24, 2013		