



This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Infectious disease	Transforming growth factor- β (TGFB; TGF- β); integrin $\alpha_{_{V}}\beta_{_{8}}$	Mouse studies suggest inhibiting TGF- β or integrin $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{s}$ could help prevent chronic helminth infection. In <i>Trichuris muris</i> egg—infected mouse models of helminth infection, Tgf- β signaling on Cd4+ T cells was higher than that in uninfected controls. In these models, an anti-TGF- β antibody decreased worm burden—a marker of chronic infection—compared with an inactive control antibody. Also in these models, an integrin $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{s}$ deficiency on dendritic cells decreased Tgf- β signaling in Cd4+ T cells compared with normal expression of integrin $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{s}$ and led to a consequent reduction in worm burden. Ongoing work includes investigating whether the integrin $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{s}$ —TGF- β pathway is involved in other infectious diseases. Acceleron Pharma Inc. and Celgene Corp. have ACE-536, a modified activin receptor type 2A (ACVR2A) fusion protein that inhibits several ligands in the TGF- β superfamily, in Phase II testing to treat anemia and thalassemia. BTG plc has Pleneva (BGC20-0134), an oral TGFB1 immunomodulator, in Phase II testing to treat multiple sclerosis (MS). Eli Lilly and Co's LY2382770, a neutralizing mAb against TGFB1, is in Phase II testing to treat diabetic nephropathy and renal disease.	Unpatented; unlicensed	Worthington, J.J. et al. PLoS Pathog.; published online Oct. 3, 2013; doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1003675 Contact: Mark A. Travis, The University of Manchester, Manchester, U.K. e-mail: mark.travis-2@manchester.ac.uk
		SciBX 6(43); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.1226 Published online Nov. 7, 2013		